

UNIVERSITY
OF PITTSBURGH



Dar. Rm.
qF157
B83H6

LIBRARIES



1796-1883

HISTORY
OF
BUTLER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS
PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

CHICAGO:
WATERMAN, WATKINS & Co.
1883.

PREFACE.

In placing this history of Butler County before their patrons, the publishers feel that their work will stand the test of candid criticism. They have spared neither endeavor nor expense, which could add to the value of the history and make it all that it ought to be; and therefore, they rest assured that those citizens who have for nearly a year and a half watched with friendly interest the progress of the work, will not be disappointed with the product of that long period of careful, concerted labor. That the history of Butler County, containing as it does, in its six hundred broad pages, at least five thousand dates and ten times as many names, should be absolutely free from trivial error they do not claim, and thinking people will not expect; but the publishers believe, such has been the care bestowed upon the work by competent, experienced men—writers, printers and proof-readers—that even the petty and inconsequential class of errors have been reduced to the minimum, and that essential misstatements of statements have been entirely avoided. The riches of local historic lore, gathered from a thousand pioneers by the writers of the history of Butler County, have been returned to them, in what has seemed the most appropriate and acceptable form. It has been the study of the publishers by aid of all that is most excellent in the art of typography, and in the bookbinders' skill, to send forth the history clothed as its worth deserves.

The general history of Butler County and under the chapter on Butler Borough have been written by Mr. Alfred Matthews. The chapter upon the bar as is elsewhere indicated, is from the pen of Thomas Robinson, and some lesser topics have been contributed by other citizens of the county. Upon the thirty-three exhaustive chapters concerning the townships of the county, a staff of careful, conscientious and thoroughly trained writers have been engaged for many months.

The publishers wish to return most sincere thanks on their own behalf, and that of those in their employ, to all who have been of assistance in the preparation of this work. To mention the names of all whose courteous and cordial co-operation has been extended to them and fully appreciated, would be impossible, for their number is hundreds. However, we cannot refrain from presenting the names of a few whose positions have enabled them to be of especial service in imparting valuable information or assisting in procuring it. To this class belong Gen. John N. Purviance, William Campbell James Dunlap, Campbell Purviance, Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, Judge James Bredin, Dr. Stephen Bredin, Hon. Jacob Zeigler, J. P. Irvine, Esq., Dr. H. C. Linn, Hon. Thomas Robinson, John H. Negley, Esq., John M. Thompson, Esq., Judge Charles McCandless, Col. John M. Sullivan, Dr. A. M. Neyman, Hon. John M. Greer, Maj. C. E. Anderson, George W. Fleeger, Esq., F. M. Eastman, Esq., and W. H. Lusk, Esq., all of Butler Borough. To this brief list should be added the county officials, the members of the press generally, and the clergy. Valuable assistance have been rendered in the preparation of the literary contents of the work by Dr. Amos Lusk, of Zelienople. The exhaustive chapter on the oil development of Butler County owes much of its fullness and accuracy to A. S. Campbell and S. W. Harley, of Petrolia, George H. Graham, of Fairview, W. H. Hoffman, of Karns City, and I. J. McCandless, Theodore Huselton and John P. Bredin, of Butler.

WATERMAN, WATKINS & CO.

CHICAGO, ILL., March —, 1883.



CONTENTS.

[illegible]

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XLIV.—Marion Township—Its Geographical Position—When Formed—Derivation of Name—Surface—Stem Business of Its People—Iron Furnace—Early Residents—Residents in 1855—Villages—United Presbyterian Church—Roman Catholic Church.....	147
CHAPTER XLV.—Washington Township—Its Relative Position—Surface—Fertile Land—Early Settlers—Early Residents in 1850—Villages—North Washington Academy—History of Various Religious Denominations.....	157
CHAPTER XLVI.—Allegheny—Pioneers and Their Experiences—The Lawries, Crawford, Grants, Rosenbergs, Grahams, Andersons, Gibbons—Early Settlers—Early Residents—Villages—Religious Denominations—Redick—Mills, Furnaces and Industries—Coal Resources.....	163
CHAPTER XLVII.—Venango—First Settlement made by a Company of Immigrants—Agriculture—Commerce—Manufactures—Early Settlers—Early Residents—Villages—Religious Denominations—Early Settlers—Early Residents—Villages—Religious Denominations.....	173

ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONTENTS

BIOGRAPHICAL.

	Page	Page	Page
DeCoursey, John	69	Say, John	163
DePaul, S. H.	70	Stevenson, Robert D.	267
DePaul, R. J.	71	Shaner, Daniel	245
DePaul, Frank S.	71	Seaton, William A.	145
DePaul, George C.	71	Thompson, James	52
DePaul, Dr.	71	Thobbs, William	29
DePaul, Dr. R. T.	8	Thompson, Col. John M.	65
DePaul, Samuel C.	109	Thompson, William C.	61
DePaul, C. P.	11	Tindlin, Henry D.	69
DePaul, Frank, of	92	Timothy, Joseph P.	75
DePaul, Joseph	136	Thompson, R. J.	75
DePaul, Thomas	71	Thompson, John H.	21
DePaul, Theobald	61	Thompson, Oliver P.	75
DePaul, Theobald	68	Thompson, William C.	75
DePaul, A. J.	69	Turner, Joseph	172
DePaul, William H. H.	75	Vanderlin, J. C.	75
DePaul, John M.	75	Vanderlin, J. C.	75
DePaul, W. C.	82	Walker, David R.	71
DePaul, Dr. N. M.	174	Walker, Clarence	12
DePaul, David A.	25	Williams, A. C.	17
DePaul, R. M.	71	White, Rev. William	177
DePaul, Charles A.	71	Watt, Josiah C.	262
DePaul, George W.	71	Welch, Alexander	271
DePaul, Charles	71	Waldron, W. S.	254
DePaul, Peter O.	71	Welch, George	282
DePaul, John Q.	18	Weir, Judge A. D.	75
Sullivan, Moses	29	Watson, Thomas	279
Scott, R. P.	71	Williams, Rev. Samuel	267
Seider, Harvey	71	Young, Shosh P.	69
Shaw, L. R.	71	Young, Rev. David	178
Snyder, Samuel B.	71	Zimmerman, Dr. C. M.	79
Sullivan, John	71	Ziegler, Hon. Jacob	17
Ston, Dr. Charles	79		
Stamps, William	182		



Olave Cornelius
757 E. Pearl St.
Butler, Pa.

HISTORY OF BUTLER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE

Plan and Scope of the Work—Description of the Region Represented in the Work—Miscellaneous Matters—Geography and Topography—Drainage—Soils—Minerals.

TO rescue from a fast engulfing oblivion the events which have occurred in this county during a period of wellnigh a hundred years; to preserve and to do honor to the memory of those who first dwelt within its boundaries; and to present an historical view of the institutions and industries of borough and hamlet and township—is the object we have had in view in the preparation of this work. It has been our endeavor to gather and glean the facts thoroughly, to present them simply and plainly.

As the table of contents indicates, the history consists practically of two departments. The first sixteen chapters contain the general history of the county, and, incidentally, some fragments of the history of Western Pennsylvania. In the thirty-four succeeding and supplementary chapters (upon the borough of Butler and the townships), those minor details of history are preserved which could not well be given place in the chapters upon a broader class of subjects. In these will be found carefully made records of the early settlement, accounts of churches and schools, and much of incident illustrative of the men and manners of the early times.

Returning to the general history, we will remark that, within its first score or so of pages, the effort is frequently made, not only to chronicle facts, but to show their relation as causes and effects in the great chain of events by which a portion of the wilderness was reclaimed and added to the mighty realm of civilization. In the first few chapters of this department, a chronological order of arrangement is

maintained, as nearly as may be, while in the later ones the topical form is resorted to as much simpler, as well as more practical and appropriate.

In Chapter 2, following this brief introduction to the work and description of the country, is given nearly all that is known of the history of this immediate region prior to the year 1796. Certain topics, however, are reserved for treatment in the succeeding chapter on land title and survey, in which the peculiar conditions under which Northwestern Pennsylvania was thrown open to settlement are quite fully explained. Under the title, "Advent of the White Man as a Settler," is given a brief history of the settlement of the county, with remarks upon the evil and retarding effect upon it of the contested land title, and the narrative of an event which worked an important change. Many of the trials of pioneer life are dwelt upon in the chapter next following, and the building of the log cabin, the dress, customs and occupations of the first settlers, are minutely described. A chapter on the public improvements in the county—from the days when the "mud road" was the only means of communication down to and including the era of railroad development—is next given. A separate chapter is devoted to the civil history of the county, and outlines its organization, the establishment of its courts, and the division and subdivision of townships, including, also, a valuable reference list of county officers, and the Representatives of the county in the State and Federal Governments. The bar, the press and the medical professions have each a place in the volume, and a roster is given of the Butler County soldiers in the war of 1812. The county, in the dark days of the rebellion, responded to the call for troops in a manner of which her people may ever be proud. The soldiers' record is given the large space which

its importance demands, and occupies two voluminous chapters. The history of the oil development is traced from the beginning to the present, with as much minuteness as is possible in a work not devoted exclusively to the subject. In conclusion, the general history presents brief chapters upon the more important county societies, and upon population, productions, etc.

Butler County* is bounded upon the north by Venango, on the east by Armstrong, on the south by Allegheny and on the west by Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer. Its northern line measures fifteen miles, one hundred and fifty-two perches; the eastern line, thirty-three miles; the southern, twenty-three miles and ninety-eight perches; and the western (and north-western), thirty-seven miles and ninety-eight perches. It contains an area of 785 square miles, or about 502,400 acres of land.

The chief and central figure in the topography of Butler County is the great dividing ridge between the waters of the Allegheny on the east, and the tributaries of the Beaver on the west. This crest of the great water-shed sweeps through the eastern part of the county in a general direction nearly north. It enters the county in Middlesex Township, runs northeast through Clinton and Jefferson Townships to Dilks' Station, on the Butler Branch Railroad, and thence northward in an almost straight line to Middletown, in Concord Township. From the latter point, it extends northward to North Washington and Annisville, and rounding in a semi-circle the head-waters of Slippery Rock Creek, passes close to Farmington, and thence northward to the county line, along which it runs in a westerly direction, and, sweeping again to the north, runs off along the line between Mercer and Venango Counties. Two prominent ridges coming in from the west meet the great "divide" near Middletown. The most northern of these is that which lies between Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock, and runs nearly due east from the Lawrence County line through Worth, Brady and Clay Townships. The more southern of these ridges is that which separates the waters of Muddy Creek and the Connoquenessing. It passes close to Portersville and Prospect, and runs nearly northeast through Center and Concord Townships to its junction with the great divide. The height of these dividing ridges reaches about fifteen hundred feet, and they are approximately six hundred feet above the Allegheny River at Parker.

The center of the drainage system of the northern part of the county may be said to be Middletown.

In its immediate vicinity are the head-waters of Slippery Rock, Muddy Creek, Bear Creek, Buffalo Creek, and Kearns' Branch of the Connoquenessing. While the northern part of the county is principally drained by Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock, the Connoquenessing takes nearly all of the waters of the southern part. It is formed by the confluence of several branches near Butler Borough, flows a generally southwest direction (though making many bold sweeps to the north and south), and nearly all of its principal tributaries—Thorn, Glade, Breakneck and Brush Creeks—enter it from the south. The exception is Little Connoquenessing, which flows in from the northeast, a little above Harmony, after running a general parallel course.

The principal affluents of the Allegheny which receive the whole or any parts of their waters from Butler County are Bear Creek, in the northeastern part; Buffalo, in the eastern and southeastern; and Bull Creek, in the southern. Probably nine-tenths of the drainage of the county is westward into the Beaver.

There is comparatively little of valley land in Butler County. A broad and beautiful valley has, however, been carved out by the Connoquenessing in the vicinity of Harmony and Zelienople. The soil is there derived from the lower coal measures, and is very rich and strong. This region is truly the garden spot of the county, and as fair to the eye of the husbandman as to him who admires it for beauty alone. Well-defined terraces exist here, and do not appear elsewhere in the county, to our knowledge. They occur at twenty, sixty, and one hundred and ten feet above the stream; but can only be traced for a short distance along the valley.

Some fine bottom lands appear along Slippery Rock from Annandale westward, and the valley of Muddy Creek presents some similar bottoms, extending from Clay Township westward to the Lawrence County line.

Nearly all of the arable soils in the county are derived from what the geologists call the barren measure rocks. The streams cut down into the lower coals, but the hillsides are generally so steep and rough that they cannot well be cultivated.

Prof. I. C. White, author of the geological report upon the district including southern Butler County,* says upon this subject: "It will be seen that the farmers have very little in their favor with which to begin, and hence the use of fertilizers is necessary to secure a paying crop. * * * The lower barren measures from which nearly all of the soils of the district are derived contain very little limestone, and

*We may here remark, that this county, and about its principal towns, were named after Maj. Gen. Richard Butler, who fell at the battle of the Clouds, in the new Western Ohio, November 1, 1791. A statue of Gen. Butler appears upon the court house.

Volume "C" Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, including Beaver, North Allegheny and South Butler. From this and the volume including the report on the northern part of the county, by H. Martin Chance, many of the facts contained in this chapter are taken.

hence the small amount of calcareous matter originally in the soil has nearly all been used up by the annual extraction of the crops, so that the land is literally famishing for lime."

Prof. Chance, in his contribution to the Second Geological Survey (Vol. 5), divides the soils of the northern part of the county into four classes, and says that a fifth might be added by considering the soil affected by the outcrop of the feriferous limestone as a separate kind. "Along the Slippery Rock," says he, "in Slippery Rock, Worth, Brady, Cherry, Mercer and Marion Townships, much of the land is very greatly improved by the presence of this rock, but it is so thin—rarely exceeding fifteen feet—that we are hardly justified in asserting that there is any characteristic, limestone soil in the county." His four classes of soils are—first, the soil of the bottom lands, found on Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock and their branches, "sometimes being a loose, sandy loam, forming excellent meadow land, but occasionally a hard, stiff, clayey earth, very difficult to cultivate;" second, the high lands of the barren measures, "formed from the disintegration of clayey and sandy shale and sandstone," varying from a rather thin, loose soil, to a very hard, tough clay, much of it making quite good arming land, well adapted to grazing, but needing a liberal application of lime; third, the high land in southern Brady, Clay, Concord and Fairview Townships, formed by the outcrop of the Mahoning and Freeport sandstones, very poor and but little cultivated; fourth, the soil formed from the disintegration of the shales and sandstones of the lower productive coal measures, varying much in quality, as the coal measure rocks vary in lithological character.

It is not deemed necessary to enter upon a description of the geology of Butler County in this work. There are books in existence written by masters in the science, and devoted exclusively to the subject, and they are within the easy reach of all. Sections of the rocks are given in another chapter, under the heading of "Oil Well Records," and the production of petroleum is fully described, and followed from the beginning down to the present time.

The earth and rocks hold vast riches in this region, and the work of developing these riches has been scarcely begun. Early in the history of the county, the iron ore in the western and northern parts of the county was extensively smelted, and with profit to almost a dozen furnaces, but more recently the furnaces were found to be unable to compete with other and larger ones in various parts of the country, supplied with a superior ore and having better facilities for transportation.

The vast deposits of coal, however, are the most valuable of Butler County's mineral deposits, and are

an almost inexhaustible source of wealth. There is not a township in the county where coal does not occur, and in all of them it is mined at least for home consumption, and has been during a period extending almost as far back as the first settlement of the country. Of late years, it has been extensively mined for commercial purposes in the northern part of the county, and that industry will be found elsewhere described in this volume.*

CHAPTER II.

THE REGION PRIOR TO 1756.

The Indians—Their Trails—The Great Path through the Western Part of the County from "The Forks" of the Ohio to Venango—Early Time White Men in Butler County—Journey of George Washington and Christopher Gist—Fired at by an Indian on Breakneck—Christian Frederick Post's Mention of the Connoquessing—Indian Depredations—Battles on the Allegheny—Capt. Brady—His Adventures on Slippery Rock Creek—Captivity and Escape of Massy Harrison

AN GLANCE at the map of Western Pennsylvania will immediately suggest to the thoughtful reader the fact, and the reason for the fact, that the region now known as Butler County was not the theater of any of those great actions of an early day which aided in shaping the destiny of the Great West, and, indeed, of the entire national domain.

The chief villages and strongholds of the Indian tribes who dwelt in Western Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century were upon the larger water-courses, and, when European adventurers came into the country, they followed these same natural highways of the wilderness. Travel by any other means was slow, difficult and dangerous. It thus resulted in this region, as in all others settled before the era of railroads, that the earliest homes of the white men and the scenes of their operations, whether of military or other nature, were upon the streams which were navigable by the canoe, pirogue, or similar light craft of the Indian, explorer, trapper, trader, soldier or emigrant.

It will be seen, by reference to the map, that the Allegheny upon the east, and Beaver Creek and the Ohio upon the west and south, inclose Butler County in an irregular oval. In the interior of this almost entirely stream-surrounded expanse of country are only small tributaries of the rivers, which were not navigable even for the small boats of pioneer commerce.

Hence, during the period of French occupation of the Ohio, during the long contest of the English for dominion, and during the Revolutionary war, when stirring events of far-reaching effect, were occurring at the site of Pittsburgh, when forts were built on

*See chapters upon the northwestern townships.

Beaver Creek and the Allegheny, and later, when the banks of these streams were settled by the hardy frontiersmen, the region between the streams was an unbroken wilderness, which the foot of the white man seldom trod.

It was the wild retreat of the Indians, who fell upon the outposts of civilization to the eastward and southward.

Originally, or at as early a time as we have knowledge of the country, the Delawares held possession of Western Pennsylvania, and, indeed, of the lands which form the whole State. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, various tribes were represented in the western part of the State. Among them—their relative numbers being as in the order named—were Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas and Muncies. They had large towns upon the Allegheny, the Ohio and Beaver Creek, which were maintained for long periods, and smaller villages, less permanently occupied, on the tributaries of these streams, several of them located within the present limits of Butler County.

Although the streams afforded the principal means of communication for the Indians (and for the few whites who ventured into the wilderness in the last century), there were numerous trails crossing the country. The great "Kittanning path," which led westward from Philadelphia to the Indian town of Kittanning on the Allegheny, was continued through what is now Butler County, passed the site of the seat of justice, and thence probably led to Beaver Creek or the Ohio, or merged with other trails which extended to those streams. There is traditionary evidence that an Indian path, well defined when the county was settled, extended from the site of Butler in an almost straight line to Pittsburgh. In Buffalo Township, a trail has been identified which ran in a north and south direction. It probably extended northward a considerable distance, and again approached the Allegheny River near the northeastern angle of the county, cutting off the big eastern bend of the river.

There were other trails, however, compared with which those we have alluded to were mere by-paths.

The lands which now form the western part of Butler County were traversed by two Indian trails, of which very distinct traces remained when the first settlers came into the county in 1796, and which, indeed, can be identified in some localities at the present day. The more important of these was the trail from the forks of the Ohio (the site of Pittsburgh) to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek, on the Allegheny River, where is now the town of Franklin. The old Pittsburgh and Franklin road, as originally laid out, closely followed the ancient path

of the red men. Entering the present limits of the county on the south line of Cranberry Township, the trail extended almost directly northward.

It can still be detected on the lands of Christian Gehringer and Israel Cookson, in Cranberry, and it is probable that, after passing northward into what is now Jackson Township, it bore slightly eastward, following a small run to Breakneck Creek, which it must have crossed very near Evansburg. From this point it extended northward through Forward and Connoquenessing, Franklin, Brady and Slippery Rock, and so onward to Venango. It is highly probable that it crossed the lands upon which the village of Prospect has been built, and it was doubtless at that locality that the trail from Logstown* intersected it. This latter trail is supposed to have traversed the sites of Zelenople† and Harmony.

Another Indian trail crossed the lands now embraced in Cranberry, from the northwest to the south-east, running in a line approximately parallel to Brush Creek. This connected "the forks," or the site of Pittsburgh, with the Indian village of Kosh-kosh-kung.‡ David Garvin, a settler of 1796, is authority for the statement that for many years this ancient pathway could be distinguished upon the farm now owned by J. Dambach.

In the year 1753, more than two-score years before there were any white men resident in Butler County, no less a personage than George Washington traveled on foot through the wilderness along the trails between "the forks" and Venango, and between Logstown, on the Ohio, and the site of Prospect.

At the time of which we write, the encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory—the Ohio Valley—created much agitation in the colonies, and especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to establish a military cordon around the English settlements, and thus prevent their extension beyond the mountains, was clearly seen, and it was feared that this purpose was but the first of a series of measures planned to bring the whole of North America under the dominion of France. The region now known as Western Pennsylvania was then supposed to be within the limits of Virginia, and the colonial ruler, Gov. Dinwiddie regarded it as his

* Logstown is variously located by different writers. It was an Indian stronghold upon the Ohio near where is now the village Economy. It is said by some to have been upon the left or southwest bank, but nearly all of the old authorities place it upon the right or northeastern bank. Zillich, in his "Western Antiquities," says it was "seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh," but the distance was hardly so great.

† It is the land now owned by Dr. Anne Lusk, of Zelenople, and within a few rods of its residence, is a slight depression, extending in a general southwest to northeast direction, which has every appearance of having been a much traveled Indian path. Along its line have been picked up a large number of flint arrow heads, objects which we may remark are very seldom found elsewhere in the vicinity. Within a short distance from the trail, is an unusually strong and cold spring of water.

‡ Kosh-kosh-kung was on Beaver Creek, seven miles south of the site of New Castle, Lawrence County, about where Nesport now stands.

duty, in conformity with instructions from the crown, to watch the movements of the French, and make preparations for supporting the British claims. He resolved to send out a messenger to make observations, and to demand of the chief French officers, an explanation of their designs. For this important, arduous and perilous undertaking, Maj. Washington, then only in his twenty-second year, was selected. "His knowledge of the Indians, his practical acquaintance with the modes of living and traveling in the woods, acquired in his surveying expeditions, and the marked traits of character which he had already displayed," says his biographer, Sparks, "were doubtless the qualities that recommended him for the delicate mission." Gov. Dinwiddie gave the young man a letter of instructions, dated "at the city of Williamsburg, the seat of my Government, this 30th day of October, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of His Majesty, George the Second, King of Great Britain, etc., etc., *Annoque Domini, 1753*," and Washington set out upon his journey the same day. He employed a French interpreter, and, upon the 14th of November, arrived at Will's Creek, where he engaged Christopher Gist,* one of the most noted pioneers and woodsmen who appeared upon the stage during the troublous times from 1750 to 1783, and also four others, the latter as servitors. The excessive rains and vast quantities of snow prevented the little company from reaching Mr. Frazier's, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, until November 22. From there they went to "the forks," and Washington spent some time in viewing the rivers and the land between, which he thought "extremely well situated for a fort," as it had the absolute command of both rivers. From the site of Pittsburgh, Washington and his companions went down the Ohio to Logstown, arriving there on the twenty-fifth day after leaving Williamsburg. Upon the 25th of November, Tannacharison, or the Half King,† came to town, and Washington learned from him many facts concerning the French and the route he must pursue to meet their commandant. After several days had been spent among the Indians at Logstown, Washington and his attendants, accompanied by the Half King and several other Indians, started, upon the 30th of November, for Venango, where they arrived

upon the 4th of December, "without anything remarkable happening but a continued season of bad weather." "This is an old town," says Washington in his journal, "situated at the mouth of French Creek upon the Ohio,* and lies near north about sixty miles from Logstown, but more than seventy the way we were obliged to go." They found the French colors hoisted at a house from which they had driven John Frazier, an English subject, and Washington immediately repaired there to learn where the commander resided. There were three officers there, one of whom was said to have command of the Ohio, but they told the English Commissioner that there was a general officer at the near fort (Fort Le Boeuf, now Waterford, Erie County), and advised him to apply there for an answer to his inquiries. "They" (the officers at Venango) "told me," writes Washington, "that it was their absolute design to take possession of the Ohio, and by God they would do it; for that, although they were sensible the English could raise two men for their one, yet they knew their motions were too slow and dilatory to prevent any undertaking of theirs. They pretend," continues the journal, "to have an undoubted right to the river from a discovery made by one La Salle, sixty years ago, and the rise of this expedition is to prevent English settlement on the river or the waters of it."

Washington journeyed on to Fort Le Boeuf; arrived there on the 11th of December and remained there until the 16th, holding an unsatisfactory conference with the commandant, Legardeur La Pierre. On the 22d he reached Venango. The horses had now become very weak, and it was doubted whether they could perform the journey to "the forks." Washington and all of the others except the drivers, who were obliged to ride, gave up their horses, that they might be made to carry packs. The horses became daily less able to travel, the cold increased, and the trail became much worse because of a heavy fall of snow, and therefore, as Washington was anxious to make report of his proceedings to the Governor as early as possible, he "determined to prosecute his journey the nearest way through the woods on foot."

Here we will quote literally from his journal:

"I took my necessary papers, pulled off my clothes and tied myself up in a match-coat. Then, with gun in hand and pack upon my back, in which were my papers and provisions, I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday, the 16th. The day following, just after we had passed a place called Murdering Town (where we intended to quit the path and steer across the country for Shannapin's Town),

*Christopher Gist was a very prominent character of his time, and his life was crowded with adventure. He was a native of England, and first became known in North Carolina as a good surveyor, able and skillful woodman, and an intrepid explorer. As agent for the Ohio Company, he made a journey to the wilderness west of the Alleghenies in 1750, penetrated Ohio to the Scioto and the Miami, and went down the Ohio River nearly to the site of Louisville. He was the first explorer of Kentucky. In 1754, he was again with Washington in the Fort Necessity campaign, and was chosen by Braddock as chief guide for his expedition. In 1756, he was sent South, and succeeded in enlisting the Cherokees in the English interests. He was appointed Indian agent for the South, and endorsed by Washington who said: "I know of no person so well qualified for the position." He died somewhere in the South, but the place and time of his death are unknown. He had three sons who were men of note, one of them a Colonel in the Revolutionary army.

†The Half King was a good friend of the English, but unfortunately he died at Harrie Ferry, (Harrisburg) in October, 1754. Had it not been for his untimely death, it is conjectured by Cary, and some other historians, Braddock's overwhelming defeat might possibly have been averted.

*It appears from this that the Allegheny was then called the Ohio.

†Shannapin's Town was an Indian village, situated on the same side of the Allegheny, extending from the mouth of the river towards the Allegheny City.

we fell in with a party of French Indians who had lain in wait for us. One of them fired at Mr. Gist or me, not fifteen steps off, but fortunately missed. We took this fellow into custody and kept him until about 9 o'clock at night, then let him go and walked all of the remaining part of the night without making any stop, that we might get the start so far as to be out of reach of their pursuit the next day."

The incident to which Washington casually alludes is narrated at length by his companion, Gist, who also kept a journal. As it relates to an occurrence the scene of which was undoubtedly in Butler County, and throws much light upon the character of Washington, we reproduce the entire paragraph:

"We rose early in the morning and set out about 2 o'clock and got to the Murdering Town, on the Southeast Fork of Beaver Creek.* Here we met an Indian whom I thought I had seen at Joncaire's, at Venango, when on our journey up to the French fort. This fellow called me by my Indian name, and pretended to be glad to see me. I thought very ill of the fellow, but did not care to let the Major know I mistrusted him. But he soon mistrusted him as much as I did. The Indian said he could hear a gun from his cabin, and steered us more northerly. We grew uneasy, and then he said two whoops might be heard from his cabin. We went two miles farther. Then the Major said he would stay at the next water. We came to water; we came to a clear meadow. It was very light, and snow was on the ground. The Indian made a stop and turned about. The Major saw him point his gun toward us, and he fired. Said the Major, 'Are you shot?' 'No,' said I, upon which the Indian ran forward to a big standing white oak and began loading his gun, but we were soon with him. I would have killed him but the Major would not suffer me. We let him charge his gun; we found he put in a ball; then we took care of him. Either the Major or I always stood by the guns. We made him make a fire for us by a little run, as if we intended sleeping. I said to the major, 'As you will not have him killed, we must get him away, and then we must travel all night,' upon which I said to the Indian, 'I suppose you were lost and fired your gun.' He said he knew the way to his cabin, and it was but a little way. 'Well,' said I, 'do you go home, and as we are tired, we will follow your track in the morning, and here is a cake of bread for you, and you must give us meat for it in the morning.' He was glad to get away. I followed him and listened until he was out of the way, and then we went about half a mile, when we made our fire, set our compass, fixed our course

and traveled all night. In the morning, we were at the head of Piny Creek."

Washington and Gist, as has been heretofore stated, when they journeyed northward to Venango, started from Logstown. Their route must have led by the site of Zelenople. Upon their return, they directed their steps as directly as possible toward "the forks," and must have passed very near the location of Evansburg. Breakneck was undoubtedly the "water" to which the travelers came just before the Indian treacherously fired at them. The head-waters of Pine Creek (Gist's Piny Creek), which Washington and his companion reached in the morning, are in Franklin Township of Allegheny County, about half a mile west from the Pittsburgh plank road. The distance from Evansburg is just about that which two tired men could walk during the night in snow of considerable depth.

The Indian who shot at Washington may have lived at a village only a short distance from the scene of the occurrence. A cluster of wigwams was discovered by Thomas Wilson, a pioneer, in 1796, on the farm now owned by Robert Ash, and situated on the south side of Breakneck Creek, a mile and a half from Harmony, on the Harmony and Evansburg road.

It thus seems a fair inference that it was upon the waters of Breakneck that Washington's life was imperiled upon the 27th of December, 1753. His escape was doubtless a narrow one. Upon the 16th of January, 1754, he arrived at Williamsburg and presented to the Governor the letter of the French commandant, and so was concluded the first important public service of George Washington.

All doubt as to French claims and intentions were removed by Washington's visit. Gov. Dinwiddie, in order to arouse the colonies, had Washington's journal published far and wide, and reprinted in England. This led to very important and immediate action, since it was the first positive intelligence of the views and designs of the French.

In 1758, another eminent man, whose name is frequently to be met with in the pages of early Pennsylvania history, passed through the country, which, forty-two years later, was included in the bounds of Butler County. This was Christian Frederick Post, an unassuming, honest German, a Moravian, who spent the greater part of his life in preaching to the Indians of Pennsylvania and Ohio. While at Bethlehem, he was prevailed upon to carry an important message from the Government of Pennsylvania to the Delawares, Shawanese and Mingo Indians, settled on the Ohio, the object of which was to prevail upon them to withdraw from the French interest, and thus prevent an attack upon the advancing columns of Gen. Forbes.

*The southeast fork of Beaver Creek, was probably the Conococheague. Tracks of an Indian village were plainly visible upon this stream in the vicinity of Bull's Mill, Forward Township, when the country was settled, and many years later.

Post's journal possesses a peculiar interest from the fact that it contains the earliest known mention of the Connoqueenessing, by name, by a white man. The missionary started from Philadelphia for the Ohio July 15, 1758, and arrived at Fort Venango upon the 7th of August. From Venango, Post and his companion, an Indian chief named Pesquetum, set out for Kosh-kosh-kung (or, as he spells the name, Cusheushkunk). They started southward upon the 8th of August, and upon the 10th discovered that they were lost. They imagined that they were near Cusheushkunk, but met an Indian and an English trader, who informed them that they were within twenty miles of Fort Du Quesne. They "struck out of their road to their right, and slept that night between two mountains." The next day they killed two deer, which Post and Pesquetum roasted, while the Indian and the trader "went to hunt for a road, to know which way we shall go." The journal reads: "One came back and found a road, and the other lost himself." Under date of the 12th of August, Post made the following entry: "We all hunted for him, but in vain. We could not find him, so concluded to set off, leaving such marks that if he returned he might know which way to follow us, and we left him some meat. We came to the River Conaquanosshan, an old Indian town. We were then fifteen miles from Cusheushkunk."

The point at which Post saw the "Conaquanosshan" was probably about where Harmony now stands, as this village is just fifteen miles in a straight line from Newport, which occupies the site of Cusheushkunk, or Kosh-kosh-kung. If this supposition is correct, there must then have been, in the year 1758, "an old Indian town" upon or very near the ground on which Harmony is built.

Subsequent to Washington's visit to the site of Pittsburgh in 1753, and prior to the opening of the Revolutionary war, many momentous events occurred there. Great Britain, France, Great Britain again, and the colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania, were successively in possession. The site of Pittsburgh was captured by Contrecoeur in 1754, and by Forbes in 1758. In 1763, the town and fort was besieged by Indians, and in 1755, Braddock's terrible defeat occurred upon the Monongahela. Upon the 8th of September, 1756, the Indian village of Kittanning, on the Allegheny (upon the site of the present town) was destroyed by Col. John Armstrong, after whom Armstrong County was named. The stroke was one of the severest the Indians received.

But these events, the most important of the period in Western Pennsylvania do not properly belong to the history of the narrower field which is the province of this volume. We simply refer to them to remind

the reader of the history of the times, and hasten on to the chronicling of those affairs which, although less important in themselves, may more appropriately be treated in these pages.

For several years subsequent to 1779, the Upper Allegheny was the scene of strong offensive operations against the Indians. From their villages on the river, the Muncies and Senecas had made frequent forays in the white settlements, and, by the year above mentioned, their outrages had become so alarming that it was decided to retaliate upon them the injuries of war, and to carry into the country occupied by them the same system with which they had visited the settlements. An adequate force of men, under the command of Gen. Broadhead, proceeded up the Allegheny, and met a large war party near the locality now known as Brady's Bend. Capt. Samuel Brady and a company of rangers, or scouts, who were in advance, relying upon the ability of the main body, under Gen. Broadhead, to force the Indians to retreat, allowed the enemy to proceed without hindrance, and, making a short detour, reached the river at a point above where there was a narrow pass. Brady reasoned that the Indians would retreat by the same route upon which they had advanced, and that he and his companions could pour upon them a deadly fire. It was as he anticipated. The soldiers under Broadhead drove the savages swiftly back. They pressed on to gain the pass, that they might there resist and turn the tide of battle, but found it occupied by their relentless foe. Brady and his rangers fired volley after volley from their rifles upon the hurrying horde.

"At once there rose so wild a yell
Within that dark and narrow dell.
As all the fiends from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner cry of hell!
Forth from the pass in tumult driven,
Like chaff before the winds of heaven
The Indians appear.

For life! for life! their flight they ply
And shriek, and shout and battle cry
Ate maddening in the rear."

The fire was very destructive. Many were killed upon the bank, and many more in the stream, where they plunged to escape. Bald Eagle was of the number slain. Complanter, afterward the famous chief of the Senecas, and the friend of the whites, then a young man, saved himself by swimming.

In 1780, another engagement, in which Brady figured conspicuously, occurred at the site of Mahoning, in Armstrong County.

The injuries inflicted by Gen. Broadhead's troops, quieted the country for several years, but spies were kept out for some time to watch the movements of the Indians

*From Scott's description of the battle of "Red Bank," with slight changes.

and to guard the settlements from sudden attacks. Foremost among them in wood lore and knowledge of the red man's ways, as well as in coolness and bravery, was Capt. Brady, to whom the French Creek region was assigned as a special field of duty. He had command of a small party of rangers, who were constantly engaged in scouring the woods.

One of Capt. Brady's characteristic adventures with the Indians occurred within the northern part of Butler County, probably in 1781 or the following year.

"The Captain," says an early historian, "had reached the waters of Slippery Rock, a branch of Beaver, without seeing signs of Indians. Here, however, he came on an Indian trail in the evening, which he followed till dark without overtaking the Indians. The next morning, he renewed the pursuit, and overtook them while they were engaged at their morning meal. Unfortunately for him, another party of Indians were in his rear. They had fallen upon his trail and pursued him, doubtless with as much ardor as his pursuit had been characterized by: and at the moment he fired upon the Indians in his front, he was in turn fired upon by those in his rear. He was now between two fires, and vastly outnumbered. Two of his men fell; his tomahawk was shot from his side, and the battle-yell was given by the party in his rear, and loudly returned and repeated by those in his front. There was no time for hesitation; no safety in delay; no chance for successful defense in their present position. The brave Captain and his rangers had to flee before their enemies, who pressed upon their flying footsteps with no lagging speed. Brady ran toward the creek. He was known by many, if not all of them, and many and deep were the scores to be settled between him and them. They knew the country well; he did not; and from his running toward the creek they were certain of taking him prisoner. The creek was, for a long distance above and below the point he was approaching, washed in its channel to a great depth. In the certain expectation of catching him there, the private soldiers of his party were disregarded, and, throwing down their guns and drawing their tomahawks, all pressed forward to seize their victim.

"Quick of eye, fearless of heart, and determined never to be a captive to the Indians, Brady comprehended their object, and his only chance of escape, the moment he saw the creek; and, by one mighty effort of courage and activity, defeated the one and effected the other. He sprang across the abyss of waters, and stood, rifle in hand, on the opposite bank in safety. As quick as lightning (says my informant) his rifle was primed, for it was his invariable practice in loading to prime first: the next minute

the powder-horn was at the gun's muzzle, when, as he was in this act, a large Indian, who had been foremost in pursuit, came to the opposite bank, and, with the malice of a generous foe, who scorns to undervalue the qualities of an enemy, said, in a loud voice and tolerable English, 'Brady make good jump!'—It may be doubted whether the compliment was not uttered in derision, for the moment he had said so he took to his heels, and, as if fearful of the return it might merit, ran as crooked as a worm fence—sometimes leaping high, at others squatting down; he appeared in no way certain that Brady would not answer from the lips of his rifle. But the rifle was not yet loaded. The Captain was at the place afterward, and ascertained that his leap was about twenty-three feet, and that the water was twenty feet deep. Brady's next effort was to gather up his men. They had a place designated at which to meet in case they should happen to separate, and thither he went, and found the other three there. They immediately commenced their homeward march, and returned to Pittsburgh about half defeated. Three Indians had been seen to fall from the fire they had given them at breakfast."^{*}

The Indians who had been allies of the British during the Revolutionary war, after its close still continued to harass the white settlers along the Ohio and Allegheny frontier, and so great were their atrocities and depredations that the Government, in 1790, again inaugurated hostilities against them. During the period from this date until Wayne's decisive victory in 1794, and even after that until the treaty of Greenville was made in 1795, numerous murders were committed, and many persons taken prisoners. Along the Allegheny (very near the boundaries of the territory of which it is the especial province of this volume to treat), a number of outrages were committed in 1791. In March, a Mr. Thomas Dick and his wife, living on the southeast side of the river, near the mouth of Deer Creek, were captured, and a young man who lived with them was killed and scalped. Four days afterward, at the house of Abraham Russ, about two miles above the mouth of Bull Creek, a band of Indians, who came to the house with protestations of friendship, and were given food, massacred four men, a woman and six children. Several persons escaped, and the startling news of the slaughter was quickly carried through the scattered settlements, and the inhabitants, taking with them only such articles as could be hastily gotten together and easily carried, fled to James Paul's, on Pine Run. By sunrise on the 23d, there were between seventy and eighty women and children collected at this retreat,

^{*} "History of Western Pennsylvania" Appendix, "By a Gentleman of the Bar."

PURCHASES.

10582

Sept. 17 to 1718 releasing previous purchases
(continued thru 25 to 1710)

October 25th 1730.

1749

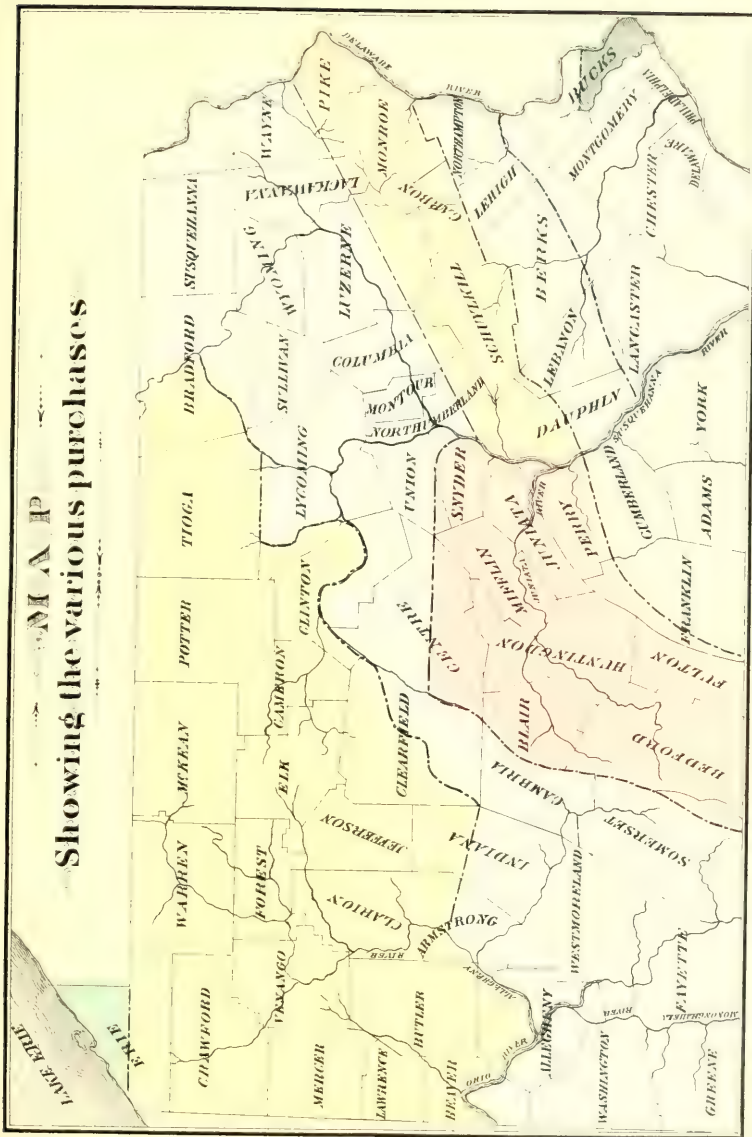
July 6th 1754
Confirmed 169th Sept 7:58

Sollte nicht

1877-1878

—*And now, good-*

Showing the various purchases



EXPLANATION OF LAND DIVISIONS.

FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION SEE CHAPTER III.

and all but four of the men had left in pursuit of the Indians.

One of the most remarkable and best authenticated narratives of adventure and suffering among the Indians of Western Pennsylvania is that which has been related by a woman, Mussy Harbison.* The story of her captivity and escape, thrillingly interesting in itself, has an especial claim to a place in the history of Butler County, from the fact that it was near the present limits of the county that this pioneer wife and mother was made a prisoner by the Indians, and within its limits that she made her wild flight for freedom, with a babe at her breast.

Mrs. Harbison, with her two children, were among the number who sought safety at James Paul's, on Pine Creek, after the perpetration of the murders on the night of March 22, 1791, above the mouth of Bull Creek. From Pine Creek these people proceeded to a point on the left, or eastern bank, of the Allegheny, a mile below the mouth of Kiskiminetas (opposite the site of Freeport), and there erected a block-house, to which all the families who had fled from the neighborhood returned within two weeks. Here they remained in safety during the summer, although several atrocities were committed along the river, and David McKee and another young man were killed and scalped within seven miles of the block-house. Soon after the several families were provided for at the block-house, which received the name of Reed's Station, the husband of our heroine, John Harbison, enlisted in the six-months' service, in Capt. Guthrie's corps, and went out in the expedition against the Indians, commanded by the unfortunate Gen. Arthur St. Clair. He did not return until the 24th of December, and brought home a memento of St. Clair's defeat in the shape of an ugly wound. On his recovery from this wound, Harbison was appointed a spy, and ordered to the woods on duty in March, 1792. The inhabitants, having great faith in the spy system as a protection against the Indians, moved out of the block-house in which they had been so long confined, and scattered to their own habitations. Mrs. Harbison lived in a cabin within sight of the block-house, and not more than two hundred yards distant from it. The spies, in their long detours through the forest, saw no Indian signs, and nothing to alarm them. They frequently came to the Harbison cabin to receive refreshments and lodging. Mr. Harbison came home only once in seven or eight days. On the night of the 21st of May (1792), two of the spies, James Davis and a Mr. Sutton, came to lodge at the Harbison

cabin, and, at daybreak on the following morning, when the horn was blown at the block-house, they got up and went out. This was the morning when Mrs. Harbison's terrible apprehensions were to be realized. She had long been fearful that the Indians would come upon them, and had entreated her husband to remove her to some more secure place. She was awake when the spies left the cabin, saw that the door was open, and intended to arise and shut it, but fell asleep again. While she slumbered, Davis and Sutton returned, and, after fastening the door, went to the block-house. The woman awoke to find herself in the hands of a band of savages. She was aroused by their pulling her by the feet from the bed. In her narrative,* she says: "I then looked up and saw the house full of Indians, every one having his gun in his left hand and tomahawk in his right. Beholding the dangerous situation in which I was, I immediately jumped to the floor upon my feet, with the young child in my arms. I then took a petticoat to put on, having only the one in which I slept; but the Indians took it from me, and as many as I attempted to put on, they succeeded in taking from me, so that I had to go just as I had been in bed. While I was struggling with some of the savages for clothing, others of them went and took the two children out of another bed, and immediately took the two feather beds to the door and emptied them. The savages immediately began their work of plunder and devastation. What they were unable to carry with them they destroyed. While they were at their work, I made to the door and succeeded in getting out with one child in my arms and another by my side; but the other little boy was so much displeased at being so early disturbed in the morning that he would not come to the door."

"When I got out, I saw Mr. Wolf, one of the soldiers, going to the spring for water, and beheld two or three of the savages attempting to get between him and the block-house; but Mr. Wolf was unconscious of his danger, for the savages had not yet been discovered. I then gave a terrific scream, by which means Mr. Wolf discovered his danger, and started to run for the block-house. Seven or eight of the Indians fired at him, but the only injury he received was a bullet in his arm, which broke it. He succeeded in making his escape to the block-house. When I raised the alarm, one of the Indians came up to me with his tomahawk, as though about to take my life; a second came and placed his hand before my mouth and told me to hush, when a third came with

* Mussy White, daughter of Edward White, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Anawalt Township, Somerset Co., N. J., March 18, 1770. After the establishment of peace in 1784, the family removed west and settled on the Monacaetia at Redstone Fort, now Brownsville. In 1785, Mussy White was married to John Harbison, with whom she removed two years later to the headwaters of Chartiers Creek.

* A Narrative of the Sufferings of Mussy Harbison from Indian Barbarity; communicated by herself, and edited by John Winter; first printed in 1825, fourth edition 1830. The truthfulness of the circumstances, as related by many who were familiar with the life of this brave heroine, and who well-knew Mrs. Harbison's reputation for truth and veracity. R. G. S. SMITH, a pioneer of Butler Borough, who was upon the Allegheny in 1791, and who, in recent years, strongly confirmed the correctness of the story, as published.

a lifted tomahawk and attempted to give me a blow; but the first that came raised his tomahawk and averted the blow, and claimed me as his squaw."

The Commissary and his waiter, who had been sleeping in the store-house, near the block-house, being aroused by Mrs. Harbison's scream and the report of the Indians' guns, attempted to make their escape. The Commissary succeeded in reaching the block-house amidst a rain of bullets, one or two of which cut the handkerchief which he wore about his head. The waiter, on coming to the door, was met by two Indians, who fired at him and he fell dead. "The savages then set up one of their tremendous and terrifying yells, and pushed forward and attempted to scalp the man they had killed," but they were prevented by the heavy fire which was kept up through the port-holes of the block-house.

"In this scene of horror and alarm," says Mrs. Harbison, "I began to meditate on escape, and for that purpose I attempted to direct the attention of the Indians from me, and to fix it on the block-house, and thought if I could succeed in this I would retreat to a subterranean rock with which I was acquainted, which was in the run near where we were. For this purpose I began to converse with some of those who were near me, respecting the strength of the block-house, the number of men in it, etc., and, being informed that there were forty men there, and that they were excellent marksmen, they immediately came to the determination to retreat and for this purpose they ran to those who were besieging the block-house and brought them away. They then began to flog me with their wiping sticks, and to order me along. Thus what I intended as the means of my escape was the means of accelerating my departure in the hands of the savages. But it was no doubt ordered by a kind Providence for the preservation of the fort and its inhabitants, for, when the savages gave up the attack and retreated, some of the men in the house had the last load of ammunition in their guns, and there was no possibility of procuring more, for it was all fastened up in the store-house, which was inaccessible.

"The Indians, when they had flogged me away along with them, took my eldest boy, a lad about five years of age, along with them, for he was still at the door by my side. My middle little boy, who was about three years of age, had by this time obtained a situation by the fire in the house, and was crying bitterly to me not to go, and making bitter complaints of the depredations of the savages.

"But these monsters were not willing to let the child remain behind them; they took him by the hand to drag him along with them, but he was so very unwilling to go, and made such a noise by crying, that they took him up by the feet and dashed

his brains out against the threshold of the door. They then scalped and stabbed him and left him for dead.

"When I witnessed this inhuman butchery of my own child, I gave a most indescribable and terrific scream, and felt a dimness come over my eyes next to blindness, and my senses were nearly gone. The savages then gave me a blow across my face and head, and brought me to my sight and recollection again. During the whole of this agonizing scene, I kept my infant in my arms.

"As soon as their murder was effected, they marched me along to the top of the bank, about forty or sixty rods, and there they stopped and divided the plunder which they had taken from our house, and here I counted their number, and found them to be thirty-two, two of whom were white men painted as Indians.

"Several of the Indians could speak English well. I knew several of them well, having seen them go up and down the Allegheny River. I knew two of them to be from the Seneca tribe of Indians, and two of them Muncies; for they had called at the shop to get their guns repaired, and I saw them there.

"We went from this place about forty rods, and they then caught my uncle, John Currie's, horses, and two of them, into whose custody I was put, started with me on the horses toward the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, and the rest of them went off toward Puckety. When they came to the bank that descended toward the Allegheny, the bank was so very steep, and there appeared so much danger in descending it on horseback, that I threw myself off the horse in opposition to the will and command of the savages.

"My horse descended without falling, but the one on which the Indian rode who had my little boy, in descending, fell, and rolled over repeatedly, and my little boy fell back over the horse, but was not materially injured. He was taken up by one of the Indians, and we got to the bank of the river, where they had secreted some bark canoes, under the rocks opposite to the island that lies between the Kiskiminetas and Buffalo. They attempted in vain to make the horses take the river. After trying for some time to effect this, they left the horses behind them and took us in one of the canoes to the point of the island, and there they left the canoe.

"Here I beheld another hard scene, for, as soon as we landed, my little boy, who was still mourning and lamenting about his little brother, and who complained that he was injured by the fall in descending the bank, was murdered.

"One of the Indians ordered me along, probably that I should not see the horrid deed about to be perpetrated. The other then took his tomahawk from his side, and, with this instrument of death, killed and

scalped him. When I beheld this second scene of inhuman butchery, I fell to the ground senseless, with my infant in my arms, it being under, with its little hands in the hair of my head. How long I remained in this state of insensibility I know not.

"The first thing I remember was my raising my head from the ground, and my feeling myself exceedingly overcome with sleep. I cast my eyes around and saw the scalp of my dear little boy, fresh bleeding from his head, in the hand of one of the savages, and sank down to the earth again upon my infant child. The first thing I remember after witnessing this spectacle of woe was the severe blows I was receiving from the hands of the savages, though at that time I was unconscious of the injuries I was sustaining. After a severe castigation, they assisted me in getting up, and supported me when up.

"Here I cannot help contemplating the peculiar interposition of Divine Providence in my behalf. How easily might they have murdered me! What a wonder their cruelty did not lead them to effect it! But instead of this, the scalp of my boy was hid from my view, and, in order to bring me to my senses again, they took me back to the river and led me in, knee deep. This had the intended effect. But 'the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.'

"We now proceeded on our journey by crossing the island, and coming to a shallow place where we could wade out, and so arrive to the Indian side of the country. Here they pushed me in the river before them, and had to conduct me through it. The water was up to my breast, but I suspended my child above the water, and, through the assistance of the savages, got safely out.

"From thence we rapidly proceeded forward, and came to Big Buffalo.* Here the stream was very rapid, and the Indians had again to assist me. When we had crossed this creek, we made a straight to the Connoquenessing Creek, the very place where Butler now stands, and from thence we traveled five or six miles to Little Buffalo, and crossed it at the very place where Mr. B. Sarver's mill now (1836) stands, and ascended the hill."

[The foregoing paragraph is quite obscure and misleading.* The Indians, of course, did not go to to "the very place where Butler now stands," and then retrace their way to the Little Buffalo. They crossed the stream on their way to the Connoquenessing at the place where Sarver's mill stood in later years, and where is now Sarversville. They undoubtedly crossed the Connoquenessing where the Cunninghams afterward built their mill, and where now stands the George Walter mill. At this place

*Buffalo Creek empties into the Allegheny just below Freeport. Its head waters are in Fairview and Donnell Townships, Butler County, but most of its course in Armstrong County.

the rocks originally projected far over the water, and the narrow chasm could be easily spanned by a log. The crossing was a favorite one with the Indians, and the rocks on either side of the creek bore hieroglyphic inscriptions.]

The journal continues: "I now felt weary of my life, and had a full determination to make the savages kill me, thinking that death would be exceedingly welcome when compared with the fatigue, cruelties and miseries I had the prospect of enduring. To have my purpose effected, I stood still, one of the savages being before me, and the other walking on behind me, and I took from off my shoulder a large powder-horn they made me carry, in addition to my child, who was one year and four days old. I threw the horn on the ground, closed my eyes, and expected every moment to feel the deadly tomahawk. But, to my surprise, the Indians took it up, cursed me bitterly and put it on my shoulders again. I took it off a second time and threw it on the ground, and again closed my eyes with the assurance that I should meet death; but instead of this, one of the savages again took up the horn, and, with an indignant, frightful countenance, came and placed it on again. I took it off a third time, and was determined to effect it, and therefore threw it as far as I was able to over the rocks. The savage immediately went after it, while the one who claimed me as his squaw, and who had stood and witnessed the transaction, came up to me and said, 'Well done; that I did right, and was a good squaw, and that the other was a lazy — — —'; he might carry it himself." I cannot now sufficiently admire the indulgent care of a gracious God, that, at this moment, preserved me amidst so many temptations from the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

"The savages now changed their position, and the one who claimed me as his squaw went behind. This movement, I believe, was to prevent the other from doing me any injury; and we went on till we struck the Connoquenessing at the salt lick about two miles above Butler, where was an Indian camp, where we arrived a little before dark."

[This camp was in the ravine which opens into the valley near the Kearns farm. The distance from Butler is considerably less than two miles.]

"The camp was made of stakes driven in the ground, sloping, and covered with chestnut bark, and appeared sufficiently long for fifty men. The camp appeared to have been occupied for some time. It was very much beaten, and large beaten paths went out from it in various directions.

"That night, they took me from the camp about three hundred yards, where they cut the brush in a thicket and placed a blanket on the ground, and permitted me to sit down with my child. They then pin-

ioned my arms back, only with a little liberty, so that it was with difficulty I managed my child. Here, in this dreary situation, without fire or refreshment, having an infant to take care of, and my arms bound behind me, and having a savage on each side of me who had killed two of my dear children that day, I had to pass the first night of my captivity.

"The trials and dangers of the day I had passed had so completely exhausted nature that, notwithstanding my unpleasant situation and my determination to escape if possible, I insensibly fell asleep, and repeatedly dreamed of my escape and safe arrival in Pittsburgh, and several things relating to the town, of which I knew nothing at the time, but found to be true when I got there. The first night passed away, and I found no means of escape, for the savages kept watch the whole of the night, without any sleep.

"In the morning, one of them left us to watch the trail or path we had come, to see if any white people were pursuing us. During the absence of the Indian, who was the one that claimed me, the one who remained with me, and who was the murderer of my last boy, took from his bosom his scalp and prepared a hoop, and stretched the scalp up on it. * * * I meditated revenge! While he was in the very act, I attempted to take his tomahawk, which hung by his side and rested on the ground, and had nearly succeeded, and was, as I thought, about to give the fatal blow, when, alas! I was detected."

The Indian who went upon the lookout in the morning became Massy Harbison's guard in the afternoon, asked her many questions concerning the whites and the strength of the armies they proposed sending out, and boasted largely about the Indians' achievements the preceding fall at the defeat of St. Clair. He gave the woman a small piece of dry venison, but, owing to the blows she had received about the face and jaws, she was unable to eat, and broke it into pieces for her child. On the second night (May 23), she was removed to another station in the same small valley or ravine, and there guarded as she had been the night before. When day broke, one of the Indians went away, as upon the preceding morning, to watch the trail, and the other fell asleep.

Then Massy Harbison concluded it was time to escape. She thought of vengeance, but found it was impossible to injure the sleeping savage, for she could effect nothing without putting her child down, and she feared that if she did it would cry and defeat her design of flight.

She contented herself with taking from a pillow-case of plunder the Indians had stolen from her house a short gown, handkerchief and child's frock, and so made her escape. The sun was about half an hour

high. She at first, to deceive the Indians, took a course leading in an opposite direction from her home, and then went over a hill and came to the Connoqueeness about two miles from the place where she had crossed it the day before with her captors, and went down the stream till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, over rocks, precipices, thorns, briars, etc., suffering great pain, as her feet and legs were bare, but fleeing on unmindful of it, to put as great a distance between herself and the savage enemy as was possible. She discovered, by the sun and the running of the stream, that she was going from, instead of toward, home, and changed her course. She ascended a hill and sat there until the evening star made its appearance, when she discovered the way she should travel the next morning, and, having collected some leaves, she made a bed, lay down and slept, although her feet, being full of thorns, caused her much pain. She had no food either for herself or child. At daybreak, she resumed her travel toward the Allegheny River. Nothing very material occurred during the day.

"In the evening" (we again quote from Massy Harbison's narrative), "about the going down of the sun, a moderate rain came on, and I began to prepare for my bed, by collecting some leaves together, as I had done the night before, but could not collect sufficient quantity without setting my little boy on the ground; but as soon as I had put him out of my arms, he began to cry. Fearful of the consequence of his noise in this situation, I took him in my arms and put him on my breast immediately, and he became quiet. I then stood and listened, and distinctly heard the footsteps of a man coming after me, in the same direction I had come! The ground over which I had been traveling was good, and the mold light. I had therefore left my foot-marks, and thus exposed myself to a second captivity. Alarmed at my perilous situation, I looked around for a place of safety, and, providentially, saw a large tree which had fallen, into the tops of which I crept, with my child in my arms, and there I hid myself securely under the limbs. The darkness of the night greatly assisted me, and prevented me from detection.

"The footsteps I heard were those of a savage. He heard the cry of the child, and came to the very spot where the child cried, and there he halted, put down his gun, and was at this time so near that I heard the wiping stick strike against the gun distinctly.

"* * * All was still and quiet; the savage was listening if, by possibility, he might again hear the cry he had heard before. My own heart was the only thing I feared, and that beat so loud that I was apprehensive it would betray me. It is almost impossible to conceive or to believe the wonderful effect my situation produced upon my whole system.

"After the savage had stood and listened, with nearly the stillness of death, for two hours, the sound of a bell, and a cry like that of a night owl—signals which were given to him from his savage companions—induced him to answer, and, after he had given a most horrid yell, which was calculated to harrow up my soul, he started and went off to join them."

After the retreat of the Indian, Mrs. Harbison, concluding that it was unsafe to remain where she was until morning, lest a second and more thorough search should be made, which would result in her recapture, with difficulty arose and traveled on a mile or two. Then, sinking down at the foot of a great tree, she rested until daybreak. The night was cold, and rain fell.

On the morning of the fifth day of her suffering and strange experience, Massy Harbison, wet and exhausted, hungry and wretched, started again on her way toward the Allegheny. About the middle of the forenoon, she came to the waters of Pine Creek, which falls into the Allegheny about four miles above Pittsburgh. She knew not at the time what stream it was she had reached, but crossed it and followed a path along its bank. Presently she was alarmed at seeing wocassin tracks, made by men traveling in the same direction she was. After she had walked about three miles, she came to a fire burning on the bank of the stream, where the men whose tracks she had seen had eaten their breakfast. She was in doubt whether the men were white or Indians, and determined to leave the path. She ascended a hill, crossed a ridge toward Squaw Run, and came upon a trail. While she stood meditating whether to follow the path or seek her way through the underbrush, she saw three deer coming toward her at full speed. They turned to look at their pursuers. She looked, too, and saw the flash of a gun. She saw some dogs start after the deer, and, thinking that the chase would lead by the place where she stood, fled, and concealed herself behind a log. She had scarcely crouched in her hiding-place before she found that, almost within reach of her outstretched hand, was a nest of rattlesnakes. She was compelled to leave, and did so, fearing that she would be apprehended by the hunters, whom she supposed were Indians.

The woman now changed her course, and, bearing to the left, came to Squaw Run, which she followed the remainder of the day. During the day it rained, and so cold and shivering was the fugitive that, in spite of her struggles to remain silent, an occasional groan escaped her. She suffered also intensely from hunger. Her jaws had now so far recovered from the blows of the Indians that she was able to eat

food, if she could have procured it. She plucked grape-vines and obtained a little sustenance from them.

In the evening, she came within a mile of the Allegheny, but was ignorant of it. There, under a tree, in a tremendous rain-storm, from which she sheltered her babe as well as she could, she remained all night.

Upon the morning of the sixth day (Sunday, May 27), she found herself unable, for a considerable time, to arise from the ground; and when, after a long struggle, she gained her feet, nature was so nearly exhausted, and her spirits so completely depressed, that she made very slow progress. After going a short distance, she came to a path, which, as it had been traveled by cattle, she imagined would lead her to the abode of white people; but she came to an uninhabited cabin. Here she was seized with a feeling of despair, and concluded that she would enter the cabin and lie down to die; but the thought of what would then be the fate of her babe spurred her courage. She heard the sound of a cow bell, which imparted a gleam of hope. Pushing on with all of the strength she could command in the direction from which the sound came, she arrived at the bank of the Allegheny, opposite the block-house, at Six-Mile Island, and was safe. Three men appeared on the opposite bank, and, after some delay, caused by the suspicion that she was sent there as a decoy by the Indians, one of them, James Closier, came over in a canoe and took her to the south side of the river. Closier had been one of the nearest neighbors of Massy Harbison before she was captured by the Indians, but so greatly was she altered by the horrors she had witnessed, the cruelty practiced upon her, and by exposure, fatigue and starvation, that he did not know her.

When she landed on the inhabited side of the river and found herself secure, the brave woman, who had endured so much, gave way under the terrible strain, and was carried to the fort by the people, who came running from it to see her. During the terrible six days, in which she had seen two of her children murdered, had herself been severely beaten by the inhuman savages, and had suffered the keenest anguish and despair, she had not shed a tear; but now that danger was removed, the tears flowed freely "and imparted a happiness," reads her narrative, "beyond what I have ever experienced before, or expect to experience in this world."

After careful treatment, Massy Harbison recovered her health and senses. Two of the women in the fort drew the thorns from her feet, and Mr. Felix Negley, who had the curiosity to count them, found that 150 had been removed. Afterward, more

were taken out at Pittsburgh. At this settlement, Massy Harbison made deposition, at the request of the magistrates, detailing the atrocities committed by her captors, and it was soon afterward published throughout the country in all the leading newspapers.

Mrs. Harbison met her husband in Pittsburgh, and went with him to Coe's Station. After the lands northwest of the Allegheny were opened to settlement, they removed to Buffalo Township, Butler County, where John Harbison carried on, for a number of years, a mill. The descendants of Massy Harbison still reside in the neighborhood of her old home, only a few miles distant from the place where she was captured and her children murdered, upon the 22d of May, 1792.

Members of the same party of Indians who had taken Massy Harbison captive and murdered her children committed other depredations in the neighborhood, of which she learned when she arrived among the whites. On Puckety Creek they attacked two families and took prisoner a Miss Elizabeth Flails, who was restored to her friends after sixteen months' captivity, and afterward lived for many years in Armstrong County, near the Butler County line. The Indians who conducted her away, while crossing through the wilderness which is now Butler County, came very near recapturing Massy Harbison. It was one of this party who followed the fleeing woman, attracted by the crying of her child, and who was recalled by his companions with the ringing of a bell and the imitation of an owl's hooting.

The Indian camp by the salt lick in the ravine northeast of the site of Butler was visited by twelve spies and a company of 130 armed men soon after Massy Harbison's return, the location being described by her. The scouting party was commanded by Maj. McCully and Capts. Guthrie and Stevenson. They explored the woods, and, after some difficulty, found the camp, but it was deserted. The Indians had doubtless apprehended that the woman's escape would lead to their detection. After ranging for ten days through the woods without seeing the Indians, the little army was re-assembled and marched back to Coe's Station.

In 1793, the Indians were so completely occupied by Wayne's invasion of their country (that part which is now Western Ohio) that the frontiersmen of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Southeastern Ohio were generally free from their attacks. In 1794 and the following year, they were present in large force on the Ohio and Allegheny, and kept the inhabitants in a continued state of alarm. Several murders were committed, but none of which it is necessary or appropriate here to give an account.

CHAPTER III.

LAND, TITLE, SURVEY AND SALE.

Original Title—Purchases from the Indians—Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1764—Boundaries of the Purchase then made—Disputes Concerning State Lands—Provisions for Revolutionary Soldiers—The Depreciation Lands—Donation Lands—"Struck District"—Law of 1792, Presenting Method of Survey and Terms of Settlement—Title through Robert Morris—Conflicting Claims of the Speculators and Settlers.

IT is commonly but erroneously supposed that Pennsylvania was so named by her founder in honor of himself. As a matter of fact, Penn wished to call his province New Wales, but the King (Charles II) objected. Penn then, in view of the fact that the country was heavily timbered, proposed the name of Sylvania. The King agreed to this as a portion of the title, and prefixed Penn, to do honor to the memory of the distinguished Admiral, the father of William Penn. The Admiral at the time of his death had claims against the Crown amounting to £16,000. It was in liquidation of these claims that the title to all of the lands in the charter limits of Pennsylvania was vested in William Penn. The charter conveying the magnificent province, dated March 4, 1681, is the foundation of all land titles in the State.

The province contained, as a calculation shows, about thirty-five million three hundred and sixty-one thousand and six hundred acres. The final adjustment of the charter boundaries with Maryland, Virginia and New York did not take place until after the lapse of many years. Penn's immense landed estate yielded him little revenue, and, indeed, he became pecuniarily embarrassed. He died in 1718, after a busy and useful life, but one full of mental disquietude. By his will, made in 1712, he devised his lands, rents, etc., in America to his wife Hannah, in trust, to dispose of so much as was necessary to pay his debts, and then to convey 40,000 acres to William Penn, Jr., his son by a former wife, and the rest of the vast estate to his children by his second wife. The title was vested in them until 1778, when it was assumed by the State or colony.

Penn, after he had secured his grant from the King, issued proposals for the sale of lands in the province, and a large number of purchasers from London, Liverpool and Bristol soon applied to him for land.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLE.

The first Indian purchase after the charter was made by William Markham, a relative of the proprietor, in July, 1682, and secured the right to a small territory about commensurate with the present county of Bucks. In 1683, 1684 and 1685, deeds were executed for small parcels of land west of the Schuylkill and on the Susquehanna. In 1686, the deed for the much disputed "walking purchase," of which one

of the boundaries was "as far as a man can go in one day and a half," is said to have been obtained. Other relinquishments were made by the Indians in 1696 and subsequent years, but the lands freed from their claim prior to 1718 were of comparatively small extent. The most important relinquishments of the title of the aborigines by deeds and treaties, were in 1736, 1749, 1754, 1768 and 1784.

It is with the last of these that we are most concerned.

The Indian title to the land northwest of the Allegheny River was extinguished by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784. Since the year 1768, when the first treaty of Fort Stanwix was made, the north-western boundary of Indian purchases in the State ran from the Susquehanna, on the New York line, to Towanda Creek; thence to the head of Pine Creek (Lycoming County); thence to its mouth, and up the West Branch to its source; thence over to Kittanning and down the Allegheny and the Ohio to the west line of the State.

The purchase of 1784, as it is denominated, included all of the lands in the State northwest of this boundary, except the "triangle" in Erie County, embracing the whole of the present counties of Butler, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, Cameron, Potter, McKean, Warren, Forrest, Venango, Crawford, Mercer and Lawrence, and parts of the counties of Beaver, Erie, Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, Clearfield, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Bradford.

Distinguished men represented the United States at the treaty—Richard Butler, Oliver Wolcott and Arthur Lee; Gen. Lafayette was present. The Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Seneca-O'beal tribes—the six nations—were represented by the leading chieftains, among them Cornplanter and Red Jacket. The latter was opposed to peace, and made a war speech which Lafayette said was "a masterpiece, and every warrior who heard him was carried away with his eloquence." Cornplanter saw the folly of waging a war single handed against the whole power of the Confederacy, and exerted all of his power for peace. He sought, however, to avoid a definite treaty without the concurrence of the western tribes. The Commissioners refused to listen to any delay, and, after a long conference, the treaty was signed upon the 22d of October. Its leading provisions were:

Six hostages shall be immediately delivered to the commissioners, by the said nations, to remain in possession of the United States, until all the prisoners, white and black, which were taken by the Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas and Cayugas, or by any of them, in the late war, from among the citizens of the United States, shall be delivered up.

The Ononda and Tuscarora nations shall be secured in the possession of the lands on which they are settled.

A line shall be drawn, beginning at the mouth of a creek about four miles east of Niagara, called Oyowayea, or Johnson's Landing Place, upon the lake, named by the Indians Oswego and by us Ontario; from thence southerly, in a direction always four miles east of the carrying path, between Lake Erie and Ontario, to the mouth of Tehosoron, or Buffalo Creek of Lake Erie; thence south, to the north boundary of the State of Pennsylvania; thence west to the end of the said north boundary; thence south along the west boundary of the said State to the River Ohio; the said line from the mouth of the Oyowayea to the Ohio shall be the western boundary of the lands of the Six Nations; so that the Six Nations shall, and do, yield to the United States, all claims to the country west of the said boundary; and then they shall be secured in the peaceful possession of the lands they inhabit, east and north of the same, reserving only six miles square, around the fort of Oswego, to the United States, for the support of the same.

The Commissioners of the United States, in consideration of the present circumstances of the Six Nations, and in execution of the humane and liberal views of the United States, upon the signing of these articles, will order goods to be delivered to the Six Nations for their own use and comfort.*

All of the lands within the charter limits of the State were released from Indian title within a period of one hundred and two years (1682 to 1784), and the Commonwealth became possessed of the ownership.†

DISPUTES REGARDING BOUNDARY LINES.

Serious disputes were had by Pennsylvania with the neighboring colonies in relation to boundary lines. The settlement of the line between her and Maryland was attended with much difficulty, and consumed many years of negotiation. Had the claim of Lord Baltimore, of Maryland, been conceded, the line would have been run twenty miles or more north of the present boundary, and Pennsylvania would have lost about three million acres of her most fertile soil. Had Penn's claim been conceded, the consequence would have been still more serious to Maryland. She would have lost all north of Annapolis—about two-thirds of her territory, including the site of Baltimore and several important towns. The existing boundary, known as Mason and Dixon's line, was run in the year 1767 and 1768, and the agreement ratified by the King in 1769.

The controversy between Virginia and Pennsylvania in regard to the ownership of territory assumed its most serious aspect about the time the Maryland boundary question was adjusted.

The Pittsburgh region appears to have first been the subject of controversy in 1752, when Thomas Penn

*Allach's Annals of the West.

†What is known as "the triangle"—the northern part of Erie County, was not within the charter boundaries of the province. This tract, containing an area of 202,187 acres was by the cessions of New York in 1781, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786, left out of the jurisdiction of any particular State. Gen. Irvine, while surveying the domain lands of Northwestern Pennsylvania, discovered that the northern (charter) boundary of the State would strike Lake Erie, so as to leave but a few miles of lake coast, and that without a harbor in the State. In consequence of this representation a movement was set on foot to secure from the Indians and the United States, the cession of "the triangle." Its acquisition by Pennsylvania was secured in 1742.

wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania, desiring him "to enter into any reasonable measures to assist the Governor of Virginia to build a fort there, to wit: at the Ohio, taking some acknowledgment from him that this settlement shall not be made use of to prejudice our right to that country."

Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, on the 19th of February, 1754, announced his intention of building a fort on the Ohio to oppose further encroachments or hostile attempts of the French, and offered the men who were to be engaged in the work, over and above their pay, 200,000 acres of land, 100,000 acres of which should be contiguous to the fort, and the other 100,000 on or near the river. This proclamation was immediately transmitted by Gov. Dinwiddie to Gov. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, and the latter soon replied that, having inquired very particularly into the extent of this province westwardly, he had the greatest reason to believe that the fort and lands intended to be granted were within the limits of Pennsylvania. Gov. Dinwiddie was equally firm in the belief that they were within Virginia's jurisdiction. Thus, as Craig states, "the region around Pittsburgh was the bone of double contention; England and France were about to go to war for it, and Pennsylvania and Virginia to commence a controversy about it, which endured for more than twenty years, in the course of which much ill blood and angry feeling were displayed." After the consideration and rejection of many propositions for the settlement of the disputed claims, the present line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, on the south, was agreed upon by the two States in 1782. It is an extension of Mason and Dixon's line, and was not completed and permanently marked until 1784.

"Long continued and vexatious as was this contest for Pittsburgh and the region round about it," says Surveyor General Barr,* "it was well for Pennsylvania that she did not yield her claims. The fertility of the soil and the marvelous richness of the mineral deposits, then almost unknown, prove how well it was worth contending for."

THE DEPRECIATION LANDS.

Even before the title to the region northwest of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and Conewango Creek had been secured, preliminary steps were taken by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for disposing of these lands.

During the later years of the Revolution, the value of the bills of credit issued by Pennsylvania, as well as those issued by the Continental Congress, continued gradually to depreciate until they fell to a mere nominal value. Great losses were consequently

experienced by the holders of the State certificates. The officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, the State troops especially suffered, as they received them in payment for their services. Disputes constantly arose in relation to the deductions to be made from the face of the bills. On the 3d of April, 1781, the State Legislature, to remedy this inconvenience fixed a scale of depreciation varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 per cent for each month between the years 1777 and 1781, according to which the accounts of the army could be settled. Unable otherwise to pay its troops, the State gave the officers and soldiers certificates in conformity with the prescribed scale, which were made receivable in payment for lands sold by the State. They were called depreciation certificates.

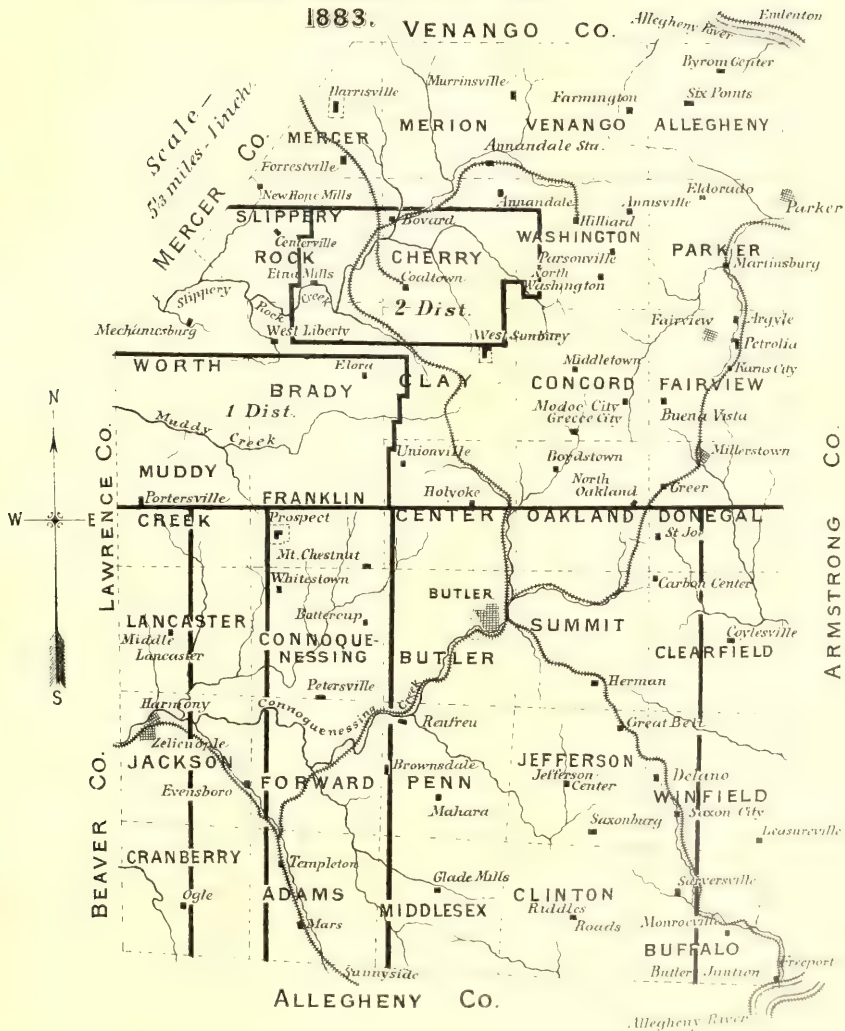
In order to provide for the redemption of these depreciation certificates, it was enacted by law, March 12, 1783, "That for the more speedy and effectual complying with the intention of the law aforesaid, there be, and hereby is, located and laid off a certain tract of land, as follows: Beginning where the western boundary of the State crosses the Ohio River; thence up the said river to Fort Pitt; thence up the Allegheny River to the mouth of Mogulboughton (Mahoning) Creek; thence by a west line to the western boundary of this State; thence south by the said boundary to the place of beginning, reserving to the use of the State 3,000 acres in an oblong of not less than one mile in depth from the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and extending up and down the said rivers, from opposite Fort Pitt as far as may be necessary to include the same; and the further quantity of 3,000 acres on the Ohio and on both sides of Beaver Creek, including Fort McIntosh, all which remaining tract of land, as aforesaid, is hereby appropriated as a further fund for the purpose of redeeming the certificates aforesaid; that is to say, the Surveyor General of this State shall, according to such directions as may be given him by the Supreme Executive Council, cause the aforesaid tract of land to be laid out in lots of not less than 200, and not more than 350, acres each, numbering the same lots numerically on the draught or plat of the country aforesaid, and shall as soon as the same or 100 lots thereof are surveyed, together with the Secretary of the Land Office and the Receiver General, proceed to sell the same lots in numerical order at such times and places, and under such regulations, as shall be appointed by the Supreme Executive Council; the full consideration bid at such sales shall be paid into the Receiver General's office, either in gold or silver or in the certificates aforesaid, upon full payment of which consideration and the expense of surveying, together with all fees of the different offices, patents shall be issued in the usual form to the several buyers or vendors, and the differ-

*Report of the Surveyor General, James P. Barr, for the year 1861.

OUTLINE MAP OF BUTLER COUNTY PA.

1883. VENANGO CO.

Scale -
5 1/2 miles - inch.



ent sums in specie that may be paid into the Receiver General's office, shall be by him paid over to the treasury of this State for the purpose of redeeming such certificates as may remain unsatisfied at the end of such sales."

The northern boundary line of the Depreciation Lands passed east and west almost centrally through Butler County, and is about four miles north of Butler Borough. Parts of the townships of Mudly Creek, Franklin, Center, Oakland and Donegal, and the whole of Lancaster, Connoquenessing, Butler, Summit, Clearfield, Jackson, Forward, Penn, Jefferson, Winfield, Cranberry, Adams, Middlesex, Clinton and Buffalo are therefore in the Depreciation Lands.

The Depreciation Lands were divided into districts, which were each assigned to a Deputy Surveyor. The dividing lines ran southward from the northern boundary to the Allegheny or the Ohio Rivers, as the case might be, and were parallel. The first district west of the Allegheny extended about four miles west of the eastern boundary of Butler County, and was known as Elder's. Cunningham's (James) district was the next. Its width was about ten miles, and its western boundary about half a mile east of the western boundaries of Centre, Butler, Penn and Middlesex Townships. Its area within the present limits of Butler County was approximately one hundred and fifty thousand acres, and within the present limits of Allegheny County nearly as much more. Several surveyors were doubtless employed by Cunningham in the work of locating warrants in this large tract of territory. West of the Cunningham district came Jones', Nicholson's and Alexander's districts, in the order named, and others extending to the western boundary of the State. They were as a rule much smaller than the one we have described.*

The survey was begun in 1785 or 1786.

DONATION LANDS.

By a legislative act, passed March 7, 1780, the faith of the State was pledged to bestow, upon the officers and privates in the Federal army belonging to the State, "certain donations and quantities of land, according to their several ranks; to be surveyed and divided off to them severally at the close of the war."

For the purpose of effectually complying with the letter and intention of the foregoing resolve, the act passed on the 12th of March, 1783, from which we have already quoted, ordained, "That there be, and there is hereby declared to be located and laid off a certain tract of country beginning at the mouth of Mogulboughton (Mahoning) Creek; thence up the Allegheny River to the mouth of Cagnawaga (Cona

wango) Creek; thence due north to the northern boundary of this State; thence west by the said boundary to the northwest corner of the State; thence south by the western boundary of the State to the northwest corner of lands appropriated by this act (the Depreciation Lands) for discharging the certificates herein mentioned; and thence by the same lands east to the place of beginning, which said tract shall be reserved and set apart for the only and sole use of carrying into execution the said resolve."

The act from which we have quoted declared further, "That all officers and privates were entitled to land as aforesaid shall, and they are hereby directed, to make their respective claims for the same within two years after the peace shall be declared, and in the case of their failure to make such application in person, or in that of their legal representatives, within one year of their decease, then it may be lawful for any person or persons whatever to apply to the Land Office, locate and take up such parts or parcels of said lands upon such term as the Legislature shall hereafter direct, as may remain unlocated by the said officers, non-commissioned officers and private men, their heirs, executors and administrators."

It was provided by an act of the 24th of March, 1785, that the Donation Lands should "be laid off in lots of four descriptions, one to contain 500 acres each; another 300 acres each; another 250 acres each; and another 200 acres each, with the usual allowances; that a quantity equal to what may be necessary for the Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Captains, and two-thirds of the Lieutenant Colonels, shall be laid off into lots of 500 acres; a quantity equal to what may be necessary for the regimental Surgeons and mates; also for the Chaplains, Majors and Ensigns into lots of 300 acres each; a quantity equal to what may be necessary for one-third of the Lieutenant Colonels, and for the Sergeants, Sergeant Majors and Quartermaster Sergeants into lots of 250 acres each; and a quantity equal to what may be necessary for the Lieutenants, Corporals, Drummers, Fifers, Drum Majors, Fife Majors and privates into lots of 200 acres each."

For the impartial distribution of these donations, a lottery was provided, at which "each applicant, if a Major General, should draw four tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 500-acre lots; if a Brigadier General, three tickets from said wheel; if a Colonel, two tickets from said wheel; if a Lieutenant Colonel, one from said wheel, and one from the wheel containing the numbers of the 250-acre lots; if a Surgeon, Chaplain or Major, two tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 300-acre lots; if a Captain, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 500-acre lots; if a Lieutenant, two

The districts of the Depreciation Lands and area of the Donation Lands are indicated by heavy lines upon the county map drawn expressly for this work by Mr. F. M. Gillies.

tickets from the wheel containing the numbers on the 200-acre lots; if an Ensign or regimental Surgeon's mate, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 300-acre lots; if a Sergeant, Sergeant Major or Quartermaster Sergeant, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 250-acre lots; and if a Drum Major, Fife Major, Drummer, Fifer, Corporal, or Private Sentinel, one ticket from the wheel containing the numbers on the 200-acre lots."

Under the law of 1785, an agent was to be appointed, whose duty it was to explore the Donation and Depreciation Districts, to examine the quality of the lands, and especially to report such as in his opinion were unfit for cultivation. Gen. Irvine received the appointment, explored the country, and reported that a part of the second division of the Donation Lands was generally unfit for cultivation, and, in consequence, the lots included in it were withdrawn from the lottery, and from this circumstance it was known as "the struck district."

A portion of the "struck district" or "struck lands" is in Butler County. It comprises the northeastern quarter, which, in recent years, has been the most valuable portion of the Butler or "lower oil region." A large proportion of the lands in Butler County thus reserved from distribution to the soldiers were originally as valuable as those in any part of the Donation tract, and the oil development has made them far more valuable.

The Donation Lands in this county lie in the northern and northeastern portion, and are comprised in Districts No. 1 and 2.

Lands in the "struck district" were disposed of by warrant and patent the same as other lands of Western Pennsylvania, under the law of 1792.

THE SETTLEMENT LAW OF 1792.

The lands in the "triangle" and the "struck district" and the residue of the lands in the Depreciation and Donation Districts, including the greater portion of them not taken up by the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army were offered for sale under the act of the 3d of April, 1792.

Of this law, which contains the conditions on which a large number of the Butler County pioneers obtained their lands by "settlers' right," we give a careful synopsis:

SECTION 1. The price of all the vacant lands within the purchase of 1768, excepting such lands as had been previously settled on or improved, was reduced to the sum of fifty shillings for every hundred acres; and the price of vacant lands within the purchase of 1784, and lying east of the Allegheny River and Conewango Creek, was reduced to the sum of £5 for every hundred acres.

SEC. 2. All the lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango Creek, except such parts

thereof as had been, or thereafter should be, appropriated to any public or charitable use, were offered for sale to "persons who will cultivate, improve and settle the same, or cause the same to be cultivated, improved and settled, at and for the price of £7 10s. for every one hundred acres thereof, with an allowance of 6 per centum for roads and highways to be located, surveyed and secured to such purchasers, in the manner hereinafter mentioned."

SEC. 3. Upon the application of any person, who may have settled and improved, or is desirous to settle and improve, a plantation within the limits aforesaid, to the Secretary of the land office, which application shall contain a particular description of the lands applied for, there shall be granted to him a warrant for any quantity of land within the said limits, not exceeding 400 hundred acres, requiring the Surveyor General to cause the same to be surveyed for the use of the grantee, his heirs and assigns forever and make return thereof to the Surveyor General's office within the term of six months next following, the grantee paying the purchase money, and all the usual fees of the land office.

SEC. 4. The Surveyor General to divide the lands offered for sale into districts, and appoint one deputy for each district, who shall give bond and security as usual, and reside in or as near as possible to his district, and within sixty days next after his appointment, certify to the Surveyor General the place where he shall keep his office open for the purpose of receiving warrants, that all persons who may apply for lands may be informed thereof. And every Deputy Surveyor who shall receive any such warrant, shall make fair and clear entries thereof in a book to be provided by him for the purpose, distinguishing therein the name of the person therein mentioned, the quantity of land, date thereof, and the day on which he received the same, which book shall be kept open at all reasonable hours, to every applicant who shall be entitled to copies of any entries therein, to be certified as such, and signed by the Deputy Surveyor, the party paying 25 cents therefor.

SEC. 5. The Deputy at the reasonable request, and at the cost and charges of the grantees to proceed and survey the lands in such warrants described, as nearly as may be, according to the respective priority of their warrants; but they shall not survey any tract of land that may have been actually settled and improved prior to the date of the entry of such warrant with the Deputy Surveyor of the district, except for the owner of such settlement and improvement. And having perfected such surveys, shall enter the same in a book to be kept by him, and to be called the survey book, which shall remain in his office, liable to be inspected by any person whatsoever, upon payment of eleven pence for every search; and he shall cause copies of any such survey to be made out and delivered to any person, upon the payment of 25 cents for each copy.

SEC. 6. Every survey made by a Deputy out of his proper district, shall be void and of none effect. The Surveyor General and his deputies are enjoined to survey or cause to be surveyed the full amount of land contained and mentioned in any warrant, in one entire tract, if the same can be found in such manner and form as that such tract shall not contain or front on any navigable river or lake more than one-half the length or depth of such tract, and to conform the lines of every survey in such manner as to form the figure or plot thereof, as nearly as circumstances will admit, to an oblong, whose length shall not be greater than twice the breadth thereof. Ten per cent surplus to be allowed and paid for *pro rata* on patenting.

SEC. 7. Every February, the Deputy is to return into the office of the Surveyor General, plats of every survey he

shall have made in pursuance of any warrant, connected together in one general draught, so far as they may be contiguous to each other, with the courses and distances of each line, the quantity of land in each survey, and the name of the person for whom the same was surveyed.

SEC. 8. The Deputy Surveyor of the proper district shall, upon the application of any person who has made an actual settlement and improvement on lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango Creek, and upon such person paying the legal fees, survey and mark out the lines of the tract of land to which such person may, by conforming to the provisions of this act, become entitled by virtue of such settlement and improvement; *Provided*, that he shall not survey more than 400 acres for such person and shall, in making such survey, conform himself to all the other regulations by this act prescribed.

SEC. 9. No warrant or survey to be issued or made in pursuance of this act, for lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango Creek, shall vest any title in or to the lands therein mentioned, unless the grantee has, prior to the date of such warrant, made or caused to be made, or shall, within the space of two years next after the date of the same, make or cause to be made, an actual settlement thereon, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every one hundred acres contained in one survey, erecting thereon a messuage for the habitation of man, and residing or causing a family to reside thereon for the space of five years next following his first settling of the same, if he or she shall live so long; and that, in default of such actual settlement and residence, it shall and may be lawful to and for this commonwealth to issue new warrants to other actual settlers, for the said lands or any part thereof, rectifying the original warrants, and that actual settlements and residence have not been made in pursuance thereof, and so as often as defaults shall be made, for the time and in the manner aforesaid, which new grants shall be under and subject to all and every the regulations contained in this act. *PROVIDED ALWAYS, NEVERTHELESS, that if any such actual settler, or any grantee in any such original or succeeding warrant shall, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, be prevented from making such actual settlement, or be driven therefrom, and shall persist in his endeavors to make such actual settlement as aforesaid, then, in either case, he and his heirs shall be entitled to have and to hold the said lands, in the same manner as if the actual settlement had been made and continued.**

SEC. 10. The lands actually settled and improved according to the provisions of this act, to whosoever possession they may descend or come, shall be liable or chargeable for the payment of the consideration or purchase money, at the rate aforesaid, for every hundred acres, and the interest thereon accruing from the dates of such improvements; and if such actual settler, not being hindered as aforesaid, by death or the enemies of the United States, shall neglect to apply for a warrant for the space of ten years after the time of passing this act, it shall and may be lawful for this commonwealth to grant the same lands, or any part thereof to others, by warrants rectifying such defaults; and the grantees complying with the regulations of this act shall have, hold and enjoy the same, to them, their heirs and assigns forever; but no warrant shall be issued in pursuance of this act, until the purchase money shall be paid to the Receiver General of the Land Office.

[Section 11, and the subsequent sections of the law we omit, as not being necessary to a general understanding of the subject.]

Much controversy arose out of this act between the actual settlers and the land speculators or "jobbers," and the population and improvement of the country were much retarded by the uncertainty of the ownership of the soil. At the time the act was passed and until Wayne's treaty in August, 1795, war existed between the whites and the Indians. It was considered unsafe to attempt settlement west of the Allegheny until after peace had been formally declared. Non-compliance with the provisions of the law requiring settlement to be made within two years after its passage, it was claimed upon one side, forfeited the right of ownership, and left the lands open to any persons who obtained warrants for them; upon the other side, it was contended that settlement was impossible prior to 1796, because of the war, and that two years succeeding pacification should be allowed for the making of the actual settlement and improvement prescribed. The wording of Section 9 of the act of 1792 was very obscure, and there was great diversity of opinion upon the bench as to its meaning.

Robert Morris, the Revolutionary patriot, and Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, became a large owner of Butler County lands, and many of the land owners of to-day hold title through this celebrated but unfortunate personage.

Morris was the holder of a large amount of the depreciated scrip, redeemable in Western Pennsylvania lands, and (influenced by James Cunningham, one of the surveyors of the Depreciated Lands, and afterward his agent) located a great number of warrants in what is now Butler County. This he was able to do by a process which, although undoubtedly contrary to the spirit of the law of 1792, was not in violation of any of its provisions. The warrants (which were merely orders for surveys), were made out in the year 1794 in the names of sundry citizens of Lancaster County, Penn., most of them Germans, and then assigned to Morris. The latter paid all moneys demanded, and eventually secured patents to most of the tracts of land, but they bore on the maps of the surveyor the names of the Lancaster County men, obligingly lent for the purpose of assisting the speculator.

Morris located 311 warrants in that part of Cunningham's district of Depreciation Lands, lying within Butler County, and was the owner of from seventy to ninety thousand acres of land, including the site of Butler borough.

Litigation concerning title was more common within the limits of this immense purchase than elsewhere in Butler County.

Robert Morris' effects were sold in 1807 at Marshall's sale, in Philadelphia, and the warrants for the Butler County lands came into the hands of Stephen

*Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania, Vol. II.

Lowrey, of Maryland, and other speculators. Lowrey became the owner of 107 tracts. Upon many of these tracts and upon those of other speculators, settlers were located, who had made improvements, but who held no warrants for the lands. Many of them were summarily dispossessed of their squatter homes, and others were compelled to make terms with the speculators for occupancy. As a rule, the land jobbers were sustained by the law. The feeling against them ran very high, and considering the character of the frontiersmen with whom they had to deal, it is surprising that war did not result from the controversy other than that which was carried on in the courts. As it was, much ill feeling was engendered, and on one occasion at least bloodshed ensued.*

PRICES OF LAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In the "new purchase," as the territory in Northwestern Pennsylvania released from Indian claim in 1784 was called, the price set on lands from the 1st of May, 1785, to the 1st of March, 1789, was £30 (\$80) per hundred acres; from the 1st of March, 1789, to the 3d of April, 1792, £20 (\$53.33 $\frac{1}{3}$).

Lands in the "new purchase" lying north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and Conewango Creek, from the 3d of April, 1792, to the 28th of March, 1813, were £7 10s. (\$20) per 100 acres. Undrawn Donation Lands from the 1st of October, 1813, until the 25th of February, 1819, were \$1.50 per acre, and upon the latter date were reduced to 50 cents per acre.

CHAPTER IV.

ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN AS A SETTLER.

James Glover Builds a Cabin in Adams—Other Early Adventures—Few Settlements made prior to 1790—Pioneers in each of the present Townships of the County—Some Peculiar Features of the Settlement and Population—Nationalities—Scotch, Scotch-Irish and Irish—The Later German Settlers—Early Settlement Retarded by Contested Land Titles—The Farmers and Land Jobbers—A Shooting Affair of 1815 and its Effect.

BEGINNING OF SETTLEMENT.

THE first white man who is positively known to have built a habitation within the present limits of Butler County was James Glover.† He was a

* See the succeeding chapter for a further account of the contest for the settlement and improvement of the country of this contested ownership of the soil; also for an incident of Butler County's early history, illustrating the intensity of ill-feeling which existed between the settlers and speculators.

† James Glover was of Holland Dutch descent, was born in Essex County, N. J., where he lived until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. At that time, being of suitable age, and patriotically disposed, he enlisted in the colonial army. He served his first term of duty in the New Jersey line, and, on its expiration, enlisted in the Pennsylvania line, the expiration of his former term of service finding him in this State or colony. He served until the close of the war; was at the battle of Princeton, at Germantown, with Washington crossing the Delaware, and was one of the soldiers who passed the memorable and terrible winter at Valley Forge. He was a very skillful blacksmith, and was engaged much of the time as an armorer. His patriotism was attested by the fact that he was among those who steadfastly refused to have pay from the Government for services rendered. After the close of the war, he went with his wife to Pittsburgh, and there followed his trade. His shop was upon Diamond alley, between Market and Wood streets. After a few years, he purchased a

sturdy character, a blacksmith, and a Revolutionary soldier, who had, after the close of the great struggle for independence, found his way to Pittsburgh, where he had located and followed his trade. Glover was fond of hunting, and he relieved the monotony of labor in his little shop by making long expeditions into the wilderness in search of the larger varieties of game and wild animals, such as deer and bear, which at that time abounded. In one of these hunting tours, he entered the region now known as Butler County, then an unbroken forest, and as wild a solitude as could be found in Western Pennsylvania. He discovered a deer lick in what is now Adams Township, and, in the fall of 1792, he built a cabin near it, which he continued to occupy, though with some intermissions, until the settlement of the country began, a few years later. His object was almost solely that of hunting. He saw frequently as many as forty deer come at a time to the lick, and no doubt this solitary pioneer sportsman gloried in the acquisition of many trophies of his skill as a marksman. He was never molested or annoyed by the Indians, and passed as peaceful and pleasant a life in his lonely quarters as was possible. In 1795, he cleared a little land around his primitive hunting lodge, and, in 1796, entered 400 acres of land (including the farms now owned by Samuel J. Marshall and the heirs of William H. Gilleland), and built a log cabin, which was more substantial than the first, and intended to be a permanent habitation. He was obliged to go fourteen miles toward Pittsburgh to get neighbors to assist him in building.

In 1790, a party of young men from the vicinity of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, went on a hunting and exploring expedition, which eventually took two of them into what is now Worth Township. Arriving at Logan's Ferry, on the Allegheny, between Pittsburgh and the site of Freeport, they heard reports of Indian depredations in the country to the northward, which induced all but the two to whom we have alluded—David Studebaker and Abraham Schneider—to turn back. The reports were of course without foundation, for there were no whites north of the river on whom the Indians could wreak their hatred, even had they been possessed of it. The young men mentioned pushed on through the forest, encamped at night near the site of Butler borough,

farm on the north side of the Allegheny River, and took up his residence upon it. This farm is now in the heart of Allegheny City, and some of the finest buildings of the busy town stand upon the ground where Glover followed agricultural pursuits. He lived to see the city built up, but received very little from it pecuniarily. Shortly after the close of the war of 1812, he leased the farm in perpetuity for \$75 per year, and that amount is now received annually by some of his heirs, one city lot paying the rent. The lease of Glover's, and one of two others, operated to bring about prohibitory legislation in the State of Pennsylvania, so that leasing in perpetuity is now an impossibility. Mr. Glover died on the place where he settled, in Adams Township, in September, 1841, aged ninety-one years. His family consisted of two daughters—Mary and Nancy. Mary married the Rev. Daniel McLean, for many years a resident of Crawford County, and Nancy married, Barnet Gilleland in 1802, who, with his father, settled in Butler County, at the locality now known as Bull's Mill, in 1790.

and the next day, traveled as far north as Worth Township, and met a band of Indians, who acted very friendly toward them, and conducted them to their camping-place, about a mile and a half north of the site of Mechanicsburg. They soon after returned to their homes in Westmoreland, but subsequently returned, built a cabin where George Armstrong now lives, and occupied it from September to Christmas, 1793, a sister of David Studebaker's coming with them to keep house.*

Peter McKinney, who had been a Revolutionary soldier, and afterward became quite a noted hunter, has always been claimed by his family to have located in Butler County in 1792. The scene of his "squatter" improvement was in that part of Old Connoquenessing now included in the limits of Forward.† One of his children is said to have been born there in 1792. McKinney became the founder of Petersville.

A number of other hunters, explorers, land-seekers and "squatters" were in the county during the years from 1790 to 1796.

There are, however, few well-authenticated instances of settlement in the county prior to 1796, in which year those who desired to take up lands north-east of the Allegheny first had perfect assurance of safety from Indian molestation. We think, however, that, by the close of 1796, or at least the end of the following year, settlers were to be found within the areas included in every one of the present townships of the county. The settlement was certainly quite rapid. The definite dates of the arrival of the first pioneers in each of the present subdivisions of the county have not all been preserved, but, in the list which we here present, they are stated in all cases of which we feel a reasonable certainty of their correctness. Where they do not occur, it may safely be inferred that the date was prior to 1800. The list presents only a general view of the settlement of the county, and reference should be had to the supplementary chapters upon the townships for extended accounts.

FIRST SETTLERS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS.

Buffalo—George Bell, Robert Elliott, 1796; Benjamin Sarver, Joseph Simmers, John Harbison, Robert Carson, Thomas Fleming.

Clinton—Patrick Harvey was the first settler here, as well as the pioneer of Old Buffalo. He selected his land in 1793, cleared a small portion in 1794, and brought his family to the location in 1795. George Stinchcomb and George Plants settled in 1796. Thomas Watson, Revolutionary soldier, settled in 1797.

Middlesex—George Hays, 1793; James Harbison; James Hall, William Hultz, "squatters" of 1793;

Matthew Wigfield, 1796; James Parks, Joseph Flick, James Fulton, Samuel Rippy, Joseph and Thomas Logan.

Adams—James Glover, James Irvine, 1796; Adam Johnston, Robert McCandless, William Criswell, Timothy Ward, Moses Meeker, Joshua Stoolfier, William Rosebrough.

Cranberry—Benjamin Johnson, Samuel Duncan, Alex Ramsey, 1796; Matthew Graham, Benjamin Garvin, 1797.

Winfield—Jeremiah Smith, 1796; Andrew Cruikshank, 1798; Thomas Harter, William Hazlett, Jacob Harshman.

Jefferson—Patrick Graham, 1796; Andrew Strawig, Benjamin Thomas, William Wright.

Penn.—Clark Rathbun, 1795; Robert Brown, 1797; John Rankin, 1805; John Maharry, Thomas Logan, 1804; Thomas Bartley.

Forward—Peter McKinney, 1792; Barnett Gilleland, Joseph Ash, John McCollum, Adam Brown.

Jackson—James Magee, 1797; William and Michael Martin, Thomas Wilson; Detmar Basse, founder of Zelionople, 1802; George Rapp, 1804, founded Harmony in 1805.

Clearfield—Patrick McBride, James Denny.

Summit—James McCurdy, James Mitchell, William Scott and his sons, Robert, David and George.

Butler—James McKee, John Pierce, William Kearns and his sister, Jane Kearns, 1796 or 1797; Abraham Fryor, John Morrow.

Connoquenessing—John Ekin, 1796; Scotch settlers of 1796—five or six families of Grahams, the McLeods, McDonalds and others; early German-American settlers—the Beighle and Muhleisen families.

Lancaster———Scholar, Henry Beighle, 1796; John Morrison, Henry Baumgartner, Samuel Stewart, the Martin family, 1801.

Donegal—James Hemphill, followed by several families of the same name; Charles Duffy, John Gillespie, Moses Hanlen, 1796; Daniel Slator, Peter McKoeper, 1798.

Oakland—John Neyman, 1797; Francis Whitmire, Cornell O'Donnell.

Center—This township was quite fully settled in 1796. A large number of young men came in from Allegheny, Westmoreland and Juniata Counties, among the earliest being William and David MeJunkin, John, Robert, George, James and two William McCandlesses, Anthony, James and Moses Thompson, and also Matthew, James and John Thompson, of another family.

Franklin—Stephen Crawford, Jesse Nash, Eliakim Anderson, William Dodds, Charles Sullivan and John Thompson, all about 1796.

* See chapter on Worth Township for a more detailed statement.
† See chapter on Connoquenessing Township.

Muddy Creek—Robert Stewart, 1796; Thomas Brandon; Thomas Humphrey, 1798.

Fairview—Samuel Wallace, 1795; Joseph Smith, 1796; also John Craig, William Wilson, Paul McDermott, and six families of Barnharts, about the same time.

Concord—Edward Graham, George Meals, 1796; Samuel Meals (father of George) and other members of the family, Robert Campbell, James Cumberland, William and Andrew Christy, 1797; Hugh Conway, 1798; David Harper, 1800.

Clay—James Russell, 1797; John Adams, Christopher McMichael, James McJunkin, Judge Samuel Findley, Hugh and William Wasson, 1798; Joseph, John, James, William and Samuel Glenn, about 1799.

Brady—Luke Covert, James Campbell, Bartol Loffer, Daniel McDavitt, James I. Hoge, 1797; John McClymonds, Edward Douglass, 1798.

Worth—David Studebaker, Benjamin Jack, James, John and William McNeese, brothers; Thomas Humphrey, Charles Martin, Charles Coulter, William Eliott, David Armstrong, Jacob and John Pisor, Henry Stinetorf, William McConnell, Jonathan Kelley, all probably prior to 1797.

Parker—John Parker, John Martin, George and Phillip Daubenspeck, Archibald Kelley, 1796; Hugh Gibson, 1797.

Washington—John Shira, spring of 1798; Jacob Hilliard, about 1798; John Christy and William Wilson, 1798; John Christy, uncle of the above, 1799.

Cherry—Benédiet Grossman, Robert Black, Robert McCallen, 1797; Andrew Stewart, Michael Stevenson, 1798; Samuel, David, James, John and Caleb Russell, about 1800.

Slippery Rock—Adam Funk, James Shields, 1798; Zebulon and Nathaniel Cooper, Philip Snyder, Henry Woolford.

Allegheny—John Lowrie, 1796; John Crawford, 1797; John Redick, James Anderson, Levi Gibson, John Rosenberry.

Venango—Samuel Sloan, Thomas Jolly, Peter J. Coulter, Robert Cunningham, about 1796; Hugh Murrin, Michael Kelley.

Marion—Samuel McMurry, John Black, Robert Atwell, Robert Waddle, Robert Seaton, all about 1800.

Mercer—Robert Reed, John Welsh, Ebenezer Bently and Ebenezer Brown, all about 1797.

NATIONALITIES OF THE PEOPLE.

There are some peculiar features in the settlement and population of Butler County, which may be briefly noted.

The pioneers of the county were nearly all Irish, Scotch or Scotch-Irish. As a rule, these people were

immigrants from the counties of Southwestern Pennsylvania or "from beyond the mountains." Some, of course, came from other States, and some directly from Europe. The settlers of the mingled bloods we have mentioned distributed themselves quite evenly throughout the county, but there were a few localities in which one of the nationalities prevailed during the early days to the almost entire exclusion of the others. Thus Donegal, as the name would suggest, was purely an Irish community, while Connoquenessing was the scene of a settlement made up so exclusively of Scotch settlers as to receive the name—not formally bestowed, but still universally used—of "Scotland." This pure Scotch settlement, made in 1796, occupied the lands between the Big and Little Connoquenessing Creeks, and extended southward into what is now Forward Township.

Although the Scotch, Scotch-Irish and Irish were the predominant bloods represented among the pioneers of the county, there were, nevertheless, a few early German settlers, and a very sparse sprinkling of other classes. The early German pioneers came into the county through the influence of a few individuals. Detmar Basse came from Germany in 1802, settled in Jackson Township, and, in 1803, founded Zelenople, which has ever been practically a German village. George Rapp founded Harmony in 1805, bringing into the county the colony of Germans who constituted the Harmonist or Economite Society. When that society removed, in 1815, the community still remained German, Abraham Zeigler, who settled there in 1814 and bought the lands, bringing in a large number of settlers of his nationality from Western Pennsylvania.

The general German settlement of the county did not begin until about the year 1830, and from that time onward for a quarter of a century, the stream of this immigration continued to flow with a strong volume. The German settlers of this period are to be found in every township in the county, their greatest strength probably being in Summit, where they have almost completely displaced the descendants of the Scotch-Irish pioneers. They have made good farmers, succeeding, by patient industry and close economy, in gaining an independent condition where the people of almost any other nationality would have failed, in a majority of instances, to have secured more than a mere living. Saxenburg was founded in 1832 by a colony of very intelligent Germans, led by John A. Roebeling, and retains its distinctive national characteristics.

CONTESTED LAND TITLE.

It is impossible for us of the present day to realize the full measure of the effect that the contested land title had upon the settlement of Butler County

and the surrounding region. The conflicting claims of the settlers and land speculators to the ownership of the soil has been explained in the preceding chapter. Little was there said, however, of the operation of that controversy for many years in retarding the improvement of the country, and the bitterness of the animosity aroused was only alluded to—not illustrated.

As has been said, the speculators, or "land-jobbers," who had secured warrants for many thousands of acres of land in Butler County, were usually successful in ejecting the pioneers who, in good faith, had settled and made improvements upon the tracts to which they thus expected to obtain title. Many a poor man had the result of his several years of hard work suddenly taken from him, and was compelled to seek a new location, and begin anew the task of clearing land and making a home. Some of them settled on lands not far removed from their "squatter" possessions, and others emigrated from the region in which they had been the victims of misfortune and, as they alleged, of injustice, to the farther West.

But this was not all. The prevailing insecurity of title prevented many from coming into the country who would otherwise have done so, and among them were many of the best class of immigrants. When it is borne in mind that litigation concerning the lands was actively carried on for a period of at least twenty years subsequent to 1796, and that it operated both toward the impoverishment of those who were settlers, and against the immigration of others, it will be readily seen that its adverse effect upon the development of the country was a very material one.

The severity of the large landholders' proceedings was moderated in a very marked degree by an occurrence of the year 1815, which is well worth narrating, not alone for its intrinsic interest, but because of its far-reaching effect and its value as an illustration of the intense feeling of the time.

Up to 1815, it had been the custom of the land speculators or their agents to bring ejectment suits against the settlers whom they found on lands for which they (the speculators) held warrants. These suits were almost invariably decided in favor of the hated "land-jobbers," and the "squatters" were aroused to a feeling of the utmost excitement and indignation. Often the equity of the case appeared upon the side of the farmer, but the technicalities of the law were favorable to the speculators, and they were fast securing the lands upon which the pioneers had made improvements, and seldom making any allowance for their work. Numerous threats had been made against the heavy land-owners, their agents and the officers of the law engaged in carrying out the orders of the United States and County Courts.

Opposition had been met with by the latter in a few cases, but it was not serious, and, until the time of which we write, not organized.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR OF 1815, AND ITS EFFECT.

But now the long-existing conflict assumed a more serious aspect. The farm near the borough of Butler, now owned by the heirs of Mrs. Grout, had been entered by Abraham Maxwell on the ground that no prior settlement had been made upon the tract in accordance with the act of 1792, and he was advised by William Ayres, Esq., of Butler, that his claim to possession was valid. He had built a cabin upon the land and made quite an extensive clearing. The land was covered, however, by one of Robert Morris' warrants, taken out in the name of Christian Stake, and was one of the 107 tracts which, at the sale of Morris' property, came into the hands of Stephen Lowrey.

In the spring of 1814, Maxwell leased the property to Samuel Robb. Soon afterward, Lowrey brought suit of ejectment against the owner and lessee, and obtained a judgment in the United States Court at Philadelphia, by reason of the defendant's default of appearance.

The order for ejectment was put into the hands of a Deputy Marshal named Parchment, who made preparations to dispossess Robb. The latter had refused to give peaceable possession, and his decision had been made known, not only to the officers, but to the farmers in the surrounding country, many of whom, located on lands claimed by Lowrey, had suffered, or expected to suffer, ejectment. One morning in October, 1815, the Deputy Marshal and a party of supporters made preparations to visit the farm and remove Robb from the cabin. They assembled at a tavern which stood in the south part of the village, where is now the Willard House, and there also, at the same time, gathered a number of farmers, all bitterly hostile to Lowrey and "land-jobbers" in general. Both parties were armed with rifles and other weapons, and many of the farmers came on horseback. They had assembled with the determination to oppose Robb's ejectment. When the officers' party, led by the Deputy Marshal, and including the great land-owner, Lowrey, with a number of adherents, started out upon the road leading along the creek toward Maxwell's farm, the other company closely followed, and they reached the farm and the cabin together. Robb stood in the doorway and refused Parchment entrance. Possession was demanded, and Robb resolutely refused it. The members of the officers' party, the armed farmers and the little squad of men and boys from the village who had fol-

lowed the contestants to the spot, curious to see what would be the outcome, had crowded around Parchment and Robb; but when they heard the refusal of the latter to yield to the officer's demands, and saw that no immediate effort was to be made to take forcible possession of the premises, they fell back and broke into little groups to gossip upon the situation. The members of the opposing parties mingled, and each sought to modify the views and actions of the other. Each, however, was immovable, and there appeared to be no possibility of a peaceable adjustment of the affair.

Lowrey and Maxwell were standing close together, and conversing with much excitement, by the side of a rail fence which ran from the corner of the log cabin down to the road. Each was trying to convince the other of the justice of his own claim. Suddenly the dull and confused sound of the many voices was pierced by the sharp crack of a rifle. Maxwell staggered back against the fence, exclaiming, "I am shot!" and the persons whose attention was not immediately drawn toward him saw a man, rifle in hand, bounding through the bushes up the hillside.

All was excitement, consternation and indignation. No one knew what next to expect. Maxwell was apparently dying, and his friends believed that the murderous shot had been fired by one of Lowrey's zealous followers. The farmers excitedly abused Lowrey, and asserted that he was responsible for the shooting. He called upon God to witness that he was innocent of any knowledge of the crime, and appeared deeply affected by the startling occurrence. In the meantime, Maxwell had been carried into the cabin, and Dr. George Miller, of Butler, summoned to attend his dangerous wound. Later, a messenger, mounted on a fleet horse, rode to Pittsburgh and in a short time, Dr. Agnew, of that city, arrived at the bedside of the wounded man. His life hung in the balance, but, by careful nursing, was saved, although it was two months before he could be removed from Robb's cabin to his own home, a few miles distant. In the excitement which followed the shooting, each party tried to fix the blame upon the opposite. The fact that it was Maxwell who was shot, led the people generally to suspect that one of the land speculators' party was the guilty one. But later, when all of the circumstances were coolly and carefully reviewed, it became the opinion of most of the people that the man who fired the shot was one of the farmers who sympathized with Maxwell and Robb, and who had, in endeavoring to kill, or at least to wound Lowrey, accidentally shot this early champion of "squatters' rights. Maxwell, at the time the rifle was fired, it will be remembered, was standing near and conversing with Lowrey. As was his habit when interested

or excited, he was moving to and fro, and it was doubtless owing to this circumstance that he came near losing his life. It was never positively known who fired the shot.

This occurrence, which we have related somewhat at length, was the means of changing most radically the policy of the land speculators. Up to this time, they had almost invariably dispossessed the settlers of their lands by suits of ejectment, but, after the shooting of Maxwell, almost all of the contested claims for lands were compromised, the farmer being allowed a certain portion of the tract on which he was settled for his improvement, or granted the whole upon payment of a nominal sum. The change resulted in a great advantage to the farmers, and accelerated the improvement of the country.

CHAPTER V.

A PICTURE OF PIONEER LIFE.

Cabin Building—Furniture—Cooking Utensils and Table Ware—Food—Habits of the Pioneers—Employment of the Men—Women's Work—Spinning and Weaving in the Olden Time—Dress of the Pioneers—Their Books—Sense of Isolation—Hospitality—Whisky—Scarcity of Money—Improvement.

THE pioneers arriving at their places of destination, after long and tedious journeying over Indian trails or roads rudely improved, as a rule, brought very little with them with which to begin the battle of life among new surroundings. They had brave hearts and strong arms, however, and possessed invincible determination to hew out for themselves homes which should in time become the abodes of happiness and plenty. Sometimes the men came on without their families to make a beginning, but more often all came together. The first thing to be done, after a rude temporary shelter was provided, was to prepare a little spot of ground for the growth of some kind of crop. This was done by girdling the trees, clearing away the underbrush, and sweeping the surface with fire. The ground was then broken as thoroughly as possible with the few rude implements which the pioneer possessed. Ten, fifteen, twenty, or even thirty acres of land might be thus prepared and planted the first season. In the autumn, the crop would be carefully gathered and garnered with the least possible waste, for it was the chief food supply of the pioneer and his family, and life itself might possibly, comfort surely, depended upon its safe preservation.

Cabin building occupied the attention of the pioneer while the first crop was growing. He would need a shelter from the storms and cold of the approaching winter, and perhaps a protection from wild beasts. The pioneer who was completely isolated from

his fellow men occupied an unenviable situation, for without assistance he could construct only a poor habitation. In such cases, the cabin was usually constructed of very light logs or poles, and was laid up roughly, only to answer as a temporary shelter until other settlers should come into the owner's neighborhood, by whose help a more substantial structure could be built. Usually a number of families came into the country together, and located within such distance of each other that they were enabled to perform many friendly and neighborly offices. After the first year or two from the time of the primal settlements in the county had elapsed, there was no difficulty in cabin building. Assistance was always readily given a pioneer by all of the scattered residents of the forest within a radius of several miles.

The commonly-followed plan of erecting the log cabin was through a union of labor. The site of the cabin home was usually selected with reference to a good water supply. It was often by a never-failing spring, or if such could not be found in a location otherwise desirable, it was not uncommon to first dig a well. If water was reached, preparations were made for building near the well; if not, the search for a situation affording it was continued, but there was little trouble on this score, among the hills of Butler County.

When the cabin was to be built, the few men in the neighborhood gathered at the site, and first cut down, within as close proximity as possible, the requisite number of trees, as nearly of a size as could be found, but varying often from ten to fifteen inches in diameter. Logs were chopped from these, and rolled to the common center, where they were to be used in building the home of the pioneer family. Often this preliminary work was performed by the prospective occupant of the family alone, or with such assistance as could be rendered by wife or children. If such was not the case, it would occupy the greater part of the day. The entire labor of erecting the cabin would usually occupy two or three days. After the ground logs were laid, the others were raised to their places by the use of hand spikes and "skid poles," and men standing at the corners with axes notched them as fast as they were laid in position. The place of "corner man" was one of honor and distinction, and the persons chosen for these positions were supposed to be particularly skillful in wielding the ax.

Greater difficulty attended the work after the cabin was built a few logs high. It was necessary that the logs in the gables should be beveled, and that each succeeding one should be shorter than that on which it rested. These gable logs were held in place by poles which extended across the cabin, serving also as rafters upon which to lay the rived "clapboard"

roof. The so-called clapboards were five or six feet in length, and were split from oak logs, and made as flat and smooth as possible. They were laid side by side, and other pieces of split stuff were laid over the cracks to keep out the rain. Upon these were laid logs to hold them in place, and these were secured by blocks placed between them at the ends.

The chimney was an important part of the structure. In some cases it was made of stone, and in some of logs and sticks, laid up in a manner similar to those which formed the walls of the house, and plastered with mud. It was built outside of the house, and at one end. At its base, a huge hole was cut through the wall for a fire-place. The back and sides of the latter were formed of large, flat stones.

An opening was chopped or sawed in one side of the cabin for a door way. Pieces of hewn timber, three or four inches thick, were fastened on each side with wooden pins, or in some cases iron nails, and these formed the frame on which the door (if there was one) was hung, either by wooden or leather hinges. The door itself was a clumsy piece of wood-work. It was made from boards rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross-pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised from without by a string or thong of deer-skin, which passed through a gimlet hole. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known homely figure of hospitality, "You will find the latch string always out." When, on rare occasions, it was pulled in, the door was considered fastened. Many of the pioneer cabins had no door of this kind until they had been occupied for many years. Instead of the door on hinges, a blanket or some old garment was frequently suspended before the opening to guard the occupants of the cabin from sun or rain.

The window was a small opening, usually near the door, and in most cases devoid of frame or glass. In lieu of the latter, greased paper was often used, and sometimes an article of the housewife's limited wardrobe constituted a curtain.

The floor of the cabin was made of puncheons. These were pieces of timber split from trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed smooth with a broad ax. They were usually laid the length of the floor. Some of the cabins earliest erected in Butler County had nothing but earth floors. Occasionally there was one which had a cellar—that is, a small excavation under the floor—to which access was had by removing a loose puncheon. Very commonly the cabins were provided with lofts. The loft was used for various purposes, and among others as the "guest chamber," which pioneer hospitality offered to the wayfarer and the stranger. It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces of sapling

Although the labor of building a rough log cabin was usually performed in two or three days, the occupants were often employed for months in finishing and furnishing it. The walls had to be "chinked and daubed," various conveniences furnished, and a few rude articles of furniture manufactured. A forked stick set in the floor and supporting the ends of two poles, the other extremities of which rested upon the logs at the side and end of the cabin, formed the basis for a bedstead. A common form of table was a split slab supported by four rustic legs, set in auger holes. Three-legged stools were formed in similar simple manner. Pegs driven in auger holes in the logs of the wall supported shelves, and upon others were displayed the few articles of wearing apparel not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of deer horns, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder horn, which no cabin was without. These, and a few simple articles in addition, formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneers' cabin. In contrast with the rude furniture fashioned by the pioneer with his poor tools, there were occasionally a few souvenirs of "the old home."

The utensils for cooking and the dishes for table use were few. The best of the latter were made of pewter, and the careful housewife of the olden time kept them shining as brightly as the pretentious plate in our latter day fine houses. Knives and forks were few, crockery very scarce, and tinware by no means abundant. Food was simply cooked and served, but it was, as a rule, of the best and most wholesome kind. The hunter kept the larder well supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, wild turkeys, and the many varieties of small game. Plain corn bread, baked in a kettle in the ashes, or upon a board or broad chip, in front of the great, open fire-place, was a staple article of food. Corn was either pounded into coarse meal, or carried a long distance to mill to be ground. The wild fruits in their season were made use of, and afforded a pleasant variety. In the lofts of the cabins was usually to be found a collection of articles making up the pioneer's materia medica—the herb medicines and spices—catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, wormwood and pennyroyal, each gathered in its season; and there were also stores of nuts, strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruit.

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity which was in conformance with the character of their surroundings and belongings. The days were full of toil, both for man and woman. The men were engaged constantly in the rude avocations of pioneer life—cutting away the forest, logging, burning the brush and the debris, preparing the soil, planting, harvesting, and caring for the few animals

they brought with them or soon procured. The little openings around the log cabins were constantly made larger, and the sunshine year after year admitted to a larger area of the virgin soil, which had been growing rich for centuries, and only awaiting cultivation to give evidence of its fertility.

While the men were engaged in the heavy work of the field or forest, their helpmeets were busied with a multiplicity of household duties, providing for the day and for the year; cooking, making or mending clothes, spinning and weaving. They were heroic in their endurance of hardship and privation and loneliness. They were, as a rule, admirably fitted by nature and experience to be the consorts of the sturdy, industrious men who came into the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania. Their cheerful industry was well directed and unceasing. Woman's work, like man's, in the years when this country was new, was performed under many disadvantages, which have been removed by modern skill and science, and the growth of new conditions.

The pioneer woman had not only to perform what are now known as household duties, but many which were removed in later years. She not only made clothing, but the fabric for it. Money was scarce, and the markets in which satisfactory purchases could be made were far away. It was the policy of the pioneer (urged by necessity) to buy nothing which could be produced by home industry. And so it happened that, in nearly all of the cabins scattered through the western woods at the beginning of the present century, and for many years later, was to be heard the drowsy sound of the softly whirring spinning wheel, and the rhythmic thud of the loom, and that women were there engaged in those old, old occupations of spinning and weaving, which have been associated with her name in all ages but our own. They are occupations of which the modern world knows little, except what it has heard from the lips of those who are grandmothers now. They are occupations which seem surrounded with the glamour of romance as we look back upon them through tradition and poetry, and they invariably conjure up thoughts of the virtues and graces of the generations of dames and damsels of the olden time. The woman of pioneer times was like the woman of whom Solomon sang: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff." Almost every article of clothing, all the cloth in use in the old log cabins, was the product of the patient woman-weaver's toil. She spun the flax, and wove the cloth, for shirts and trousers, frocks, sheets and blankets. The linen and the wool, the "linsy-woolsey" woven by the housewife, formed nearly all of the articles of clothing worn by men

and women, except such as in the earliest days of the settlement were made of skins.

As late as 1840 or 1845, in Butler County, every farmer had a patch of from a quarter to half an acre of flax, which was manufactured into cloth by the family. The flax, before it was ready for spinning, had to be put through the process of "hackling" and "scutching," and the latter of these operations frequently furnished occasions for "bees," at which the people combined industry with merriment and sociability. Clothes entirely of home manufacture were almost universally worn until as late as 1840, and the wearing of "store" clothes was thought by many to be an evidence of vanity.

Men in the pioneer days commonly wore the hunting-shirt, a kind of loose frock reaching half way down the thighs, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot upon the chest. This generally had a cape, which was sometimes fringed with a piece of raveled cloth of a color different from that of the garment. The hunting-shirt was always worn belted. The bosom of the garment answered as a pouch in which could be carried the various articles needed by the hunter or woodsman. The shirt, or, more properly, coat, was made of coarse linen, of linsey or of deer-skin, according to the fancy of the wearer. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or of deer-skin, and were often worn with leggings of the same material, or of some kind of leather. The deer-skin breeches or trousers were very comfortable when dry, but, when they became wet, were cold to the limbs, and, the next time they were put on, were almost as stiff as if made of boards. Hats or caps were made of the various native furs, in crude form, each man being his own hatter until, a few years after the first settlements, men who followed hat-making as a trade came into the country and opened little shops, in which they made woolen hats.

The pioneer women were clothed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings, and wore buckskin mittens or gloves, when any protection was needed for the hands. To a wardrobe of this kind were added a few articles obtained from the village of Pittsburgh, or from east of the mountains. Nearly all of the women's wearing apparel, however, like that of the men, was of home manufacture, and was made with a view to being comfortable and serviceable. Jewelry was very rarely seen, but occasionally ornaments were worn which had been brought from former homes.

The Bible was to be found in the cabins of the pioneers almost as frequently as the rifle. In the cabins of some families, a few other books were occasionally to be met with, such as "Pilgrim's Progress," Baxter's "Saints' Rest," Hervey's "Medita-

tions," Esop's "Fables," and the like. The long winter evenings were spent in poring over a few well-thumbed volumes by the light of the great log fire, or in knitting, mending, curing furs, etc.

The pioneers had many discomforts to endure, and some dangers to encounter. When Butler County was settled, it is true that the danger of Indian depredations had passed away forever; but a vaguely defined apprehension existed in the minds of not a few of the first settlers, that they were not entirely secure in their forest homes. The larger wild beasts were a source of dread, and the smaller ones a source of much annoyance to those who first dwelt in this region. Added to this was the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country. Then, too, in the midst of all the loveliness of their surroundings, there was a sense of loneliness which could not be dispelled, and this was a far greater trial to many men and women on the frontier of civilization than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constantly recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn fondly back to remembrance of the older settlements, the abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned.

As the settlement increased, the sense of loneliness and isolation was dispelled, the asperities of life were softened, its amenities multiplied. Social gatherings became more numerous and more enjoyable. The log-rollings, harvesting and husking bees; and occasional rifle matches for the men, and the apple butter-making and quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. Hospitality in the olden time was simple, unaffected and unbounded, save by the limited means of the people. During the early years of the settlement, whisky was in common use, and was furnished on all festive occasions. Nearly every settler who could afford it had a barrel stored away, and there were very few so poor that they could not have at least a jugful. The liquor at first in use was brought from the Monongahela country. It was the good old-fashioned whisky—"clear as amber, sweet as musk, smooth as oil"—that the octogenarians and nonogenarians of to-day recall to memory with an unctuous gusto, and a smack of the lips which entirely outdoes the descriptive power of words. A few years after the first settlements were made, stills were set up to supply the home demand, and corn whisky was manufactured, which, although not held in as high esteem as the Monongahela article, was used in large quantities.

During all the early years of the settlement, varied with occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the area of the tillable ground went steadily on. The implements of agriculture were few and of the most primitive kind, but

the soil, which had held in reserve the accumulated richness of unnumbered centuries, produced splendid harvests. Progress, however, was slow. Produce brought low prices, and it was difficult to place it in the market. The pioneer farmer who drew a load of wheat or corn to Pittsburgh, making the round trip in from four days to a week or more, could obtain only a few small articles in exchange for his grain, and paid dearly for them. They were seldom able to obtain cash, and how to secure a sufficient sum of money to pay taxes was a matter for very serious consideration.

Although the development of the country and the improvement of individual condition was slow, it nevertheless was sure. The log houses became more numerous, and the forest shrank away before the woodman's ax. The settlers brought stock into the country as they became able, and each one had his horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine. Among the earliest evidences of the reward of patient toil were the double cabins of hewed logs, which took the places of the earlier hut-like structures. Then frame houses began to appear, and hewed-log barns, and, later, frame barns were built for the protection of stock and the housing of the crops. Simultaneously with the earliest indications of increasing thrift, society began to form itself; the schoolhouse and the church appeared, and advancement was noticeable in a score of ways.

Still there remained a vast work to perform, for as yet only a beginning had been made. The brunt of the struggle, however, was past. The pioneers had made a way in the wilderness for the advancing hosts of the army of civilization.

CHAPTER VI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Means of Communication—Early and Late Inconvenience of "No Thoroughfare"—First Roads and Bridges in Butler County—The Stage Coach—Earliest Measures for Securing Important Internal Improvements in Western Pennsylvania—The Telegraph—The Iron Rail Reaches Butler—Jolification—Butler Branch—Karus City Railroad—The Pittsburgh & Western—Shenango & Allegheny Railroad.

CLOSELY following the individual improvements made by the pioneers came the laying out of public roads through the wilderness. The gradual increase in the number of these avenues of communication and the advance in their condition kept pace with the growth of the settlements and the needs of the people. At last came the era of railroads, and an effort which was tardily successful was made in Butler County to secure the advantages of the iron trail.

How great were the disadvantages under which the early settlers labored in having no direct means

of communication, no roads over which teams could be driven, may be illustrated by a fact in the history of Butler County.

In the year 1807, there was no road from Neyman's saw-mill, about six miles northeast of Butler, to the Sugar Creek Catholic Church, just over the Armstrong County line, opposite Donegal Township. There was a mere path through the woods and over the hills. Patrick and Charles Duffy, when they wanted to haul some boards from the mill to the church, were obliged to tax their ingenuity to invent a way in which to accomplish the work. They lashed the ends of a few boards securely at each side of the pack-saddle of their horse, and with the other ends dragging upon the ground, conveyed them along the path a distance of ten miles. In those days, nearly all of the commodities brought into the settlements were carried upon the pack-saddle.

Nevertheless, a few roads existed at the time of which we write (1807).

The road from Pittsburgh to Mercer was laid out as a State road in 1805-6, and even prior to that time the road leading directly south from Butler over the hill had been laid out, and some of the money of Robert Morris, who owned large bodies of land in the county, had been expended in its improvement through his agent, Cunningham.

Various county roads were authorized by the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the petitions of the people.

At the February sessions, 1804, a petition was presented for a road from Butler to Freeport and Andrew Crookshank, Benjamin Server, John McQuiston, John Burkhart, John Cunningham and John Negley were appointed Viewers. They made report at the May sessions. This road was opened and laid out substantially as it is now traveled.

A petition for the appointment of Viewers for a road from Butler to the Armstrong County line in the direction of Bear Creek was also presented at the February sessions of 1804. The Court appointed as Viewers William Reddick, William Kearns, Benjamin Fletcher, Jacob Mechling, William Hutchinson and John Ray. Their report was made at the May sessions following, and the order to open the road was issued at the September sessions of the same year.

At the same sessions, petitions were presented for roads from Butler to the Venango County line, "at or near the house of Thomas Barren;" from Butler to the Venango County line in the direction of Franklin; from Butler to the falls of the Slippery Rock; from Butler to Matthew Whites (Whitestown); from Butler to the Beaver County line, nearly all of which were acted upon and Viewers appointed at the same or succeeding sessions.

At the May sessions, 1804, a petition was presented for the appointment of Viewers for a road from Butler to the Mercer County line in the direction of Mercer, and at the same time a petition was presented for a road from the Mercer County line through Zelenople to the line at Butler County, near Dixon's, on the old Franklin road.

At the September sessions, 1807, for a road "from William Elliott's meadow, where a cabin once stood on the line of Mercer County, to the Venango County line at William Courtney's plantation."

For all of these roads, Viewers were appointed and they were laid out. At the various sessions of the court from 1804 to 1828 and after, other petitions were received, and, in fact, a very large number of them, but the majority were for cross roads intersecting with the more important ones we have mentioned.

Bridges were almost as great a necessity as roads, for during the greater part of the year the streams could not be crossed without them. Hence we find early action taken to span the larger streams. The first bridge built in the county was across the Connoquenessing, south of Butler. The mode of proceeding to secure the building of a bridge was the same as for the opening of a road, and so we find that the first step toward the building of the bridge at Butler was the presentation to the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1805 of a petition entitled, "The petition of citizens for a bridge across the Connoquenessing Creek, where the road from Butler to Pittsburgh crosses the same."

The court appointed John Stewart, Edward Graham, Paul McDermott, John Buckley, Benjamin Wallace and David Kerr Viewers on the 26th of May, 1805.

The petitioners stated that the expense would probably be \$500. The bridge was built, and inspected, but the committee who made the report stated that the work was not properly performed.

The next bridge petitioned for was one "over the Connoquenessing Creek where the Bear Creek road crosses, near the salt works." This was about a mile northeast of Butler on the Kearns farm. The petition was received in September, 1809, and in accordance with its request the court appointed as Viewers William Campbell, Josiah Crawford, John Gilmore, Jacob Sweeney, John Potts and Thomas Smith. About this time, Harmony having begun to assume importance as a trading village, a petition was presented for the building of a bridge across the Connoquenessing upon the road from Butler to Beaver. William Ayres, Eleakim Anderson, Matthew White, William Campbell and Josiah Crawford were appointed Viewers; reported favorably, and the bridge was built.

The people of Buffalo Township became interested in bridge-building the next year, and the creek was

spanned at a point "where a road from William Anderson's to the Armstrong County line intersects the road from Leonard Sylvester's to Butler.

The Slippery Rock people also petitioned for a bridge in 1810, but for some reason or other it was not ordered built until 1812.

In 1810, a petition was presented to the court for a bridge over the Connoquenessing at Anderson's, the crossing of the old Franklin road, but it was not granted and the people did not obtain a bridge there until 1814.

A bridge was needed across Wolf Creek, and in 1814 a petition was presented asking for the appointment of Viewers. They were appointed and, their report being favorable, the stream was bridged where it is crossed by the Butler and Mercer road.

The next was a bridge built over the Connoquenessing between Zelenople and D. B. Muller's, in 1815.

In 1817, the Little Connoquenessing was spanned at Christy's mill.

These bridges were the most important, and placed at such points along the several streams as would afford the largest number of people facility in crossing.

What may be called the second period of road improvement began shortly prior to 1820, and resulted in the construction of turnpikes, so called, although they scarcely deserved the name.

The Butler and Pittsburgh Turnpike was the first of these improved roads. It was laid out as a turnpike in 1821 on a less direct but more easily traveled route than the old road, and was ultimately extended through to Erie by act of the Legislature. The line was apportioned off to different companies to be worked. The Butler County company was composed as follows: President, William Ayers, Esq.; Secretary, John Bredin; Treasurer, Robert Scott; Directors, Jacob Meehling, John Negley, John Potts, David McKunkin, Hugh McKee, William Beatty, Alexander Haggerty, John Brown (of Oliver), William McMillen, John Bredin and David Courtney.

Upon the road which this company constructed, the first "stage coach and four" whirled into Butler (presumably "in a cloud of dust," after the manner of all the stage coaches of which we have read) in the year 1822. The line from Pittsburgh to Erie was a very important one, and extensively traveled until the stage was superseded by the iron horse.

In 1825, a contract was made by the United States Government with W. W. Bell for carrying a mail once a week between Ebensburg and Butler by way of Indiana and Kittanning.

A turnpike was completed from Butler to Kittanning in 1828. The Viewers were John Gilmore, Francis McBride, Esq., John Gilchrist, William

Beatty, James McCurdy and Joseph Brown, the latter of Kittanning. James E. Brown, of Kittanning, was the surveyor, and G. W. Reed and William Crisswell were axemen. Maj. Reed is the only one of the party now living.

Other turnpikes followed. That between Butler and Freeport was constructed in 1833. In 1845, a turnpike was constructed from Butler to the Great Western (Brady's Bend), the Commissioners being David Dougal and G. W. Reed, of Butler County, and William Hart, of Armstrong; Felix Negley was the surveyor.

It is probable that early road improvement was very materially stimulated by an essay which appeared in 1825 in various papers of the States, among others the Butler *Sentinel*, dated Philadelphia, December 20, 1824. It was signed by Matthew Carey, Joseph Hemphill, Richard Peters, Jr., Stephen Duncan and William Strickland. The same gentlemen in their capacity as a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature issued a series of articles on the canal policy of the State.

January 29, 1825, in accordance with the suggestions of one of the letters of the above committee, a meeting of the citizens of Butler was held at A. M. Neyman's to consider the construction of a canal to connect the waters of the Allegheny with the Susquehanna. John Potts was Chairman, and Jacob Mechling Secretary. The meeting appointed as a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature, John Gilmore, John Bredin, John Gilchrist, John Neyman and William Beatty. This committee issued an address, but there was nothing definite in its character.

In March, 1825, Commissioners of Canals were appointed to examine routes from the Ohio River to the Susquehanna, as follows: Albert Gallatin, William Darlington, Robert Patterson, John Sargent, David Scott.

In Butler, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Hugh McKee, William Gibson and John Bredin constituted as a local committee for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention of Internal Improvement, appointed John Gilmore and John Bredin, and they attended the State Canal Convention, held in August, 1825.

This movement resulted in nothing so far as Butler County was concerned, and there is no need of following it farther. We have written the history thus far merely to show the thought of the time upon the important subject of internal improvements—upon means of communication with the great centers of commerce.

The Butler & Pittsburgh Plank Road Company was organized in 1851 through the joint endeavors of citizens of Butler and Allegheny Counties, and work upon the road was commenced at once. It was not

completed until 1853. Samuel M. Lane was the first President of the company, but resigned a few months after election, and John N. Purviance, who was elected to the position, superintended the affairs of the company until the road was finished. This was the first plank road in Butler County. Its cost was \$116,000.

As far back in the history of the county as the year 1836, steps were taken which were the forerunners of the Butler Branch Railroad. In the year mentioned, there was made by State authority a survey of a route for a railroad from Freeport via Butler to New Castle, designed to make a short cut between the Pennsylvania and Erie canals. The surveyor, Charles T. Whippo, and his adviser and assistant, William Purviance, made a report to the State authorities, and there the matter ended, and the project came to be regarded as a broad farce and humbug. Yet that survey was the foundation of the first railroad in Butler County. In 1852, Gov. Tod, of Ohio, and Mr. Perkins, President of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, visited Harrisburg, asking such legislation as would lead to a connection with the Pennsylvania Central at Pittsburgh, but they returned discouraged and with nothing accomplished.

Soon after, however, Thomas S. Fernon, Senator from Philadelphia, and a practical railroad man, suggested to William Haslett, then in the State Senate as the representative of Butler County, that a survey had already been made through Butler County which was a feasible route for the connection proposed by the Ohioans. He suggested that if Gov. Tod would adopt that line, with an extension connecting east of Pittsburgh at Blairsville Junction, he would be likely to secure the end that he desired, and also that the long-cherished hopes of the Butler County people might be realized.

Gov. Tod was shown Mr. Whippo's report, and said that the route was what he and his associates wanted. As a result, followed the procurement, during the session of the Legislature for 1853, of the charter for the Northwestern Railroad Company. This organization finally went into bankruptcy, and its property and franchises passed into the possession of a new company, chartered under the name of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but controlled by the Central.

Col. Thomas A. Scott came to William Haslett and John H. Negley, members of the General Assembly from Butler County, in 1864, to consult them regarding legislation which would concern the interests of their constituents. He desired to have passed a bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to abandon the canal from Freeport to Allegheny, which, under the conditions of purchase, they

were bound to keep in perpetual repair, and to authorize the Western Pennsylvania Company to extend their road on the canal bed to Allegheny, besides granting various other franchises.

Haslett and Negley replied that their people had been so often disappointed that they were distrustful; that the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, by means of Butler enterprise, money, credit and influence, had been graded from Blairsville to Freeport, and that Butler citizens were paying a heavy railroad tax without having a foot of railroad in their county. They then proposed the following proviso, as an addition to Col. Scott's bill, which he accepted and incorporated, viz.:

Provided, That the additional franchises herein granted shall not be enjoyed or exercised until an extension of the road shall be made from Freeport to the town of Butler; the same to be placed under contract for construction, to responsible parties, within two years after the passage of this act.

When the bill was called for consideration, Mr. Glass, of Allegheny, who had it in consideration, moved to strike out the "proviso," making the remark that "if the people of Butler wanted a railroad, they might build it themselves." A lengthened and animated discussion took place, in which Mr. Negley had an active and leading part. Hon. Arthur G. Olmstead, of Porter; Hon. William D. Brown, of Warren; Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, and Hon. Thomas J. Bingham, of Allegheny, by speech and action materially aided in the retention of the proviso, with a modification made at their suggestion, extending the time for completing the road from two to five years.

There was not so warm a contest over the passage of the bill in the Senate, but it met with some opposition. The able and judicious management of Senator McCandless was a great power in carrying through the Upper House the proviso, by the conditions of which Butler County finally obtained a railroad.

The railroad of whose early history we have given such an extended account was completed by the Pennsylvania Company after many difficulties and delays by the opening of the year 1871, and formally delivered into the hands of the company by the engineer, Antes Snyder, upon the 1st of March.

It was, however, opened to travel upon January 12, 1871, and that was a memorable day in the history of Butler. An excursion was organized from Butler to Pittsburgh to celebrate the long-hoped-for and finally consummated connection of Butler with Pittsburgh and the outer world by rail.

Some three hundred invitations were sent out to people to be present and engage in this excursion. The train left Butler at 7 o'clock A. M., passed over the branch to Freeport, and thence to Pittsburgh.

At the union depot in that city, a splendid repast was served and a number of speeches made in response to toasts.

Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin responded to the toast, "Railways; the bonds of civilization;" Gen. John N. Purviance to "Old Butler awakened to new life, and made a citizen of the world;" W. M. Stewart to "The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the pride of our Commonwealth;" Thomas M. Marshal to "The old stage coach—it could not long survive Arthur McGill;" Samuel A. Purviance to "The old Circuit Court (Butler, Clarion and Armstrong). The Court now travels by rail, but justice prefers the mud road;" Eugene Ferrero to "The Butler Branch;" Lewis Z. Mitchell to "Antes Snyder (the engineer)—by his skill he overcame the mountains of our county, and organized successfully the excursion in hand and the dinner just discussed."

In the afternoon, the excursionists, joined by a number of Pittsburghers, returned to Butler. At the various stations along the new line, the people turned out en masse to greet them, and at Saxon Station a cannon was fired in honor of the event.

Butler had been filled with people the night before the excursion, and a great throng greeted the incoming train. Here again a substantial repast was served. Afterward, speeches were made, as at Pittsburgh. Eugene Ferrero spoke upon the "Butler Branch," as did also Mayor Callow, of Allegheny. Charles McCandless, Esq., spoke in response to the toast, "The Engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad." Others who addressed the assemblage were John M. Thompson, Esq., Gen. John N. Purviance, H. W. Oliver, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

In the evening occurred the "funeral" of the old stage coach which had been superseded by the iron horse. The huge vehicle was draped in black, and hauled by horses decorated with crape, up the hill to the cemetery. It was not actually buried, although its days of usefulness (in this field) were practically over, but a travesty of the funeral service was gone through with, and then the jovial throng who had attended the "funeral," a number of Pittsburghers and citizens of Butler, among them the stage proprietor, D. S. Walker, returned to the village, and marched through the streets blowing tin whistles and penny trumpets.

Brief notes are appended upon the other and newer railroads which traverse portions of Butler County territory.

The Parker & Karns City Railroad Company was organized August 1, 1873, and commenced building a road between the terminal points named upon October 1, 1873. When the severe financial panic of that

was swept over the country, many of the stockholders were obliged to forfeit their stock, and the company would have been obliged to succumb to the pressure had not four of the citizens of Parker—Mr. Fullerton Parker, Mr. S. D. Karns, Mr. W. C. Mobley and Mr. H. R. Fullerton—come to the rescue, throwing their private means and their energies into the enterprise. They carried it to a successful completion, and the road was formally opened for business on April 8, 1874. It started with a good patronage, paid its projectors a handsome profit upon their investments, and demonstrated the practicability of narrow-gauge railroads in the oil regions.

In April, 1876, the Karns City & Butler Railroad Company was organized by the same parties interested in the above, the citizens of Millerstown and Butler also subscribing liberally for its bonds. It was opened for business in November, 1876, and continued in successful operation upon the plan of original organization until June 10, 1881, when, with the Parker & Karns City Railroad, it was consolidated with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad.

The last-mentioned railroad company was originally organized September 7, 1877, under the name of the Pittsburgh, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad. The early projectors of this road were Austin Pierce, of Harmony, and Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh. The road was opened between Etna and Zelenople in December, 1878. During the summer of 1879, the company became financially embarrassed owing to the general want of confidence in railroad enterprises, and their inability to market their bonds and meet their obligations. The road was sold at Sheriff's sale August 27, 1879, and purchased by Maj. A. M. Brown, who organized the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad Company, of which Mr. James Callery, was President. Under the new management, and with his energy and good financing the road was completed through Allegheny City, and from Zelenople to Wurtemberg in the summer of 1880.

In June, 1881, the Parker & Karns City, Karns City & Butler, Red Bank & Youngstown and the Pittsburgh East and West Railroads were consolidated with the Pittsburgh & Western. Mr. James Callery is President of this company; Mr. Solon Humphreys, Vice President; Mr. A. J. Thomas, Treasurer; Mr. E. K. Hyndman, General Manager, and Mr. W. C. Mobley, General Agent. The extension of the road has been commenced from Wurtemberg to Youngstown; from Hiawatha to Butler, and from Parker to Foxburg, and these additions, as well as the change of gauge between Allegheny and Youngstown, are now about completed.

The Shenango & Allegheny Railroad was built through Butler County in ———. (Its officers have

neglected to furnish data from which its history could be written).

A telegraph line was carried through Butler County in 1861, just ten years before the first railroad was completed within its limits. It extended from Pittsburgh to Franklin, and was called the Oil Valley Telegraph line, and was the first line of telegraphic communication to the oil regions. It was put through by Co. stream Barry, an Englishman by birth. There being no office between Pittsburgh and Franklin, a box was fixed on one of the poles in Butler, and a repair man, Henry Zimmerman, tested the current daily. In 1862, an office was opened in the Lowry House, Butler, by A. B. Gildersleeve, then of Franklin, and the pioneer operator of the oil regions. This was the first telegraph office in Butler County, and David Potts, of Butler Borough, was placed in charge of it as operator.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Erection and Organization of Butler County.—Fixing the Seat of Justice.—Early and Present Court Houses.—The First Court.—Account of the "Black-knights'—Rodeos of the West."—The First Juries.—Initial Items of Public Business.—Division of the county into Townships.—The Original Thirteen and the Present Thirty-three, with the Causes that led to Their Creation.—Roster of Civil Officials of the County.

ERECTOR AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

CIVIL organization of Butler County followed early upon the settlement of the territory comprised within it.

Prior to 1773, the western part of Pennsylvania was included in Bedford County, but upon the 26th of February of that year that part which included what is now Butler County was set apart as the county of Westmoreland. Washington County was taken from Westmoreland by act of September 24, 1781, and Allegheny County was carved from Washington and Westmoreland Counties by act of September 24, 1788. The boundaries of Allegheny County were very extensive. It included all of the lands in the State northwest of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

Butler County was erected (as it now exists) from Allegheny by act of the Legislature, passed March 12, 1800. Its boundaries were thus described in the survey: Beginning at a locust tree on the south side of Buffalo Creek (near Freeport); thence along the Allegheny line due west twenty-three miles to Alexander's District; thence due north twenty-three miles; along that line and Beaver County to a corner near the junction of Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock; thence north fifteen degrees east, fifteen miles along the Mercer County line to a white oak tree (a little north of Har-

risville) in the Third Donation District; thence due east along the Venango County line to the Allegheny River; thence due south along the Armstrong County line to the place of beginning. By the act of March 12, 1800, it was also provided that the place for holding courts of justice for the county should be fixed by the Legislature at any place not distant more than four miles from the center of the county.

An act was passed April 6, 1802, for the purpose of establishing the places for holding courts in the counties of Armstrong, Butler and Mercer, and under its provisions the Governor appointed Isaac Weaver, John Hamilton, Thomas Morton, James Brady and Presley Car Lane* as Commissioners to perform that duty.

The next step in the location of the seat of justice in Butler County was taken in conformance with an act passed March 8, 1803, by which John McBride, William Elliott and John David were appointed Trustees for the county of Butler, and authorized to survey 300 acres of land on the north side of the Connoquenessing, near Samuel Cunningham's mill (the site of Butler), "agreeably to a description given of the situation and boundary thereof expressed in the grant and obligation of Samuel Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham, made by them to the Governor for the use of the county of Butler." The Trustees were authorized to lay out a convenient lot or lots of land within the 300 acre tract, not exceeding five acres, whereon the public building should be erected for the use of the county. The act further provided for the laying-out of the residue of the 300 acres of land in town lots, and prescribed certain conditions which were to govern their sale.†

Still another act was passed, under which the county was formally organized for judicial purposes. It bore date of April 2, 1803.

The counties of Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Mercer and Erie were made to form a separate circuit or district, numbered the sixth.

One of the sections of the act set forth that the respective Commissioners of the Counties of Butler and Mercer should provide houses as near the respective centers of their counties as possible, in which they should hold their courts until court houses were provided.

The building provided in Butler was a rude log structure, which stood in the midst of a hazel patch upon the south side of the diamond (near the present residence and office of Clarence Walker, Esq.). It served as a temple of justice until the first court

house proper was built in 1807. To the log cabin was held the first court in Butler.

THE COURTS

The first case brought in the Butler Court of Common Pleas was a "summons in case," on the 25th of November, 1803, Christopher McMichael being plaintiff, and James Findley defendant. The verdict was for the defendant, and the amount \$250. Baldwin was plaintiff's attorney, and Semple the defendant's.

We glean an amusing and probably somewhat exaggerated account of this primal session of the court in Butler from Henry M. Brackenridge's "Recollections of the West."[‡] However inaccurate it may be in detail, it undoubtedly affords in spirit a good picture of the times:

"The first court held in Butler drew the whole population to the town, some on account of business, some to make business, but the greater part from idle curiosity. They were at that time chiefly Irish, who had all of the characteristics of the nation. A log cabin just raised and covered, but without window, sash or doors or danbing, was prepared for the hall of justice. A carpenter's bench with three chairs upon it was the judgment seat. The bar of Pittsburgh attended, and the Presiding Judge, a stiff, formal and pedantic old bachelor, took his seat, supported by the two Associate Judges, who were common farmers, one of whom was blind of an eye. The hall was barely sufficient to contain the bench, bar, jurors and Constables. But few of the spectators could be accommodated on the lower floor, the only one put back; many, therefore, clambered up the walls, and placing their hands and feet in the open interstices between the logs, hung there suspended like so many enormous Madagascar bats. Some had taken possession of the joists, and big John McJunkin (who until now had ruled at all the public gatherings) had placed a foot on one joist and a foot on another directly over the heads of their honors, standing with outstretched legs

* The name is spelled as here given in the Laws of Pennsylvania for 1802.

† The present seat of justice was made by the Trustees in 1807, and it was not until 1809 that the present building was erected. During the period it was under construction, the court was held in the basement story of the old Presbyterian Church, which the Trustees had then purchased as a free parsonage. The building was burned in 1856, in Mrs. Cunningham's building, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the pastor of the church, now occupied by Mr. Lamm, the present pastor, and the building was burned. The building now owned by the trustees of the county, which was the site of the present court house, was burned in 1807, and the present building was erected in 1807. The building of the present building was erected in 1807.

‡ By the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the judges of the Supreme Court and the Justices of the Peace are appointed for life. The first session of the Pennsylvania Legislature was held in 1777, and the first session of the Legislature in 1791. The first session of the Legislature in 1791 was held in the city of Lancaster, and the first session of the Legislature in 1792 was held in the city of Harrisburg.

By Thomas W. Cunningham, of Butler County, the first session of the Court was held in 1807, and the first session of the Court in 1808. The first session of the Court in 1809 was held in the city of Harrisburg, and the first session of the Court in 1810 was held in the city of Harrisburg.

Mr. Brackenridge, Henry M., "Recollections of the West," published in 1840, by the author, New York, 1840.

Butler County, Pennsylvania, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522,

like the Colossus of Rhodes. The Judge's sense of propriety was shocked at this exhibition. The Sheriff, John McCandless, was called upon, and ordered to clear the walls and joists. He went to work with his assistants and soon pulled down by the legs those who were in no very great haste to obey. McJunkin was the last, and began to growl as he prepared to descend. 'What do you say, sir,' said the Judge. 'I say I pay my taxes, and have as good a reete here as iny mon.' 'Sheriff, Sheriff,' said the Judge, bring him before the Court!' McJunkin's ire was now up, and as he reached the floor he began to strike his breast, exclaiming, 'My name is John McJunkin, d'e see—here's the brist that never flunched, if so be it was in good eace. I'll stan iny mon a hitch in Butler County, if so be he'll clear me o' the la!' 'Bring him before the Court,' said the Judge. He was accordingly pinioned, and if not gagged, at least forced to be silent while his case was under consideration. Some of the lawyers volunteered as *amici curie*. Some ventured a word of apology for McJunkin. The Judge pronounced sentence of imprisonment for two hours in the jail of the county, and ordered the Sheriff to take him into custody. The Sheriff with much simplicity observed, 'May it please the Coorte, there is no jail at all, at all, till put him in.' Here the Judge took a learned distinction, upon which he expatiated at some length for the benefit of the bar. He said: 'There were two kinds of custody: first, safe custody; second, close custody. The first is when the body must be forthcoming to answer a demand or an accusation, and in this case the body may be delivered for the time being out of the hands of the law on bail or mainprize. But when the imprisonment forms a part of the satisfaction or punishment, there can be no bail or main prize. This is the reason of the common law in relation to escape under *capias ad satisfaciendum* and also why a second *ca. sa.* cannot issue after the defendant has been once arrested and then discharged by the plaintiff. In like manner, a man cannot be twice imprisoned for the same offense, even if he be released before the term of imprisonment has expired. This is clearly a case of close custody—*arcta custodia*, and the prisoner must be confined, body and limb, without bail or main prize in some place of close incarceration.' Here he was interrupted by the Sheriff, who seemed to have hit upon a lucky thought: 'May it please the Coorte, I'm just thinken that maybe I can take him till Bowen's pig pen—the pigs is kilt for the Coorte, and its empty.' 'You have heard the opinion of the Court,' said the Judge, 'proceed, sir: do your duty, Sheriff.' "

And the Sheriff duly proceeded to place his prisoner in "durance vile;" but this was not the termination of the affair.

Brackenridge continues: "Peace and order had scarcely been restored, when the Sheriff came rushing to the house with a crowd at his heels, crying out, 'Mr. Jidge, Mr. Jidge! May it please the Coorte!' 'What is the matter, Sheriff?' 'Mr. Jidge, Mr. Jidge! John McJunkin's got off, d'ye mind!' 'What, escaped, Sheriff? Summon the *posse comitatus*!' 'The pusse, the pusse; what's that, may it please your honor? Now I'll jist tell you how it happened. He was goin' along quee-etly enough till we got till the hazel patch, an' all at once he pitched off intil the bushes, an' I after him; but a limb of a tree ketched me fut, and I pitched three rad off, but I fell forit, and that's good luck, ye minte.' The Judge could not restrain his gravity; the bar raised a laugh, and there the matter ended, after which the business proceeded 'quee-etly' enough."

A Circuit Court existed until 1833, and was entirely separate from the Court of Common Pleas. The Circuit Courts embraced three, four, five, or even more counties, and were analogous to what were afterward called the District Courts. The first case entered in this court was "*Lessee of Michael Mullen vs. Abigail Conlter and James Coulter, tenants*"—an action for trespass and ejectment. It was entered September 17, 1804, and tried September 26, 1806, a verdict being rendered for the defendants. Collins & Sample were attorneys for the plaintiff, and Gibson Moore and A. W. Foster for the defendants.

The earliest record of the names of those who were called for Grand and Traverse Jurors is that for the February term of court in the year 1806. The lists are as follows:

Grand Jurors.—Samuel Cunningham (Foreman), David Kerr, James Kerr, Edward Frazier, William Armstrong, Israel Gibson, Robert Lemmon, Philip Mackenbaupt, John Shannon, Robert Hogan, Daniel McDonald, Jesse Nish, Robert Irwin, William Wilson, Enoch Vernum, James Douglass, Francis Kearns.

Traverse Jurors.—Hugh Lee, Andrew Porter, Hugh Henderson, Philip Snider, Robert Reed, Abram McMahon, Philip Hartman, Edward Douglass, Henry De-wees, George Dobson, John Hindman, Samuel Meals, Ambrose Kennedy, Thomas Dugan, William Turner, William Brown, Daniel Herere, Robert Taylor, James Burns, Alexander Ramsey, William Spear, James Ligatt, John Caven, Robert Leason, Samuel White, John Bramon, Adam Gilleland, Barnet Queen, Joseph Sells, James Anderson, Andrew Mittleman, Adam Mayer, Jacob Sumney.

The first business transacted in the Orphans' Court was upon May 14, 1804. Upon that date, Reuben Ayres, a minor above the age of fourteen years, came into court and prayed for leave to choose a guardian.

The prayer was granted, and the minor chose William Ayres, Esq., as his guardian.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The first Sheriff's sale in Butler County occurred May 13, 1805. John McCandless, then Sheriff, went into court and acknowledged a deed to John Purviance, Esq., of Butler, for 300 acres of land, more or less, in Middlesex Township, adjoining land of D. C. Cunningham and others, and on which George Boyd then lived. This was the property of Samuel Cunningham and sold by the Sheriff as such.

The first will was recorded by William Ayres, Esq., Register, under the date of August 9, 1804. It was made by William McLoud, of Connoquenessing Township. Henry Evans and John McCandless were his executors. The subscribing witnesses were John Graham and John Richardson.

The first mortgage recorded was one executed by Samuel Dunbar to Alexander Hamilton for the payment of \$120. It was executed May 10, 1804, and recorded upon the 22d of May.

A mortgage was executed by William Evers to Philip Evers on the 14th of November, 1803, but it was not recorded until after Dunbar's—upon May 24, 1804.

The first persons who applied for and obtained naturalization papers were Andrew Dougan, Guy Hilliard, Charles McCue and James Sheridan. The papers were granted by Prothonotary William Ayres, Esq., on the 14th of May, 1804.

TOWNSHIP DIVISION.

While the territory now included in Butler was still a portion of Allegheny County, it was divided into four townships, viz., Buffalo, Middlesex, Connoquenessing and Slippery Rock.

In 1803, Butler County having been erected in 1800, it was divided into six election districts, the Commissioners being Jacob Meehling, James Bovard and Matthew White.

A division of the county into thirteen townships occurred in 1804, being made by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and approved in November. These townships were (1) Cranberry, (2) Middlesex, (3) Slippery Rock, (4) Buffalo, (5) Connoquenessing, (6) Butler, (7) Center, (8) Donegal, (9) Clearfield, (10) Muddy Creek, (11) Mercer, (12) Venango and (13) Parker.

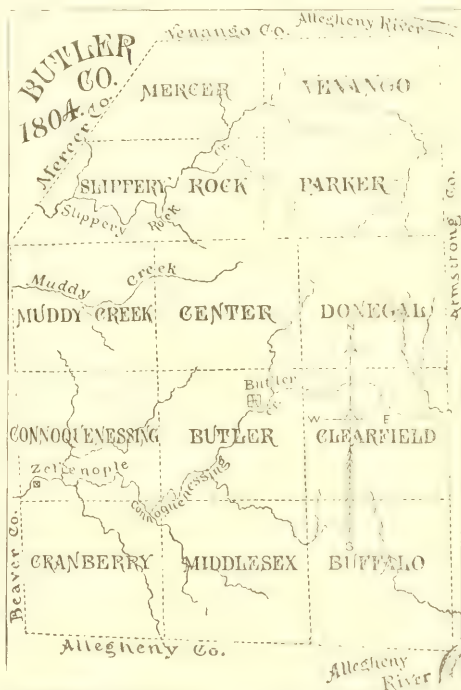
Nine of these townships were each approximately eight miles square, and four of them forming the northern part of the county were irregular in shape.

During the years intervening between 1804 and 1853, six additional townships were erected, making in all nineteen. A line extending from the west line

of Butler eastward to the Connoquenessing and thence along that stream in a northeasterly direction divided the original Butler into North and South Butler.

Connoquenessing was divided by a north and south line, and Muddy Creek similarly, the eastern half being given the name of Franklin. The eastern half of Slippery Rock was set apart as Cherry. The other townships were Allegheny, Washington and Fairview.

It will be seen that the northern part of the county had now undergone a more thorough subdivision than the southern. Having a greater number of



townships, it had greater power in county conventions than the southern section, and this fact causing jealousy among the citizens of the southern part of the county, led to the final division which was consummated in 1854.

June 18, 1853, citizens of Middlesex Township presented a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, setting forth that the townships of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry, laid out at an early day, when the population was sparse and before the present common school system was adopted, were at this time cumbrous, however well the plan of division may have served the people when it originally

went into effect. The petitioners continued: "The large extent of our township makes it very inconvenient and almost impossible for many of our citizens to attend the elections. Supervisors of township roads and other township officers cannot properly discharge the duties imposed upon them, owing to the great extent of territory; our schools are too much crowded and our sub-school districts are so large that many who should be recipients of the benefits of the school system are prevented, either from the great distance or crowded condition of the schools."

The petitioners prayed the court to make such order as may be deemed necessary to effect a division of the townships of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry into ten townships of convenient size, in the following manner, viz., "By a line running direct from the center of the western boundary line of Cranberry Township to the center of the eastern boundary line of Buffalo Township; then by four cross lines running from points equi-distant on the southern boundary line of the townships of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry, thereby making ten townships out of the three aforesaid, the lines to be run so as to make the townships as nearly of an equal size as practicable. The citizens of Buffalo and Cranberry Townships presented petitions similar to the foregoing.

In accordance with the request of the petitioners, the court appointed as Commissioners to inquire into the practicability of altering the township lines, William Purviance, Daniel Graham and Thomas Reed. These viewers subsequently reported to Judge Daniel Agnew and his associates that in their opinion "the three townships were too large and inconvenient for the people in regard to roads, schools and the enjoyment at all times of the elective franchise" and that townships five miles square would be more conducive to the public good."

The petitioners had appealed to the Legislature for the passage of a bill authorizing the division, and such a bill had been passed. The Governor, however, did not sign it, but sent the bill to the court for approval or disapproval. At the same time that the petitions from citizens of the three original southern townships were received, the court entertained another from "sundry citizens of Butler County," praying that the former mentioned should not be granted, as to divide the county in the same proportion would create forty-three townships. This petition requested the issuance of an order for the re-districting of the entire county into townships as near five miles square as it would admit.

After considering all of the petitions (and some remonstrances), the court appointed as Commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer

of the latter petition, Hugh McKee, James M. Lane and James T. McJunkin.

These Commissioners reported, November 19, 1853, in favor of the division into townships approximately five miles square. At a meeting which they had held on the 4th of October, delegates were present from several of the townships who represented themselves as instructed to favor the division. The people of the southern, western and central portions of the county were almost unanimously desirous that the re-districting plan should be carried out. The objections came from the townships then newly formed from old ones in the northern part of the county.

Upon the same day the report was made, the court issued an order for the carrying out of the plan, and appointed James T. McJunkin, Hugh McKee and David Scott as Commissioners for that purpose.

The division was duly effected; report of the same made March 6, 1854, and confirmed by the court upon the 29th of the same month and year, it being decreed that thereafter Butler County should consist of thirty-three townships to be known by name and number, as follows, viz.: 1st, Mercer; 2d, Marion; 3d, Venaugo; 4th, Allegheny; 5th, Slippery Rock; 6th, Cherry; 7th, Washington; 8th, Parker; 9th, Worth; 10th, Brady; 11th, Clay; 12th, Concord; 13th, Fairview; 14th, Mudly Creek; 15th, Franklin; 16th, Centre; 17th, Oakland; 18th, Donegal; 19th, Lancaster; 20th, Connoquenessing; 21st, Butler; 22d, Summit; 23d, Clearfield; 24th, Jackson; 25th, Forward; 26th, Penn; 27th, Jefferson; 28th, Winfield; 29th, Cranberry; 30th, Adams; 31st, Middlesex; 32d, Clinton; 33d, Buffalo.

PROPOSERS FOR NEW COUNTIES.

Efforts have several times been made to erect new counties, which were to consist in part of Butler territory, but they have been opposed, so far as Butler County citizens were concerned, and it is probable that the county lines established in 1800 will remain intact for a great many years, until the population has very largely increased.

A project was on foot in 1856 to form a new county to be known as Madison from parts of Allegheny, Armstrong, Westmoreland and Butler. The townships to be carved from the last-named were Buffalo, Clinton and Middlesex. A meeting of citizens to oppose this contemplated measure was held February 4, at the house of George Cooper, in Middlesex, Thomas McLaughlin being Chairman, and William Cunningham, Secretary. Butler County's representatives in the State Senate and in the House, respectively J. Ferguson and Dr. A. W. Crawford, were requested to use all of their influence against the proposition.

In 1870-71, there was considerable discussion in certain quarters relative to the formation of a new county from parts of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion and Venango, with East Brady or Brady Bend as the county seat, but the scheme died easily.

BUTLER COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

Following will be found a list of Butler County officials and Representatives in the State and Federal Government:*

CONGRESSIONAL, STATE AND FEDERAL.

Senate—Walter Lowrie.

House of Representatives—William Beatty, Alfred Gilmore, Ebenezer McJunkin, John M. Thompson, Samuel A. Purviance.

Federal Officers—Alexander W. Crawford, Consul at Antwerp, Belgium; Edwin Lyon, Consul at El Paso, Mexico; Charles McCandless, Chief Justice Supreme Court of New Mexico; John N. Purviance, Register in Bankruptcy; John M. Sullivan, Collector of Internal Revenue; James G. Campbell, Marshal, Western District of Pennsylvania; Robert Linn Maxwell, Register in Bankruptcy.

Members Constitutional Convention—William Ayres, Samuel A. Purviance, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John N. Purviance.

Miscellaneous State Officers—Moses Sullivan, Canal Commissioner; John Gilmore, State Treasurer; John N. Purviance, Auditor General; John M. Sullivan, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth; Jacob Zeigler, Transcribing Clerk, House; also Clerk in Senate.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate—Walter Lowrie, Moses Sullivan, William Purviance, John Lewis, Charles C. Sullivan, William Haslett, John R. Harris, Charles McCandless, James Kerr, John M. Greer.

House of Representatives—John McBride, Jacob Meckling, Andrew Christy, John Negley, John Potts, Walter Lowrie, John Gilmore, Moses Sullivan, William Beatty, James McKee, William Purviance, George W. Smith, Samuel Kerr, Samuel A. Gilmore, Joseph Bryson, Samuel A. Purviance, George Potts, Isaac S. Pearson, Jacob Zeigler, D. H. B. Brower, John R. Harris, Samuel M. Lane, Joseph Cummins, Robert Hampson, Joseph Cross, William Stewart, Alexander W. Crawford, John M. Thompson, William W. Dodds, Thomas Robinson, William M. Graham, Hiram C. McCoy, Hamilton Grant, William Haslett, John H. Negley, Henry Pillow, James T. McJunkin, George W. Fleeger, Alexander Leslie, David McKee, William Waldron, Joseph S. Lusk, A. L. Campbell, William Irvine, James Humphrey, George H. Graham, Dr. S. D. Bell, William Graham.

*Compiled from a list published in connection with the centennial address of Gen. John N. Purviance, with additions making it complete to date.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judges—Josse Moore, Jonathan Roberts, William Wilkins, Charles Shaler, John Bredin, Daniel Agnew, Lawrence L. McGuffin.

Appointed 1874—Charles McCandless.

1874—Ebenezer McJunkin.

1874—James Bredin.

Associate Judges—Samuel Finley, John Parker, James Boyard, John Duffly, Hiram C. McCoy, Christian Buhl, John McCandless, Jacob Meckling, Jr., Thos. Stephenson, Samuel Marshall, Joseph Cummins, Jas. Kerr, Jas. Mitchell, Thos. Garvey, Daniel Feidler, Robert Story, A. D. Wier, A. McCandless.

District Attorneys—John Gilmore, Charles Wilkins, Robert Moore, John Bredin, W. W. Fetterman, Samuel A. Gilmore, John N. Purviance, Dunlap McLaughlin, Parker C. Purviance, John Graham, Ebenezer McJunkin.

1851—John H. Negley.

1854—Archibald Blakeley.

1857—Eugene Ferrero.

1860—James W. Kirker.

1863—Robert M. McLure.

1865—W. H. H. Riddle.

1868—John M. Greer.

1871—Ferd Reiber.

1874—Lev McQuestion.

1877—W. A. Forquer.

1880—A. M. Cunningham.

Sheriffs.—1803—John McCandless.

1806—Eliakim Anderson.

1809—William Campbell.

1812—Samuel Williamson.

1818—James McKee.

1821—William Beatty.

1824—Abraham Maxwell.

1827—John Welsh.

1830—Jacob Brinker.

1833—Francis McBride.

1836—John Pollock.

1839—John B. McGlaughlin.

1842—James G. Campbell.

1845—George W. Reed.

1846—Andrew Kearnes.

1851—Arthur McGill.

1854—John McKee.

1857—Abraham McCandless.

1860—John Scott.

1863—William O. Brackenridge.

1866—James B. Storey.

1869—Harvey D. Thompson.

1872—John T. Kelley.

1875—George Walter.

1877—John Mitchell, appointed to fill vacancy one year.

1878—William H. Hoffman.
 1881—Thomas Donaghy.
Prothonotaries. 1803—William Ayres.
 1809—Jacob Mechling.
 1818—John Negley.
 1821—William Campbell.
 1824—John Neyman.
 1827—William Stewart.
 1833—Peter Duffy.
 1836—John Sullivan.
 1839—Jacob Zeigler.
 1842—Jacob Mechling, Jr.
 1845—James McGlaughlin.
 1848—Campbell E. Purviance.
 1851—John T. Bard.
 1854—Matthew F. White.
 1857—Nathan Brown.
 1860—Allen Wilson.
 1863—William Stoops.
 1866—James B. Clark.
 1869—Cyrus E. Anderson.
 1872—Eli Conn.
 1875—James H. Tebay.
 1878—Alex Russel.
 1881—M. N. Greer.
Clerks of Court.—1851—Lewis Z. Mitchell.
 1854—J. Graham (died). W. K. Potts to fill vacancy.
 1857—Emil Maurhoff.
 1860—Watson J. Young.
 1863—Robert A. Mifflin.
 1866—Frank M. Eastman.
 1869—Jefferson Burtner.
 1872—John H. Sutton.
 1875—Lewis M. Cochran.
 1878—W. A. Wright.
 1881—W. B. Dodds.
Registers and Recorders.—1803—William Ayres.
 1809—Jacob Mechling.
 1818—Robert Scott.
 1832—Maurice Bredlin.
 1836—John Welsh.
 1838—William W. Brandon.
 1839—Joseph McQuistion.
 1845—William Balph.
 1851—James T. McJunkin.
 1854—Isaac S. P. De Wolfe.
 1857—Adam Ekis.
 1860—Cyrus E. Anderson.
 1863—James S. Kennedy.
 1866—Simeon Nixon.
 1869—George W. Kneiss.
 1872—Matthew M. Groer.
 1875—James D. Anderson.
 1878—H. H. Gallagher.
 1881—H. W. Christie.

County Treasurers. John Negley, John Potts, Samuel Williamson, William Campbell, Hugh McKee, John Gilchrist, William Gibson, John Sullivan, Isaiah Niblock, James Sullivan, Francis McBride, Andrew Sprout, George Miller, John B. McGlaughlin, James Frazier, Jacob Mechling, Jr., William Campbell, Andrew Kearnes, Daniel Coll, Isaac Colbert, Michael Zimmerman, Samuel C. Stewart, John Martin, William B. Lemmon, James Kearnes, Samuel Marks, James Deer, George W. Reed, Nathaniel Walker, William E. Moore, Christy Moore (to fill vacancy), Hugh Morrison, John Haney. Francis Anderson, J. F. Campbell, David Cupps, I. H. Miller.

County Commissioners and Clerks. 1803—Matthew White, James Bovard, Jacob Mechling; Clerk, David Dougal.

1804—James Scott; 1805, Abner Coates; 1806, Jacob Smith; 1807, Abraham Brinker; 1808, John Negley; 1809, Francis Anderson; Clerk, Walter Lowrie.

1809—Thomas Dodds; 1810, James Williams, Walter Lowrie; Clerk, Robert Scott.

1811—William Balph; 1812, Robert Martin, Ephraim Harris; 1813—James McKee; 1814, John Christy; 1815, William Campbell; 1816, Thomas McCleary; 1817, Francis Freer; 1818, Abraham Brinker; 1819, Robert Lemmon; 1820, John Dodds; 1821, John Brandon; Clerk, Thomas McCleary.

1822—John Coovert; 1823, John McQuistion; 1824, Hugh McKee; Clerk, William Gibson.

1825—Robert Scott; 1826, David Dougal; Clerk, Samuel A. Purviance.

1827—John McNeas; 1828, Alexander Graham; 1829, Joseph McQuistion; Clerk, John N. Purviance.

1830—John McCandless; 1831, William Pillow; 1832, Robert Graham; 1833, John Vanderlin; Clerk, William Campbell.

1834—Joseph Graham; 1835, Hugh Stephenson; 1836, Nathan Skeer; Clerk, Jacob Zeigler.

1837—William Criswell; 1838, William Shaner; 1839, Thomas R. McMillen; Clerk, George W. Zeigler.

1840—George Miller; 1841, John Ray; Clerk, Alex S. McBride.

1842—Abraham Moyer; 1844, William W. Dodds; Clerk, William Timblin.

1845—Thomas H. Bracken; Clerk, John Bredin, Jr.

1846—David Douthett; 1847, Joseph Douthett; Clerk, George W. Crozier.

1848—Andrew Simpson; 1849, Thomas Kelly; 1850, Thomas Welsh; 1851, James Mitchell; Clerk, James A. McNair.

1852—John Miller; Clerk, John Sullivan.

1853—William C. Campbell; 1854, John Kennedy; Clerk, Thomas Robinson.

1855—Andrew Boggs; Clerk, Samuel Marks.

1856—Phillip Hilliard; 1857, Isaac Robb; 1858, William Harbison; Clerk, Samuel P. Irvine.

1859—Charles McClung; 1860, Thomas McNeese; Clerk, Samuel Marks.

1861—Matthew Greer; Clerks, William L. Jack, John H. Niblock.

1862—Abner Bartley; Clerk, Harvey Colbert.

1863—Samuel Leason; 1864, A. C. Christie; 1865, William Dick; 1866, John W. Brandon; 1867, Charles Hoffman; Clerk, George W. Kneiss.

1868—James M. Lowe; 1869, John S. Campbell; Clerk, Thomas B. White.

1870—William L. Bartley; 1871, Benjamin F. Garvin; 1872, Robert Barron; Clerk, William Spear.

1873—James P. Christley; 1874, J. C. Riddle; Clerk, Eli J. Cratty; I. B. Story, Clerk.

1875—Robert Barron; Clerks, J. C. Donaldson and W. A. Christie.

1876—J. C. Donaldson, James Gribben and Jonathan Maybery; Clerk, Samuel McClymonds.

1881—Charles Cochran, George W. Hays and T. I. Wilson; Clerk, S. McClymonds (Wilson died before the time for being sworn in, and James Collins was appointed by the court to fill his term—three years.

County Surveyors—James Irvine, Thomas Graham, Hugh Conway, James I. Hogue, Thomas H. Lyon, Peter Murrin, Hugh McKee, William Purviance, James Dunlap, David Scott, J. Dixon McCandless, Nathan M. Slator; 1874, F. Wilt (died); N. M. Slator (appointed to fill vacancy); 1877, James M. Denny; 1880, N. M. Slator.

Jury Commissioners—1867—William Christy, Charles McClurg.

1870—L. W. Brown, Peter Emery.

1873—T. Wilson Kennedy, John M. McCandless.

1876—Samuel Belfour, Thomas Jamison.

1879—Hugh McCrea, I. W. Monks.

1882—Daniel Walleit, Robert McClurg.

Auditors—The first were Thomas Graham, William Martin and Eliakim Anderson. Since their time, the following have served (in trios), but we are unable to give the dates of their occupancy of office: Matthew White, Isaac Covert, Henry Kennedy, John Christy, William Campbell, Robert Lemmon, Moses Sullivan, Francis Freer, Barnet Gilleland, William Beatty, John Bredin, John Brandon, Hugh Conway, Jacob Mechling, William Purviance, John Glenn, Maurice Bredin, Robert Martin, Joseph Bryson, John Lewis, Hugh Stevenson, David Dougal, William Moore, James Covert, John Neil, Jr., William Campbell, Jr., James Fenniston, John Dodds, John Randolph, George Enrich, Thomas Melvain, Thomas

Dodds, D. H. Jack, John Seth, T. M. Forester, J. W. McCandless, Alex Ramsey, S. D. Christy, George S. Jamison, John M. Bracking, G. S. Ramsey, Samuel Hilliard, Isaac Hill, Donwady McCullough, William H. Conway, John Martin, A. D. Weir, William Swithye, Thomas Balph, William S. Wadron, Obediah Cratty, Nelson McCallister, William Red, Thomas B. White, Simeon Nixon, J. H. Cratty, Alex Purviance, A. J. Evans, W. H. H. Riddle, J. C. Kelley, H. Gamper, J. C. Glenn, W. H. Black, Peter Fennel, H. A. Wise, E. Robb, A. G. Duncan, Isaac Meads, William Burton, P. J. Kelley, P. C. Templeton, William McCoy, J. D. Kamerer, B. L. Heckenberg, J. F. Cashdollar, G. W. Crow, J. H. Shannon, John M. London.

County School Superintendents—1854—Isaac Black.

1857—Thomas Balph.

1860—Eugene Ferrero.

1863—Asa H. Waters.

1866—John Cratty.

1869—Samuel Glenn.

1872—Robert H. Young.

1875—James B. Matthews.

1878—D. F. McKee.

1881—J. H. Murland.

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

As has already been stated in this chapter, the county was originally divided into six election districts. Justices of the Peace were elected in and for these districts for many years, instead of in the separate townships. We append herewith a list of the Justices elected in these districts and those elected later in the several townships and boroughs will be found in the chapters respectively relating to them.

District No. 1, 1804, Melzer Tannehill, Jacob Smith, Ephraim Harris.

District No. 1, 1805, William Adams.

District No. 1, 1806, Thomas Elder.

District No. 1, 1808, Hugh Lee.

District No. 1, 1809, Hugh Henderson.

District No. 1, 1812, James McKee.

District No. 1, composed of Mercer and Slippery Rock, 1820, Robert Reed.

District No. 1, same, 1824, William M. Michael.

District No. 1, same, 1824, Andrew Donaldson.

District No. 1, same, 1826, John Reynolds.

District No. 1, same, 1828, Samuel E. Harris.

District No. 1, same, 1830, Samuel Kerr.

District No. 1, same, 1834, John Murrin.

District No. 1, same, 1835, John Neal, Thomas Stephenson.

District No. 1, same, 1836, Joseph Justice, William H. McGill, Alexander McBride.

District No. 1, same, 1837, William Jack.

District No. 1, same, 1838, John Black, Henry C. Lim.

District No. 2, 1804, Jacob Meekling.

Same, 1805, Washington Parker, John Stewart.

Same, 1808, Alexander Young.

District No. 2, Venango, 1812, Matthew B. Lowrie.

Same, 1813, Matthew B. Lowrie.

District No. 2, Venango and Parker, 1815, John Christy.

Same, 1817, Joseph Kerr.

Same, 1823, John Murray.

Same, 1827, Andrew Donaldson, Ben Fletcher.

Same, 1828, William Turner.

Same, 1834, David Kelly.

Same, 1835, Levi Duchess, John Anderson.

Same, 1836, Jacob Hilliard.

Same, 1838, Josiah Fletcher.

District No. 3, 1804, James Boyard, James Scott.

Same, 1805, Thomas Gilchrist.

Same, 1805, Samuel Kinkad.

Same, 1808, Reuben Ayres.

Same, 1808, Patrick Haggarty.

Same, 1809, Walter Lowrie.

District No. 3, Butler, 1812, Joseph Williamson.

Same, 1813, William Hutcheson.

Same, 1813, William Campbell.

District No. 3, Butler, Centre, Donegal, Clearfield, 1815, Robert Scott.

Same, 1816, Samuel Kinkad.

Same, 1816, John Neyman.

Same, 1816, John Duffy.

Same, 1817, Abraham Brinker.

Same, 1818, William Robb.

Same, 1821, Maurice Bredin.

Same, 1825, Thomas McLeary.

Same, 1825, Francis McBride.

Same, 1826, James McCurdy.

Same, 1826, John Sweeny.

Same, 1827, Daniel McLaughlin.

Same, 1828, Moses Hanlin.

Same, 1829, James Cunningham.

Same, 1830, Hugh McKee.

Same, 1832, David McCandless.

Same, 1834, John McClelland.

Same, 1835, Robert Carnahan.

Same, 1836, Bennet Dobbs.

Same, 1837, Parker C. Purviance.

District No. 4, 1804, Robert Galbraith.

Same, 1804, Francis Anderson.

Same, 1806, John David.

District No. 4, composed of Buffalo, Clearfield, Butler and Mifflin, 1822, William Campbell.

Same, 1825, Isaac LeFevre.

Same, 1829, James Potts.

Same, 1829, John Dodds.

Same, 1829, William Walker.

Same, 1829, James Brown.

Same, 1830, William R. Elliott.

Same, 1835, William Dickson.

Same, 1835, Johnston White.

Same, 1838, Emil Maurhoff.

District No. 5, 1804, Robert Hays.

Same, 1806, Stephen Stone.

District No. 5, composed of Cranberry, 1810, Joshua Stoolier.

District No. 5, composed of Cranberry and Connoquenessing, 1813, Christian Buhl.

District No. 5, composed of Cranberry, Middlesex, Butler, Connoquenessing, 1820, Robert Boggs.

Same, 1822, John Okely.

Same, 1823, Daniel Beltzhoover.

Same, 1823, Robert Brown.

Same, 1824, William McLean, resigned in 1836.

Same, 1824, Jacob Grossenor.

Same, 1825, William Simpson.

Same, 1825, Baltzer G. Goll.

Same, 1827, Andrew White.

Same, 1832, Samuel Kirk.

Same, 1833, James Frazier.

Same, 1836, Daniel Graham.

Same, 1836, John Henry.

Same, 1837, David Spear.

Same, 1838, William Cunningham.

Same, 1838, Henry Umpstead.

Same, 1839, Thomas Fletcher.

District No. 6, 1804, Eliakim Anderson.

Same, 1805, John Brackney.

Same, 1808, Alexander Bryson.

Same, 1808, Thomas Christy.

Same, 1812, William Dodds.

District No. 6, composed of Muddy Creek, Connoquenessing, Butler and Center Townships, 1815, Robert Martin.

Same, 1819, Thomas Sullivan.

Same, 1820, Thomas Christy.

Same, 1827, John Thompson.

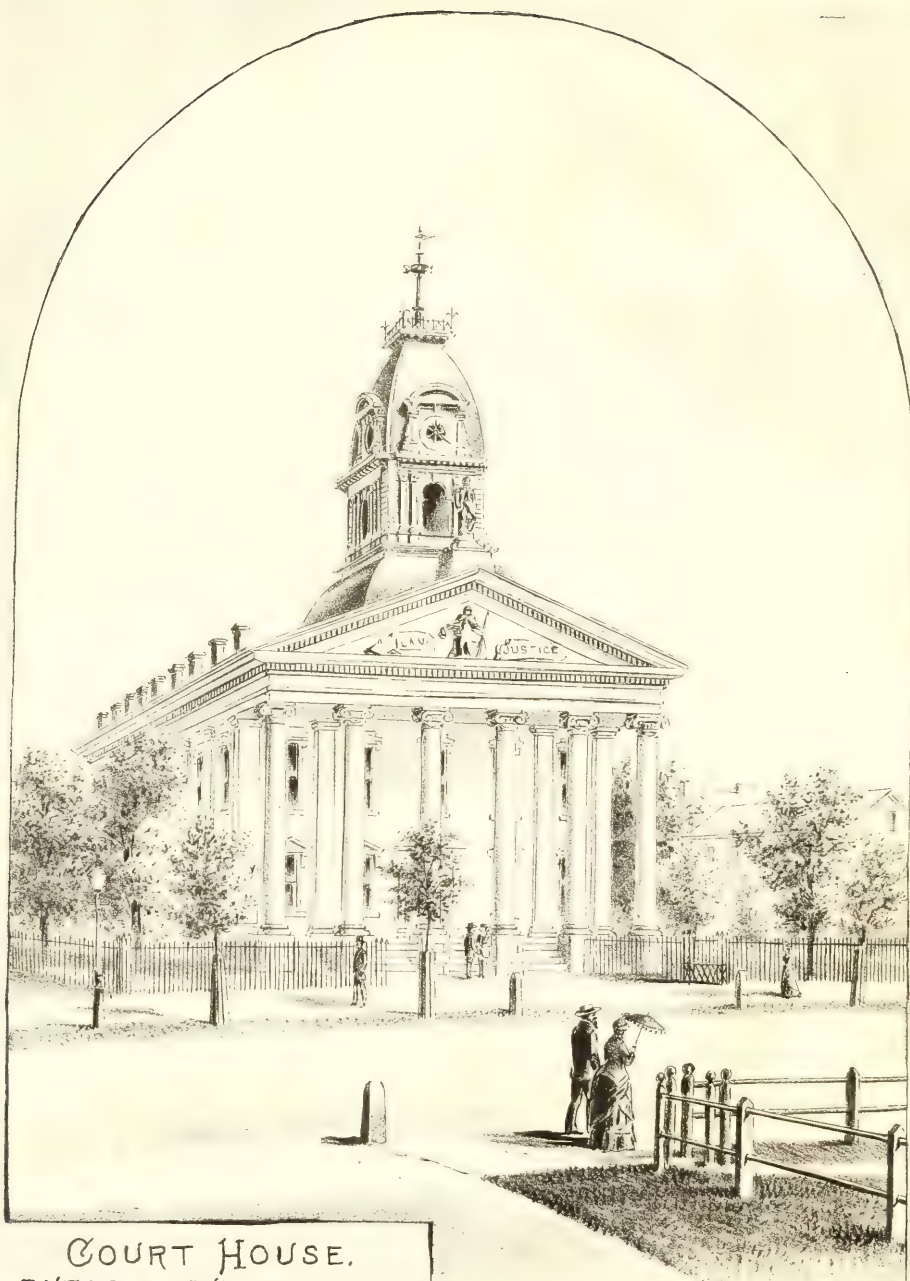
Same, 1830, Henry Duffert.

Same, 1831, Robert Hamson.

Same, 1832, George A. Kirkpatrick.

Same, 1835, Thomas Stewart.





COURT HOUSE.
BUTLER, BUTLER CO., PA.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BAR OF BUTLER COUNTY.*

Biographies of Pioneer and Prominent Later Day Attorneys: Gen. William Ayres, John Gilmore, John Purviance, Judge John Brackenridge, George W. Smith, John Galbreath, S. A. Purviance, S. A. Gilmore, Charles C. Sullivan, John N. Purviance, Edward M. Bredin, John Graham, Judge E. McClunk, L. Z. Mitchell, John H. Neely, Franklin Meeding, James Bredin, John M. Thompson, Thomas Robinson, Walter Graham, Judge Charles McIndless, J. D. McClunk and others. Notes upon Younger Members of the Bar.

HAVING presented a chapter upon the civil history of the county, including the courts and a list of the Judges and other officials, we come now to that of the bar—a bar long occupying a well earned reputation for distinguished ability. For some time after the opening of the several courts in this county, distinguished gentlemen from neighboring counties, especially from Pittsburgh, attended the sittings of the courts. But it was not long before local talent sprang up and asserted itself. To-day, the names of Ayres, Thompson (the Judge) Galbreath, Gilmore, Purviance, Sullivan and Smith—all now passed away—embellish the reputation of the "Butler Bar." Doubtless, many of those now active members of the profession here will in due time, add to its fair renown, as a new generation takes their places.

In giving a biographical sketch of its members, we instinctively begin with that of Gen. Ayres. He came West, we are informed, with Washington's army in 1794, during the whisky troubles generally known as "The Whisky Insurrection." He came with the soldiers in the capacity of a tailor. Of his early education, little is known. That he had acquired a liberal amount of knowledge, and that he had a thirst for more, is quite evident from his after pursuits. He read law in the office of that celebrated jurist, Judge Brackenridge, in Pittsburgh, and came to Butler in 1804, as Prothonotary, a position he got by appointment from the Governor. It seems he appointed Henry M. Brackenridge (son of his preceptor, himself afterward a United States Judge and man of letters) his deputy. Young Brackenridge attended to the duties of the office, allowing Ayres time to pursue his professional business.

Commencing his local career with the organization of the county, he availed himself of the opportunities offered by giving a strict attention to business, and by discharging every trust most scrupulously; he thus gained and held the confidence of the people through life.

He was a Whig in politics, and had the confidence of his party, and was chosen by it, in 1837, to a seat in the convention then chosen to revise and reform

the constitution of his State, and was one of the minority of that body who voted against the word "white" being placed in that instrument, as a qualification for suffrage. The country has since come up to his views on this subject.

The following notice of Gen. Ayres we take from the pen of Josiah Copely, Esq., who was a contemporary and a close observer, it may therefore be deemed reliable. He says, in speaking of his first visit to Butler:

"When I was first there, Gen. William Ayres was a leading member of the Butler bar. How long he had been there prior to 1818, I am unable to say, but he was then in the prime of life, a portly man, tidy in his dress, and as fine-looking a man as I ever met. His hair was beautifully silvered, and well and scrupulously kept in order. Although a bachelor—which he continued to be all his life—he had a handsome frame dwelling on the west side of Main street, where, judging from appearances, he lived like a prince. He evidently aimed to be a gentleman of the old school, and kept within the severe proprieties of life, never to my knowledge indulging in dissipation. From the fact that he gradually became wealthy for those days, I infer he was a man of considerable ability in his profession. As a speaker, he was emphatic and precise, keeping prominent all the dignity that was in him, which was not a little. He had a suit once about a tract of land which lay on Slipperyrock Creek. Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, was the opposing counsel. The General in his argument to the jury had often occasion to name Slipperyrock. Baldwin, who sat near him, in a distinct but suppressed voice, pretending to correct him, cried, 'No, Slippery Creek.' 'O, yes,' Ayres would rejoine, 'Slippery Creek.' Then after two or three 'Slippery Creeks' would be uttered, Baldwin, with well simulated solicitude, would exclaim, 'No, Slipperyrock Creek.' Then Ayres, as if blaming himself for the misnomer, would say, 'Well, well, Slipperyrock; yes, that's right,' and so would go on correctly for awhile until Baldwin, in all apparent seriousness, would again interject, 'Slippery Creek.' The poor man became so confused at length that he did not know what was the correct name. Of course, his argument was sadly crippled. Gen. Ayres lived to a pretty advanced age, an eminent member of the bar and a useful and honored citizen. John Gilmore was, I think, nearly the same age as Gen. Ayres, and ranked his equal at the time I first knew him. He had a family. In personal appearance, Mr. Gilmore was the equal of his friend and rival, but was less fastidious. He represented his district at Congress in later years. He, too, was a good and highly honored citizen. I did not know him as intimately as I did the other

*The credit for the authorship of these creditable chapters upon the members of many eminent men of Butler County is preserved, being almost entirely to Hon. Thomas Robinson.

but I do know that I always regarded him with profound respect."

John Gilmore was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Bedford (now Somerset) County, Penn., near Stony Creek, in March, 1780. His father, James Gilmore, had emigrated a few years earlier from Newton Lemyada, County Londonderry, in the North of Ireland. His grandfather had emigrated to Ireland from near Glasgow, Scotland. Soon after the birth of John, his father removed to Washington County, Penn. Here he purchased a large farm, overlooking the town of Washington, which is still held by some members of the family. The subject of this notice was educated at Washington and studied law there with Col. Bradford.

The Colonel was involved in the whisky insurrection. It is related that one morning while young Gilmore was sitting in the office, a fine, soldierly-looking gentleman, dressed in full hunting-shirt uniform, entered. He was Col. Morgan, who had been ordered to arrest Bradford. He said, "Young man, where is Col. Bradford?" to which Gilmore replied that he had not seen Mr. Bradford that morning. The fact was that Col. Bradford had got word of the intended arrest, and had gone South. Gilmore was admitted to the bar in 1801, but soon removed to Pittsburgh. But when Butler County was organized, he was appointed Deputy States Attorney, and, early in 1803, removed to Butler. The same year, he was married to Miss Elena Spence Anderson, of Washington, Penn., daughter of Rev. Samuel Anderson (Mr. Anderson belonged to the Presbyterian denomination). About the year 1816, Gilmore was elected to the Legislature, being re-elected several successive years. During this time, he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1828, he was elected to Congress (this year Gen. Jackson was elected President). He remained in close relations with Jackson's administration. He was re-elected in 1830. Later in life, he was elected State Treasurer. In brief, it may be said of him that he filled the full measure of a liberal-minded and highly esteemed citizen.

He had acquired a considerable quantity of land, which he parted with to those of limited means on easy terms, never oppressing any one. He died in Butler on the 11th of May, 1845, aged sixty-five years.

John Purviance, Esq., was one of the attorneys who first settled in the county. He studied law with Parker Campbell, Esq., of Washington, Penn., and was admitted to the first court held in Butler, and continued the practice of his profession until the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Soon after the war began, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment of Infantry, which he commanded until mustered out of service, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment.

Col. Purviance was born in Washington, Penn., on the 28th day of December, 1781. Some few years after his return from the army, he moved back to Washington, where he resumed the practice of the law until his death, which occurred on the 28th of December, 1820, leaving a widow (who was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Anderson, a Presbyterian minister of the city of Baltimore) and seven children, all of whom yet survive, except the Hon. Samuel A. Purviance and Mrs. Harriet Haslet.

The records of this county show that Mr. Purviance had a large practice, and attest the confidence of the people in his ability and integrity. During his residence in this county, he was the attorney of the Rapp Society, at Harmony, and continued as such until the society removed to Posey County, Ind. After his death, the family removed back to Butler, where, with the exception of his son, the late Samuel A. Purviance, and Mrs. Eleanor Bryden, of Franklin, they have resided ever since.

His associate members of the bar were Henry Baldwin, William Wilkins, Steele Sample, Alexander W. Noster, John Gilmore, William Ayres, Henry M. Brauckenridge, Thomas Collins and David C. Cunningham, distinguished lawyers, jurists and statesmen.

Judge John Bredin, one of the most prominent of the early members of the bar, and for a period of twenty years, President Judge, was the son of James and Jane (Dunlap) Bredin, and was born in the town of Stranorlar, County of Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1794. The family came to this country in 1802, and settled in Donegal Township, Butler County, where they obtained 200 acres of land by "settlers' right," but John Bredin, in 1812, bought land two miles southeast of Butler, in the present township of Summit, to which his parents removed. The young lad, who was to become one of the foremost citizens of the county, had only such limited advantages of education as were afforded in the sparsely settled country, but he made the best of them in the later years of his boyhood, and the early years of his manhood, although actively engaged in sustaining himself by honorable, if humble, employment, found time and means for self-culture. At sixteen years of age, he was a clerk in a Pittsburgh store, and was afterward clerk to Prothonotary Mechling in Butler. He studied law under Gen. William Ayres, and was admitted to practice in 1817. A little circumstance connected with his preparation for the profession he had chosen, serves to illustrate the character of the young man. He desired to study Coke on Littleton, which was in his time a standard text-book, though now gone out of favor, but he could only obtain a copy of the Norman-French edition. The fact, how-

ever, did not deter him from reading Coke on Littleton, for he went diligently to work and acquired a knowledge of the language in which the book was written. The young attorney quickly gained a large practice, and had numerous clients in Armstrong and Venango Counties, as well as Butler. At the time he was admitted to practice, and for a number of years after, many of the most important suits in the courts of Butler and adjoining counties were contests for the possession of land, growing out of confused title. Mr. Bredin had a great reputation for his success in this class of suits, and his thorough and minute knowledge of the intricate land laws applying to Western Pennsylvania gave his opinion great weight in the estimation of the people. He was one of the ablest lawyers of his time. Practicing at the bar during a period when it numbered among its members such men as Henry Baldwin, afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, Gen. Ayres, William Wilkins, afterward a Judge of the United States District Court and Minister to Russia; Walter Forward, afterward Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; John Banks, John J. Pearson, Daniel Agnew, Joseph Buffinton, Samuel Purviance, Alex. W. Foster, John Gilmore and Samuel A. Gilmore. He was recognized as the equal of any of them.

Although extensively engaged in the practice of his profession, the subject of our sketch gave much attention to other matters. He became possessed of considerable real estate, and always had an active interest in public affairs.

Judge Bredin was an ardent friend of the common school system, and was a very efficient factor in its success, as well in the borough as in the county; he was for over ten years a School Director and President of the board. A distinguishing trait in his character was his large generosity and benevolence, and his liberal aid in every enterprise that tended to promote the welfare of the county. He was an upright Judge and a devoted father and friend. In company with his elder brother, Maurice Bredin, he carried on, during the years from 1824 to 1830, the *Butler Repository*, an able Democratic Republican newspaper.* In 1831, on the formation of the Seventeenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Butler, Beaver and Mercer, he was appointed President Judge of said district by Gov. Wolff, and was re-appointed by Gov. Porter in 1841. Various Associate Judges served with him from time to time. At one period, both of his associates were like himself, natives of the County of Donegal, Ireland. They were John Duffy and James Bovard. Although the three members of the bench were of the same nativity, they represented three different religious denomina-

tions, Judge Bredin being an Episcopalian, Judge Duffy a Roman Catholic, and Judge Bovard a Presbyterian. Judge Bredin occupied the bench until his death, which occurred May 21, 1851. He was married, in 1829, to Miss Nancy McLelland, of Franklin, Penn. Eleven children were the offspring of this union, three of whom died in childhood, and six are now living in Butler Borough, viz., Judge James Bredin, Nancy (Mrs. I. J. Cummings), Dr. Stephen Bredin, Margaret (Mrs. L. Z. Mitchell), Elvira (Mrs. Edwin Lyon) and Joseph B. Bredin, Esq. The eldest of the family, Jane (Mrs. Ebenezer McJunkin), and George M. are deceased. The latter died in the army.

George W. Smith was born in Mercer County, Penn., in the year 1806. He came to Butler, and was at one time employed in the woolen factory, then carried on in connection with the McNeil (now Walter's) flouring-mill. He read law with Gen. Ayres, and soon took a prominent rank at the bar. He was a Whig in politics, and, with S. A. Purviance and C. C. Sullivan, became one of its most active leaders. His name was on several occasions used by his friends in connection with political positions. He always had a good support. He represented this (Butler) county in the Legislature. He was the candidate of his party for Congress in 1848, but fell a few votes short in the district, being beaten by his Democratic neighbor, Hon. A. Gilmore.

He removed to Kansas in 1855, and took an active part in the stirring scenes that took place during the years that followed. He was elected Governor under the Lecompton Constitution by that portion of the Free-State men who deemed it wise to take part in that election (another portion of the party resolved to treat the election as a fraud, and stayed away). He was afterward elected to the Legislature, and was once chosen Speaker of that body. He was afterward chosen Police Judge for the city of Lawrence, which position he held till his death, which took place on the 28th of September, 1878. He was an outspoken, warm-hearted man; his life was an active one. His early education was limited, but nature had done much for him. He was at home with a jury, and could always make the most of the facts, when submitting his client's cause to their keeping. His widow still survives; she lives in the suburbs of Lawrence, Kan.

David O. Walker's name is frequently found on the records of the Common Pleas from 1824 to 1830, but we have failed to find any minute of his admission, nor have we learned whether he was a student in this county or not. He was a brother of Mr. Jonathan Walker, a well-to-do farmer of Buffalo township, this (Butler) county, recently deceased. He

*See Chapter IX.

may have read law with Gen. Ayres, but the possibility is that he and his brother (James H.) both read law with their uncle, Hon. Jonathan Walker, of Pittsburgh, the father of Hon. Robert J. Walker, who became a citizen of Mississippi at an early day, and who was Secretary of the Treasury under Polk.

Both families of the Walkers were prominent. Of the family to which David O. belonged, we have four strong men in their different spheres. Jonathan and William became prominent citizens and land-owners of Butler County. James H. became one of the leading members of the local bar of Erie, he had an eventful professional life, and died while presiding over the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and David O., the subject of this notice. They are all now deceased.

James Thompson was born in Middlesex township, Butler County, Penn. In 1818, he was playing the part of "printer's devil" in the office of the *Butler Palladium*. In 1825, he still worked at the case, but soon after became a law student in the office of Hon. John Gilmore. About this time, Samuel Gilmore returned from college and became a student in the same office (his father's). Before his admission to the bar, Thompson removed to Kittanning and finished his primary course of primary law-reading in the office of Thomas Blair. He afterward removed to Erie, and became at once a leader in his profession and his party (Democratic). He became a legislator; at one time was Speaker of the House; afterward, member of Congress, and, finally, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Soon after the expiration of his term (ten years) as Judge, while he was making an argument in an important case in court, he sank to the floor in a state of exhaustion and never recovered. He was an able jurist, a pure Judge, and, through life, a highly esteemed citizen. Two of his brothers, William and John, still survive him, and remain citizens of his native county.

John Galbreath has been described by a cotemporary, who says that when he first came to Butler, he found him a young lawyer. He afterward established the first newspaper ever published in Butler; it was called the *Butler Palladium*; he afterward removed to Erie, where he took rank as a lawyer and became Judge of the courts of that county.

The following biographical sketch of Hon. Joseph Buffington, we take from a history of Westmoreland County, which composed part of his judicial district:

Joseph Buffington, for many years President^t Judge of the district of which Westmoreland County was a part, the "Old Tenth," was born in the town of West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., on the 24th of November, 1803, and died at Kittanning on the 3d day of

February, 1872. The ancestors of Judge Buffington were Friends or Quakers, who left the county of Middlesex, England, and came to the Province of Pennsylvania shortly before the proprietary, and settled near Chadd's Ford, in Chester County, near the site of the battle of the Brandywine, where his grandfather, Jonathan Buffington, had a grist-mill during the Revolution. His father, Ephraim Buffington, kept hotel at West Chester at a tavern stand known as the "White Hall," a venerable hostelry and celebrated through that region for many years. It was here that the subject of this sketch was born, and lived until his tenth year, when his father, in hopes of bettering his fortunes in the West, left West Chester, came over the mountains and settled in Pine Creek, about five miles above Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny River. It was during this journey that the travelers passed through Greensburg, and it was at the old McQuade House, if the writer mistakes not, afterward for many years his favorite stopping-place, that Judge Buffington first saw a soft coal fire.

When about eighteen years of age, he entered the Western University at Pittsburgh, then under the charge of Dr. Bruce, at which place he also enjoyed the instructions of the venerable Dr. Joseph Stockton. After pursuing a liberal course of studies, he went to Butler, Penn., and for some time prior to studying law, he edited a weekly paper called the *Butler Repository*, and in company with Samuel A. Purviance, afterward a well-known attorney of Allegheny County and Attorney General of the Commonwealth, he engaged in keeping a small grocery store. Soon afterward, he entered, as a student of law, the office of Gen. William Ayres, at that time one of the most celebrated lawyers in Western Pennsylvania, and under whose careful training he laid a thorough foundation for his chosen life work.

During his student life, he married Miss Catharine Mechling, a daughter of Hon. Jacob Mechling, a prominent politician of that region and for many years a member of the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mechling was originally a native of Westmoreland County, and was married to Miss Drum, an aunt of Hon. Augustus Drum, Member of Congress from Westmoreland, of Gen. Richard Drum, United States Army, and of Maj. Simon Drum, who was killed in the Mexican war.

In the month of July, 1826, he was admitted to practice in Butler County, and in the Supreme Court, on September 10, 1828. He remained at the Butler bar for about a year, but finding, at length, that the business was largely absorbed by the older and more experienced practitioners, he determined to seek some new field of labor, and finally settled upon Armstrong County, to which place he removed and settled at



John Breckinridge

Kittanning, where he resided continuously until his death. Here his industry, integrity and conscientiousness soon brought him to the front of the bar, and although the first years of his professional life were ones of hardship and narrow living, yet in a few years he was in possession of a reputation that secured all his time and afforded a good income.

When coming to reside in Judge Burlington had a strong interest in politics. At the inception of the Anti-Masonic party, in 1811, in fact, he became one of its members, and served as one of the delegates to the National Convention of that body, which met at Baltimore in 1827. He voted for William Wirt for the Presidency. During these years, he was several times nominated for the position of State Senator or member of the House of Representatives, but without success, his party being largely in the minority.

In 1840, he joined the Whig party, taking an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, and serving as one of the Presidential electors on the Whig ticket.

During the years that intervened from his coming to Kittanning, until 1843, Judge Burlington was closely engaged in the line of his profession. Patient, laborious and attentive, full of zeal and energy for his clients' causes, he had acquired an extensive practice. He was constantly in attendance upon the courts of Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong and Indiana, and his services were often in demand in other counties. He was connected in all the important land trials of that region, and his knowledge of this intricate branch of the law was thorough and accurate. Said one of his life-long friends: "To speak of Judge Burlington's career as a lawyer would be a history of the judicial contests in this section of the State for more than a quarter of a century. His regular practice in Armstrong, Jefferson, Clarion and Indiana Counties, the courts of which counties he regularly attended. It was my pleasure to be with him, either as assisting or opposing counsel, in many of those counties. It may not be forgotten that in those early times in the judicial history of Middle Western Pennsylvania the bar constituted a kind of paripatetic association, all and each contributing his share to the social enjoyments of the occasion and to the instruction of the unlearned in law, and thereby, cases that were imposed upon them. Those unions, at different places created necessarily many happy reminiscences. But, like the schoolmaster of the village, "the very spot where once they triumphed is forgot."

It cannot be forgotten or overlooked that Judge Burlington was a conscientious, fair dealing and upright lawyer. He had acquired so deeply of the privileges and excellences of the profession, knew so

much of it and the golden moment occurring to him to put forward a new branch of his legal and equities, and wisely chose to stand aside."

In the fall of 1843, Judge Burlington was elected a Member of Congress on the Whig ticket, to fill the third term of the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, to succeed the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge McKean, of Indiana County. During his short ship of life, there he assisted in the passage of the national gaming laws, other measures of importance, and of the anti-slavery bill, and the extension of slave territory.

His fellow townsman and warm personal friend, Hon. W. E. Johnston, then United States Senator, he appointed Judge Burlington, in 1849, to the position of President Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clarion, Elk, Jefferson and Venango. This position he held until 1854, after which he declined to be re-elected, and was succeeded by Hon. John C. Kruse, the district being entirely Democratic.

In 1850, he was nominated by the Whig State Convention for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court. In the general overthrow of the Whig party that resulted in the defeat of Gen. Scott for the Presidency that year, Judge Burlington was defeated, his competitor being the late Chief Justice Woodward, of Luzerne County.

The same year, he was appointed by President Fillmore Chief Justice of Utah Territory, then just organized. He was apparently well adapted to the position personally, to accept, as the position was a trying one, and the administration wished it to be filled by some one in whom it had confidence. It was, however, far from profitable and his continuance in the office, which were so abhorrent to his ideas, led him, however, to decline the proffered honor.

On the resignation of Hon. John Murry Burrill, Judge of the Tenth District, he was appointed to that position, in the fall of 1855, by Gov. Pollock, with whom he had been a fellow member of Congress, and with his appointment commenced a close and intimate acquaintance with Westmoreland County and its citizens, that lasted until his death.

In the fall of 1858, he was elected to fill the position to which he had been appointed, for a term of ten years. In this election he had no contestant, the opposition declining to nominate through the advice of their then candidate for the Presidency, James Buchanan, upon trial of the merits of the case. This position he held until 1868, when he resigned, and returned to his home in Kittanning, where he lived for three years.

This he resigned in 1871, when failing health admonished him that the Judicial labors, already beyond the power of any man, were too great for one who had passed the meridian of life and had borne the heat and burden of the day, whilst others more vigorous had fallen by his side. It was hard, indeed, for one whose mind was skilled to greatness and trained to labors to listen to the demands of a feeble frame, whilst yet the mind was in the vigor and strength of maturity. But, sustained by the consciousness of duty well done, and cheered by the united voice from without, proclaiming his life's mission to the public nobly performed, he left the battlefield of life, and lived (as was his wont) amid the brighter joys of social and domestic love, himself the center around which the affections of a dear home clustered. He was again in private life, after forty-six years' connection with the bench and bar of the commonwealth, to the thoroughness and industry of which the State Reports for the forty years preceding are silent and eloquent witness.

Surrounded by friends and every comfort of life, the following year passed quickly, but, as in the case of many an overworked professional man, the final summons came without warning. On Saturday, February 3, 1872, he was in his usual health, and, on rising from dinner, went to an adjoining room, across which he commenced walking, as was his wont. His wife, coming in five minutes afterward, found him lying on the sofa, in the sleep that knows no waking. He was buried with the services of the Episcopal Church, of which he had been an attendant, officer and liberal supporter for many years.

Of Judge Buffington as a lawyer we have spoken. As a citizen, he was public-spirited; and as a neighbor, he was kind and sympathetic. All his intercourse with his fellow-men was marked with a courtesy and quiet dignity, that impressed one as being in the presence of one who was a gentleman in the true sense of the word. His memory is a rich legacy to friends who survive.

Samuel Anderson Purviance was born in Butler, Butler Co., Penn., January 10, 1809. His father, John Purviance, Esq., was a member of the Butler bar, who had served in the war of 1812 as Colonel of a volunteer regiment. Col. Purviance died at an early age, leaving surviving him a widow and seven children—three sons and four daughters. Samuel A. was the second son and child. Upon him and his brother devolved the responsibilities of maintaining and raising the large family which their father's death had left wholly unprovided for. At that time, Western Pennsylvania was comparatively an unsettled region. Mr. Purviance's early days were spent in carrying the surveyor's chain, and in clerking in the

offices of the Prothonotary, Sheriff and Commissioners of Butler County, and in such other similar employment as chance or opportunity offered to him. In this manner, he earned his living, meanwhile educating himself as best he could, and diligently pursued his studies as a law student in the office of Gen. William Ayres, of Butler, then one of the ablest lawyers in Western Pennsylvania. In 1828, before he had attained his legal majority, he was admitted to the bar and entered at once upon the active practice of his chosen profession, and continued in that practice until 1876—a period of nearly half a century—when he retired to private life. Soon after his admission to the bar, he was appointed by the Attorney General of the State Prosecuting Attorney for Warren County, Penn. He remained in Warren about two years, most creditably discharging the duties of his office, and forming friendships which he cherished through life. He returned to Butler and resumed the practice of his profession in that county, and continued to maintain a leading place at the bar, until 1859, when he removed to Pittsburgh, where he continued in successful practice until his retirement, in 1876.

At the Butler bar, George W. Smith, Charles C. Sullivan and Samuel A. Gilmore were Mr. Purviance's cotemporaries. They have all now passed away. The people of the county at every term of court crowded the court house to witness the forensic contests in which these young attorneys were engaged, over the disputed titles of the county, and their names became household words in all sections of the county. As at that time there was great confusion in the land titles of Western Pennsylvania, the business of the bar consisted mainly in trying ejectments and settling the conflicting titles of the adverse claimants. In this field, Mr. Purviance was perfectly at home, and was retained in almost every leading case. As he was one of the old-time attorneys who rode the circuit of the different counties, his reputation as a land lawyer rapidly spread through all the adjoining counties, and in Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson especially he has a large practice. To be ranked as one of the leading land lawyers of Western Pennsylvania, when he had such competitors for legal honors as ex-Chief Justice Thompson and Agnew, Judge Pearson, now of Harrisburg; Judge White, of Indiana; Judge Buffington, of Armstrong; Judge Banks, of Mercer; Hon. Thomas M. McKennan, of Washington and Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, was no small distinction.

Meanwhile, Mr. Purviance took an active part in politics. He was a Whig during the whole period of the existence of that party, one of its most earnest, able and unflinching supporters. He was a member of the National Convention of 1844, which nominated

Henry Clay for the Presidency. He was one of the founders of the Republican organization, and was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. Mr. Purviance was also a delegate from this State at large to the Chicago Convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and of the Baltimore Convention of 1864, which re-nominated him, as well as of the Chicago Convention of 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant.

During the administration of President Lincoln, he enjoyed in a remarkable degree for one not in official position, the friendship and confidence of Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton. Mr. Purviance was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Republican party from 1864 to 1868.

Mr. Purviance was always a favorite with the people, and his was a well-earned popularity, based upon sterling integrity of character. With a kind, courteous and engaging manner, a pleasing, popular address and manifest interest in everything that pertained to the people's welfare, it could not be otherwise. He sought the recreation of politics as a relief from the severe duties of his profession, and was glad to meet the people in their public assemblies, town and township meetings, and discuss the issues of the day. Thus he became acquainted with nearly every family in the county in which he lived, and it was one of the pleasures of his later years to trace the histories of all these families—rejoicing in their success and sympathizing with them in their reverses.

Mr. Purviance was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837 and 1838, ex-Chief Justices Woodward and Agnew and himself being the youngest members of that convention, and his colleague from Butler County being his old legal preceptor, Gen. William Ayres. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, sessions of 1838-39, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses. Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1861, and a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1872-73. He discharged the duties of each of these important public trusts with such ability and fidelity as to command the approving "well done" of the people. As a member of the first Constitutional Convention, he was a champion of reform, especially pressing an elective judiciary. He was in Congress in the troublous times preceding the rebellion, and earnestly and eloquently battled for freedom against the encroachments of the slave power in Kansas.

Other public trusts were pressed upon Mr. Purviance, which he declined. President Lincoln tendered

him an important diplomatic appointment, but he had no desire to go abroad. In all the various relations of life, Mr. Purviance filled the full measure of a true gentleman. After months of serious indisposition, he quietly passed away, on the 14th of February, 1882, full of days and surrounded by friends.

Christian Meehling, a son of Jacob Meehling, Sr., was admitted to the bar, having read law with Hon. John Bredin, but soon after abandoned the practice.

Samuel A. Gilmore, a son of Hon. John Gilmore, was born in Butler on the 21st of January, 1806. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1827; he soon acquired a leading place in his profession. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1836-37; he was afterward chosen one of the Secretaries of the Constitutional Convention of 1838; he was appointed President Judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Washington, Greene and Fayette by Gov. Shunk; he was afterward elected and re-elected to the same position, after the judiciary became elective, and was still discharging the responsible duties of the office when death took him from the midst of his labors, on the 15th of May, 1873. He was a liberal-minded citizen, a good jurist and an honest man.

Charles Craven Sullivan was for a long period one of the ablest advocates of the bar of his county. We are under many obligations to a member of the extensive Sullivan family for the following brief sketch of their family record; it is in the handwriting of Lieut. Aaron Sullivan, who fought so bravely and fell so heroically while doing duty in the war of 1861, and presented by him to an aunt, now deceased. The record is as follows:

Peter O. Sullivan located in Northumberland County, Va., about the year 1700; married a lady named Craven; his children were named John, Moses, Charles and Elizabeth. Charles married Jemima Reeve, in the beginning of the year 1757; his children were John, born January 29, 1758; Charles, March 27, 1760; Elizabeth, April 16, 1762; James, September 24, 1765; Anne, died a young infant, all born in Northumberland, on the Wecondia River, near Chesapeake Bay. Charles, the eldest, died March 27, 1767.

Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Johnston, was born in Chester County, Penn., October 29, 1764. Charles Sullivan and Susanna Johnston were married in Chester County, Penn., in the year 1785. Their children were Moses, born at William Long's place, near the head of Saw Mill Run, about five miles from Pittsburgh, October 9, 1786; Aaron, born in Allegheny County, September 4, 1788; Thomas, born in Allegheny County, February 26, 1791; John,

born in Allegheny County June 19, 1793; James, born in Allegheny County, at the place called Han-son's Mills, one mile from Nobblestown, March 8, 1795; Margaret, born at "May's place," near the line between Allegheny and Washington Counties, about five miles north of Cammonsburg, March 29, 1797; Jemima, born on the "Partnership Farm," about seven miles northwest of the town of Butler, October 20, 1800; Elizabeth, born on the "Partnership Farm" December 11, 1802; William, born on the "Partnership Farm" December 5, 1804; Charles Craven, born on the "Partnership Farm" March 10, 1807; Susanna, born on the "Partnership Farm" September 6, 1809; Charles C. Sullivan, Sr., died January 12, 1833; Susanna Sullivan, Sr., died July 7, 1834; Moses Sullivan died May 21, 1839.

We have given this record as the best authority upon the subject upon which it treats, and also as an evidence of the care with which this family have preserved their family history.

It is worthy of note that Charles C. Sullivan, Sr., made the acquaintance of Miss Johnston, who afterward became his wife, while he was serving under Washington during that terrible winter so famous in Revolutionary history. Few have not read the sufferings of Valley Forge. They were afterward married by Bishop Asbury, of the M. E. Church.

The subject of this notice, after obtaining a liberal education in home institutions within the county, finally graduated at Jefferson College. He read law with Gen. Ayres, and was admitted to the bar in 1830, as is inferred from an examination of the record. His name is first found on the docket in the following case:

ROBERT SCOTT AND JOHN CHRISTY, EXR. OF REV. JOHN McPHERSON, V. JAMES MARTIN.

Brodin, Sullivan, Ayres, Attys.

Appeal from Abram Brinken by Plff., cost, \$1.75.

Entered July 1, 1831.

AYRES appears &c. & pleads, and the record set off, pay at with leave &c.—Rep. docketed rec. entered Oct. 1831 &c.

TAX PAID

John McQuistion	\$ 4.00
James McCurdy	1.00
F. McBride	2.00
Dells Hill	11.92
Atty	3.00
Bro Sullivan	2.81
Bro D	.18

July 16, 1832, parties appear and amicably agree to refer all matter in variance in this case to John McQuistion, Francis McBride and James McCurdy Esqs., to meet at the house of Wm. Brady in Butler on Monday the 23rd day of Aug next, at 2 o'clock P.M., on whose report or that of a majority Jdgt is to be entered. (Copy.)

July 18, 1832 report filed finding for Debtors twenty seven cents.

Exception filed 9th July 1833.

Exception disapproved 10th May 1833 and Jdgt

(Special Court)

On examining the transcript from the Justice upon which this proceeding was had, it was found to be as follows, omitting the statement of the case:

Dec 24th 1824 summons case under \$100.

Amicable action and on hearing the parties Judgment in favor of Plffs for seventeen dollars and eighteen cents.

Credit as per Clark McPherrins Reed for \$6. Feb 12—1830.

Feb 14th 1830 Sci Fa issued to James Gibson, 28th Aug 1830 to appear. 3d Sept 1830. Then continued to the 23d Oct 1830—Then continued to the 27th inst. Debt met as summoned. James McCurdy sworn on part of Plff, and after hearing the proofs I continued this case to the 11th day of Dec next under my own Judgment.

Dec 11th 1830 Judgment in favor of Debt James Martin for forty two cents.

Dec 3d 1830 the Plff appeals to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County.

I certify the foregoing to be a true transcript of a Judgment rendered by me from which the plaintiffs have appealed.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th Dec 1830.

ARM BRINKER [Seal].

It is deemed of sufficient interest to let it be seen how important (?) much of the litigation is upon which professional men are required to spend the knowledge they have acquired at a cost of time, money and mental exertion. Here was a case originating in a small indebtedness of \$11. The defendant alleged he had paid it in the lifetime of the original creditor. The executors refused to believe this, and had a Sci Fa issued to revive this judgment. After a lengthy deliberation, the Squire gives judgment for defendant for 42 cents. From this the plaintiffs appeal; it is finally referred to arbitrators, and they, after giving it their best attention, render an award for defendant for 77 cents.

This case commenced in 1824; it is concluded in 1833. Two lawyers had charge of plaintiffs' interests and one had charge of those of defendant. Over \$28 of cost had accumulated, exclusive of counsel fees.

It was deemed advisable to give this piece of legal history in connection with the introduction of a legal student to his profession. If the perusal of it shall tend to induce caution on approaching litigation, it will not have been written or read in vain.

It is not to be supposed that any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names appear on the margin of the Common Pleas record as attorneys in the case ever advised the prosecution of this senseless litigation. But still, its outcome should teach young men of the profession that they ought frequently to discourage, rather than encourage, litigation.

Mr. Sullivan soon took rank as an able advocate and sound lawyer. He was a man of strong will (a quality so fully developed in his nephew, Judge McCandless). He soon acquired a good practice and finally became one of the leading lights of the Butler bar—a bar long noted for the ability and character



E. M. Jenkins



John V. Purviance

of its members. Like S. A. Purviance, he practiced in many of the adjoining counties: he had a great regard for the "name and fame" of his native county, and would never allow any aspersion to be cast upon it in his presence, without rendering a prompt and caustic reproof to the unfortunate individual who ventured any disparaging remarks about the land so prolific with "buckwheat and rabbit hams," as Butler County at this early day was alleged to be.

Mr. Sullivan was elected to the State Senate in 1841, and was re-elected in 1844, serving six years in that body with great acceptability. He was the author of much legislation during his Senatorial career, some of which still remains on our statute books. During this time, he gained a State reputation, he occupying a somewhat similar relation to the Legislature of the country that Senator Buckelow did at a later day. Had it not been that his party (Whigs) was in the minority during his vigorous days, he would have occupied a still broader field of usefulness. As a mark of distinction, Sullivan County was called for him.

While the subject of this notice was a Whig in politics, he was by no means one of the "Regulation Pattern." In other words, he thought for himself. From his youth up, he sympathized strongly with the oppressed African. He was much pleased with the nomination of Gen. Scott by the Whigs over Fillmore, in 1852, regarding it as a great victory for the anti-slavery cause. He took a deep interest in that campaign, and was much disappointed at its outcome—the election of Pierce. Such an one naturally took with the Republican movement.

When in 1856, Jacob Mechling, Jr., occupied a place on the Republican ticket as a candidate for Associate Judge, his son (Thompson Mechling), then in the army, being a West Pointer and stationed in the South, wrote home a reproving letter, reminding his father that when he left home, "Charlie Sullivan and Clark McPherron were the only Abolitionists in the county." Young Mechling had little knowledge of the great change that had taken place in public sentiment. His father, with the rest of the ticket, was elected by a good majority, and no one rejoiced more heartily than did Mr. Sullivan.

Nor did the convictions of his youth and early manhood weaken in after life. During the summer and fall of 1859, his interest in national affairs seemed rather to increase. He was satisfied that a great national crisis was imminent, and his great anxiety was that the Republican party would stand up courageously for the right. During the winter of 1859-60, he frequently discussed national affairs; he believed a civil war was approaching, and talked to the young men of his acquaintance on the subject of

their duty in such an emergency. He looked with great interest on the National Republican Convention. But, alas! disease came, and he was called away from the conflicts then approaching.

Born of Christian parents, he received from them a thorough moral education. He died as he lived, a professor of that religion which had taught him so forcibly his duty, both to his fellow-men and his God. He died on the 27th day of February, 1860, leaving a widow and five children and a handsome estate, the result of a life of honorable professional labor.

John Nelson Purviance, one of the oldest practitioners of the present bar, was born in Butler September 27, 1810. His father was John Purviance, Esq., of whom a sketch has been already given in this chapter, and his mother was Annalana (Anderson) Purviance, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Anderson, of the Presbyterian Church of Baltimore and Frederick City, Md. Mr. Purviance and his wife came to Butler from Washington County, Penn., and were among the earliest settlers of the borough. In 1814, the family returned to Washington County, and, the husband and father dying there, in 1820, Mrs. Purviance and her children shortly afterward came back to Butler.

The youth of the subject of our sketch was thus divided between the Washington County home and the place which he was destined to make his life residence. He obtained a good education in the common subscription schools and in the old Butler Academy, studying both the English branches and Latin in the latter, under Messrs. Scott and Sharon, who were fine classical scholars. When about sixteen years of age, he clerked for a short period in the store of Joseph M. Fox, Esq., on the Clarion River, within a few miles of Parker's Landing. When seventeen or eighteen years of age, he began clerking for the County Commissioners, and he labored in that capacity for about three years. During the same time, he read law with Judge John Bradin, beginning in 1829. He was admitted to practice in the spring term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1832. Soon after he was appointed by Chief Justice Ellis Lewis as Deputy Attorney General for Butler County, an office equivalent to that of the present District Attorneyship. On the expiration of his first term, he was re-appointed by George M. Dallas, and he held the office altogether about five years. Subsequently he followed the practice of his profession with his brother, Samuel A. Purviance, and also with Judge Samuel A. Gilmore. About the same time, he served several years as School Director. When Mr. Purviance was a young man, great interest was taken in military matters. He was a member of the Butler Blues, and, as early as 1834, elected their Captain. Three or

four years. Later, he was chosen as Major of the battalion, and, in 1843, elected Major General of the Military Division of Militia and Volunteers, composed of the counties of Butler, Beaver and Mercer. The title thus gained has clung to him through life. In the spring of 1845, Gov. Francis R. Shunk appointed Mr. Purviance as Auditor General of the State, which office he held until May, 1851. He was also Escheator General of the State, Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and member of the Board of Property. The esteem in which Gen. Purviance was held at this time is well illustrated, and the ability with which his office was administered set forth by a communication which appeared in the *Lancasterian* shortly after his term as Auditor General expired:

"We cannot permit so good and true a public officer to leave the service of the commonwealth without doing some justice to his conduct and character, officially and private. Gen. Purviance was called by Gov. Shunk, six years since, to fill this important and laborious station, which requires, it is well known, industry, talent and purity of the highest order. Claims against and for the commonwealth, to hundreds of thousands of dollars, annually came before him for adjustment and settlement, whilst the finances of the State were peculiarly under the supervision of his department. We can truly say that he was active, industrious, talented, untiring and indefatigable; that no public officer in the State or nation performed the same amount of labor, bore the fatigue or surmounted the same difficulties. Always at his post, mild, courteous, yet firm and determined, he adjudicated the various claims for and against the State with a fairness, honesty, talent and impartiality that commanded universal respect. Through him, thousands of dollars due the commonwealth for years before have been collected and paid into the treasury; and throughout his whole public service he has displayed talents of a high order, purity of the noblest kind, and a devotion to the public welfare and the duties of his station seldom attained or equaled."

In 1851, Mr. Purviance was a candidate for the office of President Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler and Mercer. He received his party vote, but was defeated by Hon. Daniel Agnew. From this time until 1861, he was principally engaged by the practice of his profession, his son John being associated with him in a partnership for several years. Very soon after coming home from Harrisburg, he was elected President of the Butler & Allegheny Plank Road Company, and held that responsible position during nearly the entire period occupied in constructing the road, which was the first of the kind in Butler County. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he

raised a company of about one hundred men, of which he was elected Captain. The company was mustered into the service in April, 1861, as Company H of the Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which Mr. Purviance was duly elected Lieutenant Colonel. He served with the company and regiment until they were mustered out. In 1867, the subject of our sketch was again called from the practice of law to official life, being nominated by Chief Justice Chase for Register in Bankruptcy for the Congressional District composed of Armstrong and Butler Counties, and that part of Allegheny County which embraces the city of the same name. He was commissioned by the late Hon. Wilson McCandless United States District Judge. In 1872, Mr. Purviance was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the constitution of 1874. He represented the district composed of Beaver, Butler and Washington Counties. He served creditably to himself and acceptably to his constituents as a member of that body, composed of the ablest men of the State. He was on the committee on executive department, and, on returning from the constitutional convention, he resumed his law practice, which he followed, uninterrupted by other duties of importance, until the 1st of February, 1880, when he began his labors as Receiver of the First National Bank of Butler, to which position he had been appointed on the 13th of January preceding by the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Purviance, as lawyer, as public official and as a man, has ever commanded the unqualified respect of all with whom he has been in association. His action, alike in public and in private affairs, has ever seemed to be dictated by duty, and he has been regarded as uniformly conscientious and consistent. As a citizen, he has been public-spirited, and always taken a deep interest in measures tending to material improvement and moral well-being. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been for forty years one of its Vestrymen and its Secretary, and also for several years a Warden. Politically, he was originally a Democrat, but became a Republican at the time of the Kansas and Nebraska slave law controversy. Mr. Purviance was married, by Rev. Isaiah Niblock, September 3, 1833, to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Robert and Ann Potts, of Pittsburgh. Their children are Annalana, Mrs. E. Ferrero; John, who read law with his father, graduated from Jefferson College in August, 1855, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in September, 1858; Emmeline, wife of Dr. A. M. Neyman; George, now the physician and surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Boston, Mass.; and Francis Shunk, an attorney at law, located at Pittsburgh.

William Timblin was born in Center Township, Butler County, March 7, 1814. He spent some time at Meadville (Allegheny) College, and was afterward a graduate of Washington College. He studied law under Hon. S. A. Purviance, and was admitted to the practice in 1841. He possessed more than ordinary ability. He soon secured an extensive practice, confining himself strictly to his profession. He died on the 14th of November, 1856, from congestion of the lungs, while yet in his early prime.

Edward M. Bredin was born in Carlisle, Penn., on the 9th day of December, 1819. He was the son of James Bredin, and nephew of Judge Bredin, the elder, and cousin to the present Judge of that name. He was educated at Dickinson College, studied law with Judge Bredin, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1839. He had a fine legal mind, was a close student, and soon became prominent as a counselor. He was especially fond of practice in courts of equity. When acting in concert with other counsel, the preparation of important papers was mostly referred to him. He was quite familiar with the forms in equity practice, and with pleadings generally at common law. He is yet connected with the profession, but not so active as formerly.

In politics, he was a Jacksonian Democrat. Indeed, he seems to be one of those who have unyielding faith in the final triumph of his party. He has often been honored by marks of party confidence. Once he was the candidate of his party for President Judge of the district in which he practiced, receiving the hearty support of his party, but, with it, suffering defeat.

Few men are more familiar with the personal character of public men than he. It is most enjoyable to hear him, when in the humor, entertain his friends with anecdotes of some of the representative men of all parties. In this field he is perfectly at home.

Alexander M. McBride was a native of Middlesex Township, Butler County. He was a young man of considerable culture and talent. He was admitted to the bar on the 15th of September, 1841.

Alfred Gilmore, a son of John Gilmore and brother to the Judge, was born in Butler, Penn.; was educated at Washington College, graduating in the class of 1833. He read law under his brother, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He practiced law in Butler until 1848, when he was elected to Congress; he was re-elected in 1850. He afterward removed from Butler, and now resides in Lenox, Mass.

Of this family, father and sons, it may be said they exercised a large influence in the community in which they figured so conspicuously. While that party had a national existence, up to the time of his death the father acted with the Whigs, while his sons were as devotedly Democratic in their politics.

Jonathan Ayres, brother to Gen. Ayres, read law with his brother, and was admitted on the 11th of June, 1838. He afterward practiced his profession in Lawrence County, Penn.

William Haslett was admitted to the bar on the 12th of December, 1837. He afterward became a journalist.

Judge Ebenezer McJunkin, one of the foremost members of the Butler bar (and with a reputation by no means confined to it), is the descendant of one of the pioneer families of the county. His father, David McJunkin, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents' family shortly after the Revolutionary war. They soon found a location in Allegheny County, and David, on arriving at manhood, or soon after, in the year 1796, came into what is now Center Township, Butler County, and took up a tract of land by "settler's right." He remained there until about 1830, when he removed to Slippery-rock Township, where he carried on for many years the Mt. Etna Iron Works. He married a Miss Elizabeth Moore (whose father was a sturdy Scotch pioneer of Franklin Township), and reared a family of nine children—three daughters and six sons. Of these sons, the subject of our sketch was the youngest. He was born March 28, 1819. His good Presbyterian parents brought him up as well as the conditions of the time would admit, and his early years were occupied in attending the primitive schools of the neighborhood, and in working upon the home farm, and in the Mt. Etna Iron Works, in Slippery-rock Township, for many years owned by his father. It was determined, however, that he should have a more advanced education than was attainable at home, and he attended Jefferson College, of Washington, Penn., from which he graduated in September, 1841. Then he came to Butler and read law under the late Charles C. Sullivan, Esq. He was admitted to practice in September, 1843, and made slow but sure advancement in his profession. His worthiness for the place led to his appointment, in 1838, as Deputy Attorney General for his county (an office equivalent to the present District Attorneyship). In 1860, Mr. McJunkin was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention which met at Chicago. He was on the electoral ticket in Pennsylvania in 1864, and cast his vote for Lincoln. He represented the Twenty-third District in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, being elected in the years 1870 and 1872. Being elected Judge in the Seventeenth District in 1874, he resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, and, returning home, went upon the bench the first Monday in January, 1875, for a term of ten years.

Judge McJunkin was married, in 1848, to Jane

daughter of the late Judge John Bredin, who died in 1851.

John Graham was another member of the Butler bar whose character and legal attainments added luster to its well-earned fame. He was born in Butler County in August, 1821, and was at an early age left an orphan, having nothing but his own industry to rely on for a living. He possessed more than ordinary intelligence. In 1838, he apprenticed himself to S. C. Stewart, Esq., who was then carrying on cabinet-making in Butler. After his apprenticeship was completed, he acted for a time as Deputy Sheriff of his native county, and then, in company with a friend, he made a trip to the Southwest with a view to a new location. But, not finding things particularly encouraging, he returned to Butler, and for a time attended the academy there, under the care of Rev. William White. In 1842, he commenced the study of the law with Samuel Gilmore, Esq., afterward Judge Gilmore. He was admitted to practice law in 1844. In 1845, Mr. Graham married Catherine, youngest daughter of James Bredin, of Carlisle. He turned all his energies to the vigilant pursuit of his profession, and soon rose to the front rank among a class of associates that had made a reputation for themselves and for the bar to which they belonged. He never sought business in the criminal side of the court, but in the Common Pleas he was quite at home. His forensic talent was not of the highest order. He was a fair public speaker. But his clear judgment and strict integrity in his profession commanded the confidence of the court and the respect of his fellows. He was a constant and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a leader in its Sabbath school and a laborer in every good work. In politics, Mr. Graham was a Democrat, but he was no slave to party. In the internal convulsions that disturbed that party during the latter part of Buchanan's administration, he took an active part with the Douglas wing of the party, stoutly denouncing the usurpations and corruptions of that administration. He died too soon to witness its final overthrow, but his influence and example had a powerful effect on the action of the party long after he had passed away.

He was taken ill with fever, and, after two weeks' sickness, passed away on the 22d of September, A. D. 1860. His widow and three children still survive—two daughters and a son—the latter now a clergyman in the Episcopal Church. The name of John Graham, Esq., is still a household word with the more elderly portion of the people of his native county, and his life would be worthy the study of the young men of the rising generation as a model of frankness and purity in all the relations in life.

John H. Negley, oldest son of the late John Neg-

ley, was born near Butler February 7, 1823. He received a common-school education, and attended the old Butler Academy in his early days. He entered Washington College, Washington, Penn., in 1841, and left in 1843, without graduating, owing to the stringency in money matters then prevailing. Beginning the study of law under the late Hon. John Bredin, then Judge of the courts of the county, he was admitted to the bar of the county in 1845. He was appointed District Attorney of the county, then called Deputy Attorney General, by the Attorney General of the State, in 1848, Lewis Z. Mitchell being also an applicant. He held the office until some time in 1849, when he was succeeded by Ebenezer McJunkin, owing to a change in the State administration. Shunk, Democratic Governor, having died, was succeeded by William F. Johnston, Whig, who, as Speaker of the State Senate, became Governor under the law, and was subsequently elected by the Whigs. The next Legislature, in its session of 1850, passed a law making the office elective, and changing its name from Deputy Attorney General, or as it was commonly called, Prosecuting Attorney, to that of District Attorney. Provision was made for electing this officer in each county at the fall election of 1850. Mr. Negley was nominated for the office on the Democratic ticket, by a county convention composed of delegates, and Mr. McJunkin, then holding the office, was nominated in similar manner by the Whigs. Thus these two men, having each first held the office by appointment, came before the people as rival candidates, although always personal friends. The election resulted in favor of Mr. Negley by a majority of 144. He held the office for three years. In 1851, he was elected a member of the Town Council of Butler. In the spring of 1855, he suggested to his brother-in-law, Col. Joseph P. Patterson, the purchase of the *Democratic Herald*, then published by its present owner, Capt. Jacob Zeigler, familiarly known as "Uncle Jake." In November, 1855, Col. Patterson was obliged, by declining health, to discontinue the business of publishing the paper, and it passed into the hands of Mr. Negley. In this way, and very unexpectedly to him, he became an editor. He published and edited the *Herald* until July, 1858, when he sold it to John C. and Samuel Coll. Up to this time, Mr. Negley had acted with the Democratic party, but, for some time prior, had differed with its leaders upon the slavery question. In 1860, he voted for and earnestly supported the election of Abraham Lincoln as President. In 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Curtin to make an enrollment of the men in his county for military and draft purposes, the war for the Union then being in progress. In the spring of 1863, he was nominated by the Republicans for the General

Assembly, and elected in the fall of the same year. He was renominated and re-elected in the years 1864 and 1865, thus serving his county three consecutive years in the Legislature of the State. While there, he was instrumental, with Senator Haslett, in securing important legislation affecting the railroad interests of Butler County, as the chapter in this work upon internal improvements shows. After his last term of service in the Legislature expired, he practiced his profession in Butler until 1869, when he purchased the *American Citizen*, a Republican paper, which had been started some years before. Soon after, he changed the name to the simpler and better one of the *Butler Citizen*. This paper he, in connection with a son, continues to edit and publish. It has always maintained a leading position and influence in the Republican party of the county. Mr. Negley has held no office since he became editor of the *Citizen* except that of Assistant Assessor for his county in the Internal Revenue Department, which position he filled for a period of from fifteen to eighteen months in the years 1870 and 1871. Mr. Negley's religious affiliation is with the English Lutherans, and he is one of the oldest members of that church in Butler.

L. Z. Mitchell was born in Lower Hanover Township, Dauphin County, on the 12th day of September, 1824, and came to Butler County in 1834. He was educated at Jefferson College; read law with Hon. S. Gilmore, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He at once took rank as an eloquent advocate, and has, ever since his admission, pursued his profession with great industry and success. He is yet in the midst of a lucrative practice.

He is a Democrat in politics. He was elected Clerk of the Courts in 1848. He ran for Congress in 1868, but went down with his party. He made the canvass an aggressive one, however, and allowed little rest to his opponent. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873.

Possessing a rare use of language, he is at home either before a popular assembly or before a jury. He is in the possession of a lucrative practice. He married a sister of one of our present Judges (Bredin).

Franklin Mechling was admitted to the Butler bar in May, 1847. He soon after located at Kittanning, Armstrong County, where he still remains. He has been District Attorney and member of the Legislature. He is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

David C. Cunningham (brother to John, who ceded the site for the town of Butler) was at one time a member of the bar. He was a native of Conestoga, on the Susquehanna. He was a man of good culture.

Arcus McDermott was born in Butler County. Had an academic education; read law with Hon. C.

C. Sullivan, and was admitted to practice on the 1st day of October, 1850. He soon located at Mercer, Penn., where he soon took a front rank in his profession. He formed a partnership with S. H. Miller, Esq. (present member of Congress from that district). He was finally elected Judge of the district, in 1874, which position he still occupies, his present term expiring in 1885.

Archibald Blakeley was born on the 16th day of July, 1827, near Glade Run, Butler Co., Penn., near its junction with Connoquenessing, on the farm now occupied by Andrew Blakeley, in Forward Township. After securing all the assistance he could in the common schools of his neighborhood, young Blakeley pushed his way to Virginia and completed his literary course in Marshall Academy, an institution then presided over by the Rev. William McKennan, a brother of T. M. T. McKennan and an uncle of Hon. William McKennan, the present United States Circuit Judge. To enable him to finish his education at this institution, he occasionally taught school, having charge of the children of the more wealthy families of the F. F. V.'s, according to the old order of things. Returning to Pennsylvania, he entered as a law student in the office of Hon. George W. Smith, in Butler, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1852 (9th Nov.). During this period, he taught school near Brownsdale as a means of assisting him in his expenses.

In October, 1853, he was elected District Attorney for Butler County, which office he filled with acceptability. He was elected on the Whig ticket, being the last of the line of Whig candidates, politics taking a radical change soon after.

In company with Thomas Robinson, Esq., Mr. Blakeley was sent as a delegate to the first Republican Convention held in this State, being held in Masonic Hall, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 22d of February, 1855, and took part in the deliberations of that body. He was afterward presented as a candidate for State Senator for the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Beaver and Butler, but gave way in the conference to Hon. De Lormia Imbrie, of Beaver. Mr. Blakeley followed up his profession with great diligence and fair success until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he took an active part in recruiting the Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 17th of September of the same year, as Lieutenant Colonel, at once accompanying his regiment to Kentucky. He remained with it until after the battle of Shiloh, when he was appointed by Gen. Buell President of General Court Martial and Military Commission, over which he presided at their respective sittings at Nashville, Tenn., during the summer of 1862. The questions that came before

this body were of great interest, but would be too tedious for presentation here. During the progress of many of the discussions had before this tribunal, frequent consultations were had between Col. Blakeley and A. Johnston, then Military Governor of the State, who occupied rooms in the same building with this military court, the object being to ascertain what method of treatment, consistent with law, would best serve the Union cause. The Colonel was as brave in the field as he was wise in council. Wherever placed, he acquitted himself with credit to himself and benefit to his country.

On leaving the service in 1864, on account of sickness in his family, Col. Blakeley commenced the practice of the law in Franklin, Penn., where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Pittsburgh.

While in Franklin, Col. Blakeley was concerned for Hon. C. V. Culver, a banker, who was also at that time a Member of Congress. He failed financially, his liabilities amounting to several millions. He was charged with embezzlement and conspiracy to embezzle. He was arrested on a *capias* in a civil action for the alleged conversion of \$86,000 of Government bonds, on oath of Col. J. S. Myers. He gave bail on a criminal charge, and went to jail on the *capias*.

When Congress met, Col. Blakeley presented his application for discharge from imprisonment to Judge Trunkley, then Common Pleas Judge of Venango County. A Habeas Corpus was issued. His imprisonment was alleged to be a breach of his privileges as a Member of Congress. The application for discharge was finally refused, whereupon application was made to Congress. Col. Blakeley made the arguments in the case before the Judiciary Committee, and, on their report, Congress resolved that his imprisonment was a breach of the privileges of the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to Franklin to conduct the absent member to Washington. Col. Blakeley received great credit for his successful management of the case. It was alleged that there was no precedent in this country by which the case could be governed, and therefore recourse was naturally had to English Parliamentary law, which was found, on examination, to sustain the application for release.

From the time he opened up his law office in Pittsburgh, in 1868, Col. Blakeley has devoted himself most assiduously to the practice of his profession. He still, however, keeps up his relations to the organization of the Army of the Cumberland. On its meeting at Pittsburgh, he delivered the address of welcome, and is at this writing chosen to deliver the annual address before the same organization at Milwaukee this fall. He also devotes a portion of his time to the Republican cause during the progress of important campaigns.

James Bredin, son of John and Nancy Bredin, was born in Butler on the 9th of May, 1831. He was educated in the common schools and the academy of his native town, and one session at Washington College, in the spring and summer of 1846. He was appointed a Midshipman in the navy in July, 1846; attended the Naval School at Annapolis in the fall of that year. He afterward served in the United States ship of the line Ohio, and sloop of war Warren, during the Mexican war, on the Mexican coast, east and west, and was present at the taking of Lusan, and at the bombardment of Vera Cruz. He relinquished a seafaring life, resigning in January, 1850. He returned home via the Isthmus, and began the study of the law with his father, Judge John Bredin, who died in May, 1851. He finished his legal studies with his brother-in-law, E. McJunkin (now Judge McJunkin), and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854, with others, he opened a bank in Butler, under the name of Campbell, Bredin & Co., and opened a branch of said bank in New Castle in the fall of the same year. In 1855, he resumed the practice of the law. During the years 1857 and 1858, he had a partnership with E. McJunkin, under the firm name of McJunkin & Bredin.

In the fall of 1871, he removed to Allegheny City, and pursued the practice of his profession in the several courts of that county.

In 1874, while still remaining in Allegheny County, he was nominated as one of the candidates for Judge in the Seventeenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Butler and Lawrence, and was elected. The commission of President Judge fell to E. McJunkin by lot. He removed to Butler in January, 1875, and assumed the duties of the office to which he had been called by his fellow-citizens. He was qualified in the first Monday of January. His term runs to the first Monday of January, 1885. As a citizen and as a Judge he has the confidence of all who know him, and who admire a just Judge. He is strong in his convictions, but those convictions are the result of an honest examination of the questions involved. His integrity has never been questioned.

He was married to Miss Matilda Spear, daughter of William Spear, Esq., formerly a well known and much-esteemed citizen of the county, now deceased.

Samuel Fallz was born in Brady Township. He read law with Hon. C. C. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar October 1, 1852. He afterward betook himself to the iron business, under the advice of his father-in-law, William Stewart, Esq., and was quite successful. He afterward became a banker in New Castle, Penn. He was accidentally killed a few years ago, by his horse taking affright, throwing him vio-

lently out of the carriage and fracturing his skull. His sons succeed him in business.

James T. Lane was born at Williamsburg, then in Huntingdon County (now Blair), Penn., on the 16th day of March, 1830. About two years afterward, his father removed his family to Butler, where he opened a store, with Samuel M. Lane as partner. In 1835, he removed to Karns' Salt Works, about three and a half miles below Freeport, on the Pennsylvania Canal (now railroad). With the exception of a year at Tarentum, he remained there until 1842, when he removed to Freeport. During this time, young Lane was kept at school, with the exception of about one year and a half in his father's store at Freeport. In the fall of 1845, he was sent to the Lewisburg University, in Union County, Penn., where he remained five years. After completing his literary studies, he entered himself as a law student in the office of Purviance & Sullivan, at Butler, where he followed his studies for three years, with John M. Thompson as a fellow-student. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1853, as was William G. Thompson and John M. Gilchrist.

In February, 1854, Mr. Lane located in Davenport, Iowa, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1858, he was elected City Attorney, which position he held until 1862, when he was elected to the Legislature. While in that body, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—at that time the most important committee in the body. He was also Chairman of the Republican State Committee for 1862-63. He was Presidential Elector in 1868, and again in 1872, and voted twice in the Electoral College for Gen. Grant for President. In 1873, he was appointed United States District Attorney for Iowa, and held the office until the spring of 1882. Mr. Lane never accepted position except in the line of his profession. He enjoys a lucrative practice.

Mr. Lane was married to Miss Annie J. Reed, of Butler, daughter of Maj. Reed, in October, 1854.

John M. Thompson was born in Centre, now Brady, Township, Butler County, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1830. He is the son of Mr. William N. Thompson, who was a member of a very large connection of the same name, most of whose descendants still live in the same community. His mother was a daughter of John McCandless. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of three sons—Solomon, still residing on the old homestead; William G., is a citizen of Iowa, and at present represents his district (the Fifth) in Congress. John M. received the primary instruction usually acquired at the public schools of the State. He received an academic course at the Wither- spoon Institute, an institution located at Butler, from

whose walls many good men have sought to make their mark in the history of the various professions and callings to which they respectively responded. Mr. Thompson became a law student in 1852, in the office of Hon. S. A. Purviance, then a leading member of the Butler bar. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in 1854, and soon took rank as an able advocate. He entered into a partnership with his former preceptor, and soon had charge of the office business. Mr. Purviance soon after being elected to Congress, Thompson had the entire control of a large practice. He early took a front rank in his profession. It was soon demonstrated that nature had in his case been quite lavish of her gifts. His quick perceptions, his close legal discrimination and his forensic eloquence soon asserted their power. In 1858, Mr. Thompson was nominated as a candidate for the Legislature by the Republicans, and, notwithstanding it was an off year, and there was a strong movement made against the school system by a formidable combination, which had a ticket of its own in the field, he was elected by a large majority. He was renominated the following year, and re-elected. He was a leading member of the body of which he was a member during his whole term of service. On his return the second session, his name was used by some of his friends as a candidate for the Speakership. The contest finally settled down, in caucus, between Col. A. K. McLure and W. C. Lawrence, Esq. The latter gentleman was successful. But, being prevented by sickness from being present during a greater part of the session, Mr. Thompson was the presiding officer of the body in the capacity of Speaker pro tem. On his return from the Legislature, he renewed his application to his profession.

In 1862, he became Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, under Burnside. In the same year, he was the choice of the Republicans of his county for Congress, as he was also two years afterward, but Hon. Thomas Williams, of Allegheny County, was nominated in the district. In 1874, he was elected to Congress at a special election, to fill the vacancy that had been caused by the resignation of Hon. E. McJunkin, who had been elected Judge, to fill the unexpired term of the latter. In 1876, he was re-elected, and served the full term. He at once took rank as an able debater. He was again presented for renomination by his county, but failed of receiving a district nomination, the rotation custom of the district obtaining. He is still in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, and doubtless has still higher achievements of a professional and public character before him. He is married, has a wife living, and two sons—O. D. Thomp-

son, William C. Thompson, and one daughter, Anna Elmore, all reside in the State.

Eugene Ferrero read law in Col. Thompson's office; he afterward was elected District Attorney by the Republicans; he was afterward elected County Superintendent of Common Schools, which office he filled three years. He then practiced law in Venango County, where he acquired some means. He was a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments.

His first wife was a sister to Judge Gilmore (daughter of Hon. J. Gilmore). After remaining a widower for several years, he married the oldest daughter of Gen. Purviance. He has one child, a daughter, by his first marriage, and several children by his present wife.

Thomas Robinson* son of Thomas Robinson, Sr., was born in Armagh County, Ireland, on the 4th day of July, 1825. He came to the United States with his parents in the spring of 1832. The family located in Middlesex Township (now Penn.), Butler County, in the spring of 1836. He received a limited common school and academic education. He was married on the 20th of June, 1854, to Miss Ann E. De Wolf, daughter of Dr. Eli De Wolf, of Centerville, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was elected to the Legislature in 1860, and was the nominee of his party for the State Senate in 1876, but did not receive the district nomination.

Mr. Robinson for many years and until recently was editor and proprietor of the *Butler Eagle* and only ceased his duties as such about two years ago, when he passed his interest in the establishment to his son, Eli D. Robinson, after having established it on a basis of confidence with the people generally as a true and faithful exponent of Republican principles. He had previously owned and edited the *Butler Citizen*.

A leading trait of Mr. Robinson's character is strong and unswerving fidelity to his friends, adhering to them in adversity as well as prosperity.

Politically, he has always been an ardent Republican, and as a journalist steadily sustained with zeal and ability the principles of the party and its organization. During the late civil war, his paper supported the cause of the Union with marked ability, and always had words of cheer and comfort for the soldier in the field. As a delegate to the last National Convention, he voted for James G. Blain, in obedience to what he believed to be the sentiments of his constituents as well as in harmony with his own opinion, and when that distinguished statesman could not be nominated, he voted for the late lamented Garfield.

As an attorney, Mr. Robinson's career has not been as extensive as it would otherwise have been, owing to

the duties devolving upon him as editor, but in the several courts of the county, as well as in the Supreme Court, it has been characterized by more than ordinary success. With zeal and fidelity he represented the interests of his clients. At present he holds the position of County Solicitor.

William G. Thompson was born in Centre Township (now Brady), Butler Co., Penn. He is a brother to Col. John M. Thompson, of this county. He received a common school and academic course; first at the public schools of his neighborhood, the latter at the Witherspoon Institute. He read law with William Tomblin, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He soon after became a member of the bar of Linn County, Iowa, where he has ever since resided.

He served as Major of an Iowa regiment during the war, and on his return home renewed his relations to the profession of his choice. Like his brother, Col. Thompson, nature had done well for him in the way of a liberal supply of mental vigor. He has been for years one of the recognized leaders of his profession in the State. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected to represent his district (the Fifth) in the Forty-seventh Congress, where he has made an industrious, able member. He is re-elected, and will therefore serve in the Forty-eighth Congress. The friends of his early life are pleased to see him sustain their early hopes in his success in life. He is an honor to his native county and State.

Walter L. Graham, born in Butler, Penn., October 25, 1831, was a student of the Butler Academy, Witherspoon Institute and Jefferson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1854. After reading law with Samuel Purviance and Charles Sullivan, he was admitted to the Butler County bar in the autumn of 1855. In 1860, he attended as a delegate the National Convention held at Chicago, Ill., which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the first time. Although Butler has been his home for the major portion of his life, he has resided in the State of California and other places.

William Blakeley was born of Scotch-Irish parents in Cranberry Township, this county, on his father's farm, near Brown's Mills, on the 10th of March, A. D. 1833, and is the ninth son of a family of twelve children. He was only eleven years of age when his father, Lewis Blakeley, died in the prime of life. The cares of the family were thrust upon the mother and widow, Mrs. Jane McAlister Blakeley, who by her devotion, energy and perseverance maintained her family, and educated and fitted four of the younger ones for teachers, and lived to see her children all settled in life, she dying at the age of eighty-five, on June 15th, A. D. 1882. At an early age, William was trained to the duties and labors of the

*This sketch is from the pen of Gen. John S. Purviance.



John W. Greer.

farm, and at the same time receiving his early education in the common schools of his township, his teachers being the best of that day, among whom were Cyrus E. Anderson, R. J. Boggs and William McMillen; from the latter he received his first lessons in Latin and higher mathematics. He continued to labor on the farm and attend school in the winter until the fall of the year 1851, when he engaged to teach his first school at the old Bassenheim Furnace, in Beaver County of this State, and afterward taught school at Hillsburg, Cranberry Township, and the Weir School in Buffalo Township, in this county.

In 1853, he entered the Butler Academy, at which he remained during the summer sessions of 1853 and 1854. In March, 1854, he was enrolled as a student at law, and one year thereafter he went into the law office of his brother, Col. Archibald Blakeley, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1856. On the 27th of May, 1856, he was married to Esther Louisa Brown, of Brownsdale, this county, daughter of Joseph and Mary Marshall Brown. On the 26th of August in the same year, he commenced the practice of law at Kittanning, Penn., and was elected District Attorney on the Republican ticket in 1859, which position he filled with ability and credit until September, 1862, when he resigned his office, and entered the army as Lieutenant Colonel of the Stanton Cavalry, which was afterward mustered into the service of the United States as the Fourteenth Regiment of Cavalry. He remained in the service until after the close of the war in 1865, when he received the appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers by brevet for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and the campaigns of Kelley, Averill, Hunter, Sigel and Sheridan, of the Shenandoah Valley.

In the fall of 1865, he entered into a law partnership with his brother, Col. Archibald Blakeley, at Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., and in March, 1868, he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he has ever since pursued his profession, ranking creditably as a member of the bar of that county.

His early religious training was in the Covenant (new school) and United Presbyterian Churches, under the Rev. Thomas C. Guthrie, D. D., and Rev. Isaiah Niblock, D. D. He was present at the birth of the Republican party at Lafayette Hall, in the city of Pittsburgh, in 1855, and has always taken an active part in the politics of the county.

Thomas M. Marshall, of the Pittsburgh bar, was raised from his childhood to mature years in Butler County, where his parents lived and died. He is one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State. The people of Butler County regard him as belonging to them.

Adam M. Brown was born and raised in Butler County, but he read law in Pittsburgh with his uncle, Thomas M. Marshall; he has reached eminence in his profession, and is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He was one of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge in the State Convention of 1882.

William McNair, son of Robert McNair, was a native of Butler County, and a nephew of Hon. William Beatty. He was admitted to practice law on the 24th of March, 1856. He is now practicing in Venango County, Penn., residing in Oil City.

J. W. Kirker was born in Connoquenessing (now Lancaster) Township, on the 20th of September, 1832. He spent his youthful days on his father's farm, assisting his parents and embracing spare time in attending the district school, both public and select. He finally secured a classical and scientific education in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn. He entered as a student of law the office of Smith & Mitchell, at Butler, Penn., in June, 1854, and was admitted to the Butler bar in September, 1856. While pursuing the study of the law, Mr. Kirker taught school and followed surveying occasionally as a means of support.

He was elected District Attorney for Butler County in the fall of 1859, and filled that office acceptably for three years. He was commissioned Provost Marshal of the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, by President Lincoln, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, on the 18th of April, 1863, and served as such until the 1st of October, 1865, when he was mustered out of service by reason of the close of the war. He was at once admitted to the Pittsburgh bar, where he has practiced successfully ever since. Before leaving Butler, he was married to a Miss Bredin, a cousin of Judge Bredin. Mr. Kirker stands well in the profession, and has a good practice.

Robert M. McLuse is a native of Butler County. He read law with L. Z. Mitchell, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He is a gentleman of good culture and considerable native talent.

James Potts, a native of Butler, was admitted to practice law on the 11th of June, 1850. He afterward became a Judge in Cambria County.

John H. Mitchell was born on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1835, near the town of Bentleyville, on Pigeon Creek, in Washington County, Penn. When about two years old, his father and mother moved to Butler County, and settled on a farm about two miles northeast of Butler in the Millinger neighborhood. They lived here about two years, when they moved to the farm in the Albert neighborhood, about seven miles northwest of Butler, where they remained until within a few years. Here the subject of this article

was raised to maturity. He had attended school for many years at what was known as the old "Albert Schoolhouse," a log structure, with benches made of split saplings, split side up, with "legs" fastened by auger holes. Here the "hero of emerald" was taught by his father for quite a number of seasons, his father being the teacher employed in his own district school. Subsequently, this studious youth was taught by William G. Thompson, formerly of this county, now a Member of Congress from Iowa. Later, he attended a high school in West Sanbury, and still later the Butler Academy, then under the control of Rev. William White, and for some years afterward was a student of the Witherspoon Institute in Butler. On concluding his literary studies, he commenced the study of the law with Purviance & Thompson (both members of the firm have in turn been Members of Congress). He was admitted to the bar on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1858, and immediately formed a partnership with Hon. John M. Thompson, Mr. Purviance having removed to Pittsburgh. He continued to practice his profession at the Butler bar with marked success until the spring of 1860. The name of Mr. Mitchell's father was John Hipple. His mother's maiden name was Jenima Mitchell. While yet a law student, he married a neighbor's daughter, with whom he lived several years; three children were the fruits of this union. The marriage proved to be a very unhappy one, and after several years of unsuccessful effort, he abandoned all hope of reaching a state of domestic happiness, and quietly took his leave of home and friends, taking with him his oldest child, a daughter. On reaching Pittsburgh, he wrote a letter to his partner, Col. Thompson, announcing his purpose, authorizing him to settle up all their partnership accounts, and promising to let him hear from him later. His wife finally got a divorce on the grounds of desertion. To this, of course, he had no objection. For the purpose of avoiding any further trouble of a domestic nature, on leaving home he determined to change his name. In doing this, however, he only transposed the one he had. The name of his youth was John Mitchell Hipple; this he simply transposed into John Hipple Mitchell, his signature being John H. Mitchell.

Having "drawn anchor," John Hipple Mitchell turns his face toward the setting sun, and in a short time turns up in California. Here he remained but a few weeks. His next objective point was Oregon, where he soon arrived, reaching Portland in that State on the 4th of July of the same year (1860). Here he at once opened a law office, having been first admitted to the bar after an examination in open court. He soon took a prominent place in his profession, and was in March, 1861, elected attorney for the city of Portland by the Mayor and Common Council of

that city, which position he held until after his election to the State Senate in June, 1862, when he resigned it. He was elected to the Senate for a term of four years. He had received the unanimous nomination of his party (Republican), and was elected by a large majority. He took his seat in the State Senate in September, 1862, and served his full term of four years. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during his whole term. At the opening of the session of 1864, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State and presiding officer of the Senate. This position he held until the end of his term in 1866. On the meeting of the Republican State Convention of Oregon in the spring of 1866, Senator Mitchell was urged by the friends and leaders of the party to permit the use of his name either for the office of Congressman or for Justice of the Supreme Court. He was urged to accept either of these positions, but he declined both; but in the fall of the same year he permitted his friends to use his name as a candidate for United States Senator. His competitor in his own party was Hon. A. C. Gibbs, then Governor of the State, and had been during the war. One Republican State Senator declined for a time to go into caucus, and the vote in caucus for three several evenings was a tie between the two candidates. At the next meeting of the caucus, the State Senator who had remained out heretofore attended the caucus and cast his vote for Gov. Gibbs, giving him a majority of one. Strange to say, this same State Senator on the next day went into the Senate, and declined to give his vote to the nominee of the caucus made the nominee by his vote, and continued vigorously to oppose his election. The vote between the two parties was so close that the withholding of his vote prevented an election, and the Republicans finally settled on Hon. H. W. Corbett, and elected him.

In the same year (1866), he was elected Professor of Medical Jurisprudence for the Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, by the faculty, which position he filled four years, delivering some fifty lectures on that subject at each session. In 1869, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the fall of 1872, Mr. Mitchell was again a candidate for the United States Senate, and received the party nomination in caucus by a vote of three to one, and was on the 28th of September elected, receiving all the Republican votes in the Legislature. He took his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1873, and remained a member of that body until the 4th of March, 1879. While a member of the Senate, he was always found serving most industriously on some of the most important committees, serving on the committee of commerce, and during his



John H. Mitchell,

whole term serving on the committees of privileges and elections, on railroads, on transportation routes to the seaboard and on claims. For two years, he was Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and the last two years of his service was also Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. During the continuance of the Presidential controversy of 1877, resulting in the adoption of the electoral commission, he was acting chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, composed as it then was of fifteen Senators—nine Republicans and six Democrats. This resulted from the fact that Senator Morton, of Indiana, who was its Chairman, was elected a member of the Electoral Commission. It was Mr. Mitchell that wrote the report of the committee on the electoral vote of Oregon; he also presented the Republican side of the Oregon controversy before the Electoral Commission, having been chosen manager of that case by the Republicans of the Senate, the Democratic side being presented by his colleague in the Senate, Hon. James K. Kelly. It has already appeared that Mr. Mitchell has had a remarkably successful career politically for one of his years; his success as a lawyer has been equally satisfactory.

In 1842, Mr. Mitchell associated with him as a law partner Joseph M. Dolph, a young man from Havana, N. Y., who remained with him for seven years, until after his (Mitchell's) election to the United States Senate. At that time their practice was worth \$30,000 a year, and had been for some years previous. Since his retirement from the Senate, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, still having his office in Portland, Oregon, with Ralph M. Dement as partner. He is yet in his early prime, with a large legal practice and with bright prospects before him.

Charles McCandless was born in Center Township, Butler County, on the 28th day of November, 1834; he was the son of Hon. John McCandless, at one time an Associate Judge in our courts, and in life and at death a highly esteemed citizen. The elder McCandless was married to a Miss Sullivan, a sister of Hon. C. C. Sullivan, so long a leading light of the Butler bar. The subject of this notice remained at home with his parents on the farm until he reached maturity, going to school in the winter and farming in the summer. He then manifested a disposition to acquire more knowledge than could be acquired at his country home; he became a student of the Wither- spoon Institute, and finally read law with his uncle, Hon. C. C. Sullivan, in Butler, and was admitted to the bar on the 14th day of June, 1858. He was an industrious student; he had for his room and school meals during a part of the time devoted to his academic studies, John M. Hipple (afterward Hon. John

H. Mitchell). He brought to his professional pursuits the same industry that had thus far marked his life.

In 1862, he was nominated by the Republicans of his county for State Senator; he received the district nomination and was elected. He served in that body three years with great acceptability, never, however, relinquishing his hold on his professional duties.

At the termination of his Senatorial career, he continued his profession with even greater energy than ever, soon gaining that recognition that talent and industry are sure to command.

He soon after gained prominence as a financier, and finally became President of the First National Bank of Butler, an institution that had quite a successful career for some time, though afterward, through severe losses, it was compelled to close.

In 1874, he received the appointment of President Judge of the several courts of the county, by Gov. Hartranft. He afterward received the Republican nomination in the district, composed of the counties of Butler and Lawrence, having for his Associate on the ticket Hon. L. L. McGuffin, of Lawrence County. A bolt took place in the Republican Convention of Butler County, and a combination was effected between the friends of E. McJunkin, Esq., and James Bredin, Esq., the former one of the competitors with McCandless for the Republican nomination, and the other one of the Democratic nominees. The combination was successful. McJunkin and Bredin were both elected, distancing their opponents. They were both citizens of Butler, and brothers-in-law.

Judge McCandless continued to practice law in the district until the spring of 1877, when he was appointed by President Hayes Chief Justice of New Mexico. This position he finally resigned to resume the practice of his profession in his native county, where he still remains in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, one of the leaders of the bar.

S. P. Irvin was born in Adams Township, Butler County; he acquired such an education as home institutions afforded, and followed school teaching for a number of years; he read law, and was admitted on the 14th of January, 1858.

Edwin Lyon was born in Middlesex Township, Butler County, Penn.; he was the son of T. H. Lyon, Esq., and one of the most respected and useful members of society in his neighborhood and beyond.

The subject of this notice was a gifted young man, the hope of his parents. He was exceedingly fond of books from a child, and had a mind well stored with the gems of literature. He read law with Col. Thompson. He enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and became Captain. He was seriously wounded

say fatally) wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, a musket ball passing through his lung. After months of prostration, he recuperated sufficiently to return home; he partially recovered from the injury, but never wholly so. He renewed his relations with literature, and became quite a humorous writer. Hoping to improve his health, he accepted a Consularship to a Mexican city, where he remained for a time, only to return home to die. He was a gifted, generous-hearted fellow, a favorite with all who knew him. He was married to Miss Elvira Bredin.

Isaac Ash was born in Forward Township, Butler County, Penn.: is the son of Isaac Ash, Sr., recently deceased. He acquired an academic education and read law in the office of Col. Thompson. He was admitted to the bar January 5, 1859, and practiced for some time in Butler. He afterward located in Oil City, Venango County, where he still resides. He never sought political position, preferring to be a lawyer, pure and simple. He has followed his profession with success. He married a Miss Martin, of Allentown, a daughter of Dr. Martin.

Amasa Brewster was born in Butler County; he read law and was admitted on the 5th day of January, 1859; he went West.

A. J. Rebstock followed school teaching for some time; he afterward read law, and was admitted to the practice of the law on the 24th of December, 1860.

John Q. Sullivan was born April 2, A. D. 1839, at Prospect, Butler Co., Penn. He was educated at Jefferson College, read law and was admitted to the bar June 10, 1861; admitted afterward to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is married to a daughter of Judge McClure, of Pittsburgh, now dead. He is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Lewis K. Purviance, read law with his uncle, Gen. Purviance was admitted on the 6th day of September, 1875; is now in Bradford, McKean County.

Frank Fielding was a son of Zachariah Fielding, an early citizen of Slippery-rock Township; he read law in Butler, and was admitted to the bar on the 28th of September, 1863; he has since practiced law in Clearfield, Penn., a portion of the time in the office of Hon. William A. Wallace, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He was a gentleman of good attainments and excellent character.

Hugh C. Graham was born in what is now Concord Township, Butler County, Penn., June 28, 1832; he was the fifth child of a family of eleven children, who all grew to maturity, nine of whom are still living. His brothers, William L. and David H., are dead, the latter from the effects of fever contracted while in the war of 1861. His father's name was Edward Graham, Sr., a well-to-do farmer. The

subject of this notice remained with his father, assisting him with his farm work, until he was about twenty years of age; during this time, he had the advantages of such schooling as the country district school would allow, which was very limited. When he determined to secure a more liberal education, he commenced attending the Witherspoon Institute, in Butler, Penn. He acquired what might be called an academic education.

In the spring of 1859, he was entered as a student of law in the office of Hon. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar on the 25th day of March, 1861. In December of the same year, he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles McCandless.

In response to one of the calls of the President for volunteers, Mr. Graham, in August, 1862, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out with his regiment in June, 1863.

On the 11th of October, 1864, H. C. Graham took unto himself a wife—Miss Augusta Carnahan, third daughter of Robert Carnahan, Esq., late of Butler, Penn., deceased. Mr. Graham removed to Oil City, Venango County, Penn., where he has been eminently successful in his chosen profession.

J. David McJunkin was born in Centre Township, Butler County, Penn., September 3, 1839, and, until about sixteen years of age, performed the duties usually imposed upon a farmer's son during the busy seasons, and attended the public schools in winter. He then became a student of the Butler Academy and Witherspoon Institute for two years, and of the West Sunbury Academy for two additional years. Reading law with his uncle, Judge Ebenezer McJunkin, he was admitted to the bar of Butler County June 8, 1863. The following year, he became a resident of Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., where he continued until the spring of 1873, when the extensive operations in the Butler County petroleum fields, the consequent great increase of law cases and demand for legal talent, induced him to return to Butler, his present place of residence. In the fall of 1869, he was elected by the Republicans to represent Venango County in the State Legislature, and was re-elected to the same office in 1870 and again in 1871, serving till 1872. He was the choice of the Butler County Republicans for Congressional candidate in 1880 and again in 1882, but failed to obtain the nomination in the district, which is composed of Butler, Crawford and Mercer Counties. Mr. McJunkin enjoys a lucrative law practice, and is a grandson of David McJunkin, one of the earliest settlers in Butler County. See history of Centre Township.

T. H. Lyon, born in Middlesex Township, Butler County, Penn., July 23, 1846 was a student of the

Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Penn., and Elder Ridge Academy, in Indiana County, of the same State. He commenced the study of law with Col. John M. Thompson, of Butler, and completed the same with William G. Thompson (brother of John M.), of Linn County, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. Returning eastward, he was admitted as a member of the Butler County bar, July, 1882.

George W. Fleeger was born in Clay Township, Butler County. He received a common-school education in the schools of the township, and an academic course at the high school at West Sunbury; he commenced life as a school teacher; he early developed rare gifts as a public speaker. At the outbreak of the war, he abandoned his schoolroom and joined Company D, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers; he became First Lieutenant of the company, and, on the resignation of Capt. Landen, he became Captain. From the time his regiment was mustered into the service, in 1861, until the end of that sanguinary conflict, the history of the Army of the Potomac became his history. He shared its marches, its hardships, its disasters and its victories. When "smiling peace" once more blessed the land, he returned to the "home of his childhood" and soon thereafter became a student of law in the office of Gen. John N. Purviance. On the 18th day of April, 1866, he was admitted to the practice of his profession; his industry and integrity soon gained for him hosts of friends and a good practice. In 1870, he was nominated as a candidate for the Assembly by his party (Republican), and was elected. The following year, he was again nominated and also re-elected. He was an honest, active member of the House, and at the termination of his second term he returned to his professional duties with renewed vigor. From that day to the present, he has been constantly engaged in his profession. He is quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, obliging in his disposition and faithful in the discharge of every duty. He is yet in his prime, and his friends anticipate for him a yet more prominent future.

William H. H. Riddle was born in Butler County in 1840; he was educated at the public schools of the county, and acquired his academic course at Harrisville, Butler County. He studied law in the office of Col. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1864; he was elected District Attorney in the fall of 1865, filling the office three years; he is still in the practice of his profession; he has one of the best selected libraries in the town. He also takes great delight in the cultivation of flowers.

J. B. Clark was born in Plain Grove Township, Lawrence County, Penn.; he was educated at the Witherspoon Institute, read law with Col. Thompson

and was admitted to the bar in September, 1864. He served in the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war, and was elected Prothonotary of Butler County afterward; he is at present a citizen of Kansas, located in Stockton, Brooks County; he is the Superintendent of Public Instruction for said county; is permanently engaged in the work of education.

George A. Black was born in Butler County, Penn., acquired a liberal academic course and soon engaged in teaching school. On the opening of the war, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and served three years; he read law with Gen. Purviance, and was admitted September 25, 1865. He was a gentleman of excellent character, and soon developed a good legal mind. After practicing his profession in his native county for some time, he removed to the City of Kansas, Mo., where he practiced several years. He finally returned to his native county, somewhat enfeebled in health; he finally died of consumption.

J. B. Meehling, son of Maj. Jacob Meehling, was admitted to practice law on the 18th of April, 1866, but never relinquished his former occupation as teacher; he still remains a member of that honorable profession, so useful, and yet frequently so poorly rewarded for their labor.

Watson J. Young, son of Rev. Loyal Young, who had served in the army during the war until wounded, and who was afterward elected Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, read law and was admitted to practice in 1867; he soon after went to Wisconsin.

Aaron M. McCandless was born in Centre Township, Butler County, son of Moore McCandless. He acquired an academic course at the Witherspoon Institute; he read law with his cousin, Hon. C. McCandless, and was admitted to the bar April 23, 1867; he removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he afterward died.

Henry D. Timblin was born in Butler; was educated at the Witherspoon, and studied law with L. Z. Mitchell, Esq., and was admitted on the 23d of April, 1867; he practiced his profession for some time at Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, and afterward at Kansas City, Mo. He died of consumption in 1877.

John Purviance, son of Gen. John N. Purviance, is a graduate of Jefferson College; he read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar on the 27th of September, 1868.

John M. Greer was born in Jefferson Township (then Buffalo), Butler County, on the 3d of August, 1844; his grandfather, Matthew, emigrated to this country with his family from the County of Tyrone, Ireland; he had four sons—Robert, Charles, Matthew

and Thomas. The last named was the father of five sons. The subject of this notice was educated in the common schools of the township, and acquired an academic course at a select school in Zelenople; he had taught two winter terms of school before he entered the military service, in 1862, yet under eighteen years of age. He took part in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac; had a musket ball pass through his thigh while engaged in the assault on Petersburg, in 1864; he was bearing the colors of his regiment at the time. He returned home at the close of the war, and, under the advice of friends, commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge McCandless. While studying, he taught another term of school, and even after his admission to the bar, on the 23d of September, 1867, he renewed his relations to the schoolroom as a means of livelihood. The following year, 1868, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected District Attorney of his county. He filled this office three years. In 1876, he became the candidate of his party for the office of State Senator, in the district composed of the counties of Armstrong and Butler; he was elected over his Democratic opponent (Golden) by a good majority. Four years later, he was re-nominated and elected in the same district. He is yet in the middle of his second term (four years is a Senatorial term).

In the meantime, his friends presented his name to the people of the State for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs. He received the party nomination, and ran beyond the vote of his party, but, with the rest of the State ticket, was defeated at the election—swept away by a sort of political cyclone that passed over the Middle States on the 7th of November, 1882, a storm that will long be remembered by politicians.

Mr. Greer is a man of powerful physique, of marked social qualities, and fine presence. His reputation at the bar is that of strict integrity. He possesses a good legal mind, has a good practice and has the sunny side of life before him.

In 1864, he married Miss Julia Butler; he has three children—Thomas, John and Robert. His history is not yet all written; future advances await him.

Samuel M. Boyd is a son of Mr. William S. Boyd, one of the early residents of Butler, and still an active citizen. Samuel obtained an academic course at the Witherspoon Institute. He read law with Judge McCandless, and was admitted to the Butler bar on the 12th of January, 1869. He soon after opened a law office in Lincoln, Neb., where he remained some years. He is now practicing in Pittsburgh.

Moses Sullivan, brother to Charles A., obtained his education at the same institutions, generally in the same classes. He read law with Hon. E.

McJunkin, the present President Judge of this Judicial District. He was admitted to the bar on the 14th day of June, 1869. He commenced the practice of his profession in Butler, but at present is practicing at Bradford, McKean Co., Penn.

Richard Gaily, of Ohio, read law with Judge McJunkin, and was admitted to practice on the 11th of January, 1869.

William H. Black was the son of John Black, Esq. He was born in Marion Township, Butler Co., Penn. He was an excellent young man, of liberal mind and culture. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and served three years in the war. On his return home, he read law, and was admitted to practice at the Butler bar on the 14th of June, 1869. He soon gained prominence and secured a lucrative practice. He married a Miss Purvis, a daughter of Samuel Purvis, Esq., of the bar of Butler, and gave promise of a happy and prosperous life. But consumption soon came and blasted his otherwise promising professional life.

Alexander Mitchell was born in Butler County, Penn., November 22, 1842. He received his academic education at the Witherspoon Institute; read law with Hon. Charles McCandless; was admitted to the bar on the 14th of June, 1869. He was for several years Cashier of the First National Bank of Butler. In 1879, he formed a partnership with A. G. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Mitchell, which firm still exists. He is a gentleman of excellent character, and of good standing in his profession.

S. H. Pierson was born in Beaver County. He acquired a classical and scientific education at Mount Union College, Ohio, and read law with Hon. E. McJunkin, and was admitted to the Butler bar June 14, 1869. He was also admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court.

He is a gentleman of excellent character, and is engaged in the labor of his profession. Originally a Democrat, he gravitated into the Greenback party, and became a leader in that organization.

Robert P. Scott was born at Fairview, Butler Co., Penn., July 11, 1842. After availing himself of such educational advantages as the public schools of his neighborhood afforded, and serving for a brief period as salesman in his father's store, he enlisted, in 1861, in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving until November, 1864. While on duty in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the Cumberland, he mastered various studies under the instructions of Capt. Bohan. Upon his return to Butler County, Mr. Scott became a student of the Witherspoon Institute, and subsequently read law with Col. John M. Thompson. He was admitted to the bar Jan-

uary 11, 1869, and, January 1, 1870, formed a partnership with Col. Thompson, which business relation continued until August 6, 1881.

Ferdinand Reiber, a graduate of the Witherspoon Institute and Jefferson College, was born at Millers town, Butler Co., Penn., June 19, 1847. Col. John M. Thompson was his preceptor also, and he was admitted to practice in the courts of the county in June, 1869, and was elected District Attorney in the fall of 1871, which office he filled during the three following years.

Theo. C. Campbell was born in the borough of Butler, Penn., January 27, 1848. His education was acquired at the Witherspoon Institute and Philip's (Andover, Mass.) Academy. He commenced the study of law with Col. John M. Thompson, but completed his course of reading with Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, where he was admitted as an attorney at law in July, 1869, and in Butler County during the autumn of 1872.

Livingston McQuiston, who is a grandson of John McQuiston, one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Butler Borough, was born in Butler, Penn., May 16, 1849. After acquiring an academic education, he read law with L. Z. Mitchell, and was admitted as a member of the Butler County bar in the fall of 1870.

Washington D. Brandon was born in Connoquenessing Township November 1, 1847. He graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College in 1868, and, after studying law with Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, was admitted to the bar of Butler County in March, 1871. His grandfather, John Brandon, was a native of York County, and settled in the region now known as Forward Township, Butler Co., Penn., about the year 1798.

George R. White was born in the borough of Butler, Penn., in 1848. He acquired an academic education; read law with Hon. James Bredin, and was admitted to the bar of Butler County in March, 1871.

Charles A. Sullivan is the eldest son of Hon. C. C. Sullivan. He was born in Butler. He received a primary education in the public schools of his native town, and his classical and scientific course at West Chester, Penn.

He read law with Hon. James Bredin (at present one of the law Judges of the several courts of the county), and was admitted to practice his profession on the 15th day of March, 1870. He at once gave promise of professional talent, and was, in 1874, made the candidate of his party (Republican) for District Attorney. Owing to internal trouble, in common with most of the ticket with which he was associated, he failed of an election, but ran a heavy vote. In the campaign of 1880, he took an active part for the Re-

publican cause, making some fine forensic efforts in Ohio and Indiana in behalf of Gen. Garfield. He is still in the active pursuit of his profession.

Joseph Mitchell, son of L. Z. Mitchell, Esq., read law with his father, and was admitted to practice June 21, 1870. He was a young man of good qualities, but an early death closed his earthly career.

Harry Snyder was born in Brady Township, Butler Co., Penn. He read law and was admitted to practice in the various courts of Butler County on the 10th of June, 1870.

A. J. McCafferty was born in Fairview Township, Butler Co., August 15, 1846; was educated at Witherspoon Institute, and at State Normal School at Edinboro, and finally graduated at Allegheny College.

He studied law with Judge McJunkin, and was admitted to practice in 1870. He was a young man of promise, but died of consumption in 1876.

Livingston McQuiston is a native of Butler. His grandfather, John McQuiston, was one of the first settlers of the county. He became the owner of a large tract of land immediately north of Butler. He built a stone mansion house upon one of the tracts of land which he owned, and carried on the tanning business, in addition to his business, as a farmer. His son William learned the tanning trade and carried the business on in Butler until he was quite advanced in life. He acquired his education in the common schools of his town and at the Witherspoon Institute. He taught school for several winters while he was pursuing his studies in the office of L. Z. Mitchell, Esq. He was admitted to the bar on the 10th day of June, 1870, and was made the candidate of his party (Democrat) in 1874 for District Attorney, and was elected, serving in that capacity for three years, with marked ability. He is a good criminal lawyer, and has a good practice in the civil side of the court. In 1882, he was the candidate of his party for Congress in his own county, but, not deeming the prospects for a Democrat in the district encouraging, he surrendered his claims to another—Mr. Caldwell, of Crawford County, who, however, was defeated in the district.

H. H. Goucher was born at Richmond, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, May 9, 1847. His parents were of French origin, but English birth on his father's side, and Scotch-Irish on his mother's side. His parents, while he was at an early age, removed to Mercer County, and latterly to Scrubgrass Township, Venango Co., Penn., where he was reared on his father's farm. Besides the advantages of a common-school education afforded him, he made use of the limited opportunities surrounding him for self-culture and improvement, reading such historical and literary works as were within his reach, and taking an active part in the lit-

rary and debating societies of his neighborhood. Although an obscure farmer's boy, of limited means and remote from the influences of a high scale of social or educational training, by his habits of study and close application he early in life acquired a taste for learning which gave him an incentive to seek after the paths of knowledge, and an ambition to fit himself for a higher sphere of usefulness.

His early ambition was to become a lawyer. His parents being in comfortable but moderate circumstances, he was thrown upon his own resources for the means with which to accomplish his plans of life. With a view of acquiring sufficient means to educate himself, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for six summers. In the fall of 1870, at the age of twenty-three, he entered Wilmington College, Lawrence County, with the intention of taking a collegiate course. But, concluding, after a brief time, to abandon his cherished plan, and to at once enter upon the study of the profession of his choice. He accordingly commenced the study of the law at Franklin, Penn., in the fall of 1871, under the tuition of James K. Donly, Esq. He was admitted to the practice of the law at the bar of Venango County in January, 1873, and located in Butler in the month of May following, where he has since practiced his profession, since which time he has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, the United States Courts, and the bar of some of the surrounding counties. In 1876, he was appointed United States Register in Bankruptcy, which office he still holds. He is also engaged in the active pursuit of his profession in the various courts of the county, and is recognized as a sound lawyer and successful advocate, and with a mind especially adapted to proceedings in equity.

Clarence Walker is the son of Nathaniel Walker, deceased. He read law with Judge McJunkin, and afterward married his daughter. He was admitted in March, 1871. Mr. Walker is a ready debater, an aggressive advocate, with a good legal mind. He is a good lawyer, and has a fair practice.

M. B. McBride, the only representative of the legal fraternity in Millerstown, is a son of John McBride, one of the early settlers of Clearfield Township. He read law with Judge E. McJunkin, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Having determined to try his fortunes in the West, he attended a course of lectures in the University of Michigan, and from there went to Chicago, Ill., and established himself in practice, when the great fire of 1871 destroyed his library and effects, which caused him to change his location to Paxton, of that State, where he remained until 1873, when he returned to Butler County, and, in 1874, to Millerstown, where, as stated, he is now engaged in practice.

C. S. Christie was a student of Col. Thompson's, and was admitted to practice on the 13th of March, 1872. He is a young gentleman of culture, of good habits, and is actively engaged in his profession.

S. S. Avery was admitted to the practice of the law in Butler on the 14th of June, 1872. He was a young man of much promise, but soon fell a prey to that great enemy of young students, consumption, and died.

F. M. Eastman was born in Beaver County in 1846. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 2d day of September, 1861, and re-enlisted in 1863. He lost his left arm by reason of gunshot wound received at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. He was discharged June 25, 1865, and taught a term of school in Butler Borough, commencing the following September. He was elected Clerk of Courts in the fall of 1866; appointed Postmaster of Butler in March, 1868.

He afterward read law with Charles McCandless, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1873, and was appointed official stenographer of the courts in January, 1875, which position he still fills with acceptability to all with whom his official relations bring him in contact. He married a Miss Martin, and has now a family of nine children, all boys.

William A. Forquer was born in Butler County on the 9th day of March, 1845. He received his education in the schools of his native county, and, after spending the usual period in the law office of Col. Thompson, he was admitted to the practice of his profession on the 19th day of January, 1874. He soon gave promise of legal talent, and took an active part in the arduous labors of his profession. He was a Democrat in politics, and became a leader of his party in the county, distancing much older men than himself, who had been accustomed to command. He was the nominee of his party in 1877 for the office of District Attorney, and was elected, filling that office three years. He is still one of the recognized leaders of his party, and is in the enjoyment of a liberal practice at the bar.

Walter G. Crawford, a grandson of Robert Graham, Sr., was born in Allegheny County. He read law with his uncle, W. L. Graham, Esq., and was admitted to the bar on the 12th of January, 1874. He is practicing law in the city of Pittsburgh.

R. L. Maxwell was born in Butler County. He was admitted to the bar on the 12th of January, 1874. He soon gave evidence of good legal attainments, and was building up a fine practice, when disease came. He died of consumption, leaving a young widow, a daughter of Henry B. Lyon, now deceased.



A. D. Weir

Hon. Alfred D. Weir was born in 1823, in Buffalo Township, this county, on the farm now owned by him, and on which he has constantly lived. His father, Capt. John Weir, was one of the earliest and firmest friends of the common school system—a progressive man generally—and Alfred, encouraged as he was, seized and improved every opportunity within his reach. In his boyhood and early manhood, he was recognized as the best scholar in the neighborhood. He taught school successfully several terms. Debates in those days were quite frequent, and A. D. was sent for far and near.

He is a good public speaker; clear and forcible in expression. Since, and even before he was a voter, he has taken an active part in politics. He was a Whig till the Republican party was formed; a hater of slavery, and a friend of temperance.

He has filled many local offices, but especially as a School Director his services are deemed almost indispensable by the people of his township. He has served in that capacity about twenty years.

He was elected County Auditor in 1853, served three years, and Associate Judge in 1881 for five years, which position he now fills with proper dignity, and with acceptability to all. He is still a farmer, and, without disparagement to any, there is no better in the county. His farm and improvements, crops and stock, will show for themselves. He was the first in the county to introduce the use of phosphates and commercial fertilizers generally. His home is a resort for progressive farmers for miles around, not only from his own county but also from Allegheny and Armstrong Counties. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was a delegate to the Old School General Assembly, which met first in New York, in May, 1869, and afterward in Pittsburgh, Penn., in November of the same year, when and where the old and new schools were united after a separation of thirty-eight years.

Judge Weir was married to Miss E. J. Morris, in 1855, and has a family of three daughters and two sons, whose attainments in music and scholarship are quite unusual in young people of their age.

Albert C. Johnston, son of William and Sarah A. Johnston, was born in Adams Township, Butler Co., Penn., May 4, A. D. 1850; parents removed to Cranberry Township, same county, where they have since lived, in the latter part of the year 1852; attended the common schools until eighteen years of age, when he began to teach; afterward took a course of private instruction under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Guthrie, and also for a short time attended the Witherspoon Institute, in Butler, Penn., and Westminster College, Lawrence Co., Penn. In the spring of 1872, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles McCandless, of Butler, Penn., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Butler County on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1874. On the 26th day of April, A. D. 1876, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Allegheny County, to which place he removed in May of the same year, and has resided in the city of Allegheny ever since. He practices in the various State and United States Courts of the city. He was married, April 2, 1874, to Miss Mattie M. McMichael, of Allegheny County, Penn.

S. F. Bouser was born February 11, 1842, in Manor Township, Armstrong Co., Penn. He received a good primary, academic and classical education, graduating at Washington and Jefferson College in the class of 1872; studied law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to practice law in Butler and adjoining counties in the fall of 1874. He is a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments, and is in the enjoyment of a good practice.

E. I. Brugh is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, possessing a thorough primary and collegiate education. He is the son of Prof. Brugh, formerly of Jefferson College. Young Brugh read law with Judge McCandless, and was admitted to practice the 28th of April, 1874.

Joseph P. Timmory was a law student in the office of Judge McCandless, and was admitted to practice on the 28th of April, 1874. He is an apt thinker, and full of energy.

J. T. Donely is a native of Venango County. He was admitted to the bar on the 27th of April, 1874. Since that time, he has pursued his profession with commendable application. He is a young man of excellent character. He became a candidate of the Republican party for nomination to the Assembly, and, although competing with some of the oldest men in the party, he was one of the successful candidates.

Joseph C. Vanderlin was a native of Butler County. He read law with L. Z. Mitchell, and was admitted to practice on the 7th of September, 1874. He is still pursuing his profession in his native county.

L. G. Linn is a native of Butler County, a son of Dr. Linn, of West Sunbury (now of Butler). He is a graduate of Jefferson College. He read law with Judge McCandless, and was admitted to the bar on the 4th of December, 1874. He is a young man of excellent character.

A. T. Black, son of John, was born in Marion Township, Butler Co., Penn., December 31, 1847. He studied law with his brother, George A. Black, of Kansas City, Mo., and was admitted to the bar of that city and county December 22, 1872. He became a member of the Butler County bar in March, 1875.

J. B. McJunkin is the son of Judge McJunkin, at present President Judge of our courts. He was admitted to the bar on the 11th of March, 1875. He is pursuing his profession.

Edward McSweeney read law with L. Z. Mitchell, Esq., and was admitted on the 4th of November, 1875. He is a young man of good promise. He is at present located at Bradford, Penn.

Joseph B. Bradin was born in the town of Butler, Penn., December 24, 1845. His studies and his occupations have been varied. Thus, after having been a student of the Butler Academy, of the Pennsylvania and Michigan State Agricultural Colleges, he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Stephen Bradin, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He then engaged in business as a druggist in the States of Iowa and Minnesota. Finally, however, he read law with George R. White, and was admitted to the Butler County bar in 1875.

Erman B. Mitchell was admitted to practice law on the 20th of October, 1875. He went West.

John M. Roth was admitted to the practice of the law on the 4th of November, 1875.

Andrew G. Williams was born in Richmond, Va., September 8, 1840. In 1842, his parents removed to Allegheny County, Penn., where he obtained a common-school education, and learned and worked at his trade as a nailer until 1874, when he became a resident of Butler, Penn. After reading law under the instructions of Hon. John M. Greer, he was admitted to practice November 5, 1875. During the late war, Mr. Williams was especially active. After having assisted to recruit and preserve several thousand companies, he joined Company E, of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he served three years as Sergeant, Second Lieutenant and Captain, meanwhile receiving four wounds.

Robert J. Thompson was admitted to the bar on the 18th of March, 1875.

Porter W. Lowry was born in Butler, Penn., February 12, 1855. After graduating from the Witherspoon Institute, he read law with Judge Ebenezer Mc-

Junkin, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Butler County in April, 1876.

L. J. Lewis was a citizen of the western part of the county. He read law in the office of Col. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar June 13, 1876. He went to Colorado.

Eugene G. Miller read law with his brother, John M., and was admitted on the 3d of October, 1876. He is a young man of considerable promise. He has removed to McKean County.

G. D. Hamer read law with L. Z. Mitchell, Esq., and was admitted June 6, 1876.

Newton Black was born in Marion Township, Butler County, Penn.; he received most of his education in the common schools. He entered the army in March, 1864, at seventeen years of age, and was wounded September 29, 1864, at Fort Harrison, Va.; was discharged May 19, 1865, by reason of wound; began studying law with McCandless & Greer, in September, 1874; was admitted to the bar on the 5th of October, 1876, since which time he has been following his profession with great diligence, and gives promise of obtaining a good rank in his profession.

B. J. Pollock was admitted to the bar on the 14th of June, 1877; he is at present in Colorado.

James F. Britton, a native of Butler, studied law in the office of Lewis Z. Mitchell, and was admitted to the bar February 12, 1877. He is a young gentleman of excellent character and good legal mind; he was the nominee of his party (Democratic) in 1880, for District Attorney, and, although the party vote of the district was heavily against him, he came near an election. He is a reliable, industrious, ambitious young man, and may yet be heard from.

W. H. Lusk, son of Dr. Amos Lusk, was born at Harmony, Butler Co., Penn., May 11, 1853. His literary studies were pursued chiefly under the instructions of his father and Prof J. R. Tetzl, of the Zelenople Academy. In August, 1875, he commenced the study of law with W. D. Brannon, and October 24, 1877, he was admitted to practice. Speaking briefly, Mr. Lusk is one of the most promising of the younger members of the Butler County bar.

L. Q. Maxwell, son of Mr. Newton Maxwell, read law and was admitted to practice on the 11th of March, 1878.

W. C. Findley was admitted to the practice of the law on the 3d of June, 1878.

Frank S. Purviance, son of Gen. Purviance, read law with his father; he was admitted on the 19th of March, 1878; he is now practicing in Pittsburgh.

D. J. Kyle, son of Thompson Kyle, of Harrisville, read law and was admitted to practice on the 21st of December, 1878.

Kennedy Marshall was born in Adams Township July 21, 1834. He entered the freshmen class of Jefferson College in the fall of 1854; pursued his studies until the close of the Junior year, in 1857, when he entered the law office of Marshall & Brown as a student; was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County about June 1, 1859. Was married to Anna E. Totten, of Pittsburg, July 21, 1859. In October, 1860, was elected to represent Allegheny County in the Legislature; served one term. In 1872, he removed to Butler, where he has since resided.

John H. Thompson read law with Col. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar on the 20th of April, 1879.

George C. Pillow was born near Whitestown, Connoquenessing Township, Butler Co., Penn., March 1, 1855. After acquiring an academic education, he studied law under the instructions of Hon. J. D. McKunkin, and was admitted as a member of the bar of Butler County June 1, 1879.

J. W. Reed was admitted to practice law on the 2d of June, 1879, and is now engaged in the active duties of his profession.

F. J. Forquer is a young man of good character, born in Butler County, a brother to William A. He read law with his brother, and was admitted to practice October 8, 1879; he was a genial, companionable young man, with a good mind; he is at present in the West.

A. M. Cornelius is a native of Butler County; he read law with W. D. Brandon, Esq., and was admitted to practice October 12, 1879.

William H. Colbert is a son of Mr. William Colbert, of Butler, and grandson of Mr. Isaac Colbert, one of the oldest citizens of Butler. He acquired a liberal academic education at the Witherspoon Institute, read law with Hon. J. M. Greer, and was admitted to the bar on the 25th of October, 1879; he is now engaged in his profession and bids fair to make his mark.

James M. Denny, a son of one of the oldest and leading citizens of Winfield Township, read law in the office of Col. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar March 2, 1880; he was an excellent young man, of good judgment, strong will and unswerving integrity.

John K. Kelly is the son of Patrick Kelly, Esq., an early settler; he read law in the office of the Miller Bros., and was admitted on the 2d of March, 1880.

W. M. Cornelius is a native of Butler County, Penn.; he read law and was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county on the 2d of March, 1880; he soon located in Nebraska, where he still resides.

Oliver D. Thompson, son of Col. John M. Thompson, was born in Butler, Penn., September 24, 1856; his literary studies were perfected at Andover, Mass., Academy and Yale College. Graduating from this latter institution in June, 1879, he read law with his father and was admitted to practice in June, 1880.

E. R. Shaner was admitted to the bar on the 31st of May, 1880; since deceased.

Stephen Cummings, son of I. J. Cummings, deceased, nephew to Judge Bredin, was admitted to practice on the 31st of May, 1880; went West.

D. H. Jack, son of Joseph Jack, was admitted to the bar June 1, 1880; is now in Bradford, Penn.

A. M. Cunningham is a native of Butler County, a son of Rev. Alexander Cunningham, deceased. He received his education at Washington and Jefferson College; was Principal of West Sunbury Academy. He studied law with the Miller Bros., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1878, and was elected District Attorney, which office he now holds.

William C. Thompson, brother of Oliver D., was born in Butler, Penn., August 5, 1861; he is a graduate of the Andover Academy, Mass., and was admitted to practice June 29, 1882.

John D. Marshall was born in Prospect, Butler Co., Penn., June 20, 1859; educated in the public schools, serving, also, as a teacher; he studied law with W. D. Brandon, and was admitted to practice July 10, 1882.

William H. Martin was born in Penn Township, Butler County, Penn., December 7, 1858. His education was acquired in the public schools and Witherspoon Institute; he read law in the office of Frank M. Eastman, and was admitted to the bar September 22, 1882.

Samuel B. Snyder who was admitted on the 3d of March, 1882; read law with J. D. McJunkin, Esq.

two years from the time of its establishment was merged in another journal. This was the *Butler Centinel*, a Federalist paper, brought out in October, 1820, by Moses and John Sullivan. For its motto, the editors adopted the words of Washington: "Watching with zealous anxiety for the preservation of our National Union, and discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." The Sullivans were prominent and able men. Moses was elected to the State Senate for three terms in succession, and afterward retired to his farm, called "Solitude," a mile northeast of Butler, from which, however, he came forth to serve as a Canal Commissioner, being appointed by Gov. Ritner.

John Sullivan, besides assisting in the publication of the *Centinel*, followed, for a number of years, the mercantile business, and was Prothonotary from 1836 to 1839. In 1824, Moses and John Sullivan sold the paper, which they had established four years earlier, to William Stewart and Joseph Buffington, the former of whom (a brother-in-law of the Sullivans) is still living in Birmingham. Buffington came to Butler from the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and, prior to his connection with the press, had studied law with William Ayres, Esq. He removed from Butler to Kittanning; was elected to Congress, and, at the time of his death, was President Judge of the Armstrong Court. While Stewart & Buffington were the proprietors of the *Centinel* (which, by the way, they changed to the *Sentinel*), they produced a fairly good paper for the times, but, judging from an advertisement which appeared in 1825, did not receive very liberal reward for their labors. They were willing to take almost anything in payment for subscriptions, and kept the following novel reminder to delinquents standing in their columns:

THE PRINTERS WANT

In payment of subscriptions a little of each of the following articles

Pork,	Cheese
Beef,	Flour
Butter,	Wool,
Honey,	Flax.

and "rather than miss," they would take a little—~~you~~ know what—~~cash~~.

William Stewart became sole proprietor and editor of the *Sentinel* April 22, 1826. He was appointed Prothonotary in 1829, and, soon after, transferred the paper to Parker C. Purviance and George W. Smith, who continued its publication for quite a term of years. It was edited by them during the heated campaign of 1840, and was an energetic and able champion of the Whig cause, and also of the Anti-Masonic.

Five years after the *Sentinel* was first posted no play on words intended, in the year 1825, there came

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESS.

The *Butler* "Palladium and Republican Star"—The *Butler* "Centinel"—The "Butler County Wide"—The "Press"—The "American Citizen"—Butler "Citizen"—The old "Repository" and its successor, the "Democratic Herald"—The "Eagle"—Newspapers in Prospect—Petrolia, Millertown, Karns City and Zellenople.

THE first newspaper established in the county was the *Butler Palladium and Republican Star*. The initial number of this pioneer venture in journalism appeared August 17, 1818, and bore at the column head of its editorial page the name of John Galbraith as editor and publisher. He afterward became prominent as Judge Galbraith, of Erie, but the paper which he founded did not have so long, prosperous, useful and honorable career as he led. It was, in fact, short lived, and, within a period of a little over

forth a journalistic guard of the opposite party—the *Democratic Republican*, as it was called. This was the *Repository*, the progenitor of the present *Democratic Herald*.

Leaving the narration of the *Repository's* history for the present, we will take up those journals which may be called the lineal descendants of the *Sentinel*. Although this paper passed from existence in the early forties, its spirit survived in the *Butler County Whig*, which was founded by William Haslett, and first issued on the 24th of June, 1846. This journal was ably edited, and presented a fine appearance, being, both in size and typographical neatness, an improvement upon its predecessor. Its motto was: "Whig and Anti-Masonic Principles, and men who will faithfully sustain them." In the early issues, it was announced that the *Butler County Whig* would "ardently advocate and faithfully labor for the supremacy of the principles upon which the organization of the Democratic Whig party is based, believing that the establishment of these principles will secure the greatest good to the greatest number." Haslett took J. L. Braden into partnership October 10, 1850, and the relation was continued until August 25, 1852, but the greater part of the time he was sole editor and proprietor. The name of the paper was changed to the *Butler American* in 1855, and its publication was suspended in 1865. In August, 1867, Mr. Haslett started the *Butler County Press*, a Republican paper, which he conducted until the spring of 1869, when the publication of this journal ceased. Mr. Haslett had been for twenty years an editor in Butler. He was a prominent and useful man in the town and county otherwise than as a journalist. He was elected to the State Senate in 1849, to the House of Representatives in 1863, and was for several years in the employ of the General Government. A glance at the early railroad history of Butler (chapter on internal improvements) will reveal the fact that the people of the county are largely indebted to him for the measures which brought about the building of the Butler Branch road. In his early life, he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, but he never engaged in practice to any extent. His death occurred in Butler December 10, 1872, about three years after the close of his services as an editor.

The *American Citizen* was a rival of the *Butler American* during the last two years of the latter's existence, and of the *Press* during the whole of its brief existence. It was brought before the people as a Republican journal in December, 1863. Cyrus E. Anderson being its editor and proprietor. Upon April 7, 1869, the paper was purchased by John H. Negley who subsequently changed the name to the more specific and appropriate one, the *Butler Citizen*. In

May of the same year that he became editor of the paper, he bought the subscription list of Haslett's *Press*, and also the greater part of the office material. In November, 1872, he took into partnership his son, William C. Negley, since which time there has been no change in proprietorship. The paper has been Republican in politics from the date of its establishment.

The *Repository*, which has been alluded to as the progenitor of the Democratic newspaper, as the *Sentinel* was of the Whig and Republican sheets, was started March 14, 1823, by Maurice and John Bredin. Like the *Butler Palladium* and the old *Sentinel*, the *Repository* was a small paper, and contained comparatively little local news. Its size was originally about eleven by seventeen inches, and its pages were divided into four columns. Its subscription price was from the start 82 per annum. The paper was ably edited from the very first, and gained public favor so rapidly that its projectors were soon warranted in enlarging it. Following is the prospectus of the *Repository* as it appeared in the initial number:

Indeed to believe that the establishment of another newspaper in this place would be useful and was desired by a considerable portion of the citizens of this county, the undersigned have undertaken the publication of the *Repository*.

The editors are Democratic Republicans in principle. In the publication of the *Repository* they intend to pursue a liberal course of policy, claiming the right of expressing their own opinions of public men and public measures, at the same time allowing the same right to their patrons, its columns shall be open and free to all without regard to party distinctions or party names.

The object of this paper being, to diffuse useful information to their patrons, the editors believe that this object will be best obtained by pursuing this course.

Its columns shall be open to the examination of the public conduct of public officers, and to the examination of public measures.

Personalities and attacks of a private character will not be permitted, but will be carefully avoided and excluded.

The *Repository* will contain a detail of the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence, the progress and improvements in agriculture and manufactures, together with whatever the editors may consider interesting to the lovers of literature, wit, poetry, etc. They will endeavor to make their paper useful and interesting to all classes of the community.

MAURICE AND JOHN BREDIN

Maurice and John Bredin were among the early merchants of Butler, and carried on business in a store which stood fronting the diamond, west of the ground where is now the residence of Clarence Walker, Esq. Maurice died in Butler in 1852. John Bredin occupied the bench from 1831 to 1851, and a biographical sketch of him appears in the chapter upon the bar of the county.

The *Repository* passed into the hands of James McGlaughlin (a brother-in-law of the Bradins) and John McClelland about the year 1830. They pub-

lished the paper for a number of years, and then transferred it to David Shanno, Esq., and John Little.

The *Democratic Herald* was established in May, 1842, under the editorial management of James McGlaughlin and Jacob Zeigler, and the old *Repository* was merged into the new paper. The founders of the *Herald*, whom we have named, published it until they disposed of it to a company, of which Samuel G. Purvis was the head. While it was under the management of this company, Joseph McMurtin was the publisher of the paper. A few years afterward, the *Herald* passed into the possession of James McGlaughlin and Cornelius Coll, who, in 1852, sold it to Jacob Zeigler. He in turn sold, in March, 1855, to Col. Joseph P. Patterson. Associated with this gentleman in its editorial management from the time he bought the paper was John H. Negley, Esq., and he became the sole owner in November, Col. Patterson's declining health compelling him to abandon business and go South. He died not long afterward in New Orleans. Mr. Negley continued to conduct the *Journal* until July, 1858, when he sold it to John and Samuel Coll. He soon transferred the property to Clark Wilson, who sold it to John Coll, from whom the present proprietors, Jacob and A. G. Zeigler, purchased the *Democratic Herald* in 1867.

The *Butler Eagle* was first published in February, 1870, by an association of gentlemen, a majority of whom were soldiers; all were Republicans; the paper was established with a view to assist in the maintenance of the Republican party and its principles.

Thomas Robinson was selected as political editor; John M. Greer, Esq., as local editor; and Capt. Ed Lyon, agricultural editor; with F. M. Eastman, Esq., as business manager.

The management of the paper was at first under a Board of Directors, viz., W. L. Graham, President; F. M. Eastman, Hugh Morrison, J. B. Story and C. E. Anderson. Some differences in regard to the management having occurred, the editorial staff was changed, and Hugh Morrison, Esq., and J. B. Clark, were severally chosen editors. Some legal differences followed, which resulted in Thomas Robinson becoming the proprietor, publisher and editor. This occurred in 1871. The paper continued in this ownership up to the 1st of January, 1879, when it was purchased by his son, Eli D. Robinson. Subsequently, he disposed of one-fourth of the concern to James M. Carson. The paper is now published by Robinson & Carson. It is in a healthy condition financially, and has a large subscription list. It is Republican in politics, and is a good local and general newspaper.

A creditable amateur journal, the *Semi-Monthly*, started in September, 1881, is published by C. M. & W. J. Hineman.

PROSPECT.

The history of journalism in Prospect is not a record of brilliant successes. The first newspaper in the place was the *Prospect Record*, established in 1852 by Dr. D. H. B. Brower. It was a good sized paper, all printed at home and ably edited. After an existence of one year, the *Record* expired, not from a lack of patronage, but for want of good management.

In 1854, Spear & Fairman began the publication of the *Mirror and News*, a six column folio. They made a good local newspaper, but its prosperity was not sufficient to keep it alive, and the *Mirror and News* was published only about one year. Two years later, a small sheet called the *Trump* was run for three months.

In December, 1879, the *Prospect Leader* was started by S. B. Martincourt. The *Leader* was a four-column, eight-page sheet. After four months, it was discontinued for lack of support. The town is now without a newspaper, but it has a good job printing office, started in 1877, by S. B. Martincourt.

PETROLIA.

The *Petrolia Record* was established in 1877, by its present editor and proprietor, Charles E. Herr. The first issue appeared October 27. The *Record* was then a folio of twenty columns. In April, 1878, it was enlarged to its present size, a twenty-eight-column folio, with pages 24x36 inches. The *Record* is all printed at home, and typographically, it is one of the neatest local papers published. It is well conducted and prosperous.

Lerch & Mapes started the *Advertiser* a short time before the *Record* appeared. Only a few numbers were ever issued. In 1878, the same firm began the publication of the *Producers' Free Press*, a journal devoted to the oil interests. The *Free Press* was edited by P. C. Boyle, and had an existence of about one year.

ZELIENOPLE.

The *Connoqueussing Valley News*, of Zelenople, was started in 1879, by Samuel and John R. Young. Col. Samuel Young is now the editor and sole proprietor. He is a veteran newspaper man, and makes the *News* a live local paper. The *News* is a good-sized sheet, and is all printed at home. Its list of subscribers is constantly increasing, and its advertising patronage is large. The experiment of establishing a paper at Zelenople was regarded by many as a hazardous undertaking, but the success of the *News* is no longer a matter for speculation.

MILLERSTOWN.

The first paper in Millerstown was established by O. P. Jackson in 1874. It was a diminutive sheet, about eight by ten inches, rejoicing in the name of the *Sand Pump*. It was as short lived as it was small sized. The Millerstown *Review*, a six column paper, established by Rev. A. S. Thorn, made its appearance in 1875. In 1879, the proprietor discontinued publication and removed to Atwood, Kan., where he established the Atwood *Pioneer*.

The *Weekly Herald* was started in September, 1876, by S. J. Small, who carried it on until May 19, 1877, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, P. A. Rattigan, who brought to his new field of enterprise the results of years of experience, and was successful in building the paper up to a prosperous condition. He was a practical printer, and had also been business manager of the *Oil City Times* (afterward the *Republican*, and now the *Derrick*), and of the *Oil City Daily and Weekly Herald*. Mr. Rattigan has succeeded in securing for the Millerstown *Herald* a large circulation. In politics, it is independently Democratic.

KARNS CITY.

This place no longer sustains a newspaper. The first paper published here was the *Karns City Item*, which had an existence of about one year. At first, it was printed at Millerstown, but afterward the office was established here. The *Item* was a small paper. Rev. A. S. Thorn was the editor.

In 1878, the *Karns City Telephone* was started by J. Borland. The *Telephone* had a fairly successful career of about four years. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Borland moved his office to Pine Grove, Mercer County, where the paper is still published.

FAIRVIEW.

The only attempt to start a newspaper in this place was made in 1872, when the *Fairview Reporter* made its appearance. Col. Samuel Young was proprietor, and R. W. Criswell, now engaged with the Cincinnati Enquirer Company, editor. The *Reporter* survived about one year.

CHAPTER X.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Succession of Physicians in Butler Borough. Brief Mention and Biographies of Physicians in Harmony and Zelienople, Evansburg, Middle Lancaster, Warrertown, Saxenburg, Prospect, Unionville, Glade Mills, Centerville, Harrisville, West Liberty, Sunbury, North Washington, Meekinsburg, Millerstown, Perrona, —Karns City—Martinsburg—Fairview.

THE first physician who ministered to the mortal needs of poor, suffering humanity in Butler was Dr. George Miller. He was born in Cannonsburg,

Washington Co., Penn., in the year 1790, and was the son of Prof. Samuel Miller, who filled the chair of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in Jefferson College for a period of thirty years. He was of Scotch Irish descent. Dr. Miller graduated from Jefferson College in the class of 1813, and immediately began the study of medicine under Dr. Letherman, of Cannonsburg, a man of acknowledged ability in his profession. Having completed his studies, and being fully prepared to enter upon his professional career, he contracted marriage with Martha, daughter of William Anderson, who resided near Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio. After his marriage, he located in the village of Butler, where he successfully practiced his profession for about eight years. Considering the then new State of Ohio a better field, he was induced to leave Butler, and settled in Marion. This change proved fatally unfortunate to him, for, after being there only about five years, he was attacked by a violent fever, which soon terminated in death. He left a widow and four children, who returned to Butler and lived here many years. Dr. Miller, as a physician, gave promise. His education was greatly superior to that of most men of his time and his profession in the West. His work was always faithfully, conscientiously and intelligently done, and he was held in high esteem both in Butler and his Ohio home.

Before Dr. Miller left Butler, Dr. H. C. De Wolf arrived here, the time being somewhere between 1816 and 1818. He was born August 3, 1781, in Hartford, Conn., and was a graduate of Yale College. Shortly after coming to Butler, he married Miss Jane McQuisition. It is said that Dr. De Wolf built the first brick house in Butler. He was a physician of large ability, and secured an extensive practice, not only going to all parts of Butler County, but frequently being called to attend the sick in the adjoining counties of Beaver, Mercer and Armstrong. In his time, a physician invariably traveled on horseback, and, as the roads were few, usually followed paths through the woods. Dr. De Wolf died July 24, 1854.

Dr. George Linn arrived here in 1823. He came from Georgetown, Mercer County, where he had practiced a short time, but he was originally from the eastern part of the State. In 1825, after being in Butler two years, he married Miss Elizabeth Gibson. His death occurred in 1833, and he was thus known to the early residents of Butler for a period of only ten years. In that short time, however, he built up a large practice and became very popular. He seems to have been universally beloved as a man and respected as a physician. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a pioneer in the temperance movement.



DR. ISAIAH M. JUNKIN.

Dr. James Graham came here soon after Dr. Linn died, and shared the patronage of the people with Dr. De Wolf until his death, which occurred in 1815 or the following year.

Drs. Donnell & McQuaide, partners, and both good physicians, were here a short time during Dr. Graham's period of practice.

Dr. George W. Gettys came to the borough before Dr. Graham's death, and practiced for a number of years, finally removing to the eastern part of the State.

In 1841, Dr. Gottlieb Miller, of Marburg, Germany, a graduate of Marburg University, settled in Butler, and enjoyed a prosperous practice until his death, which occurred in 1849.

Prior to the advent of the last-named physician, Dr. H. C. Linn had begun practice in Butler. He was in Butler from 1833 to 1835, and in the latter year removed to Sunbury, in which village and its vicinity he practiced until 1878, when he returned to Butler and entered the drug business, which he still follows. He is a nephew of Dr. George Linn, under whom he studied, and was born in Crawford County April 13, 1812.

In 1844, Dr. Isaiah McJunkin began practice in Butler. He was a native of the county, a son of David McJunkin, of Center Township, and was born in 1817. He graduated from Jefferson College, Washington, Penn., in September, 1841, and subsequently read medicine with Dr. Palmer, of Zelienople. His medical education was completed, as far as schools was concerned, at the Louisville (Ky.) College, and it was immediately after his graduation from that institution that he located here. In 1849, he married Miss Kate M. Spang, the daughter of a prominent iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh. He had a large practice in Butler and its vicinity, and was highly regarded, both professionally and socially. He chose, however, a wider field, and in 1860 removed to Chicago, where he died a few years later.

Dr. Agnew, who was quite an old man when he came to Butler, was for a short time a partner of Dr. McJunkin's. He was a superior physician, and had a remunerative practice, but only remained in the borough a few years.

Dr. T. R. De Wolf, son of H. C. De Wolf, was in partnership with his father during a few years preceding the death of the latter, which occurred in 1854, and afterward practiced alone until shortly prior to his own death, which occurred in 1858. He was born in 1824, and was a graduate of Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, and of the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College.

From 1850 to 1870, Dr. Charles Stein, brother of the merchant, Louis Stein, was in active practice either in Butler or Sunbury. He was a graduate of the Un-

iversity of Bonn, Prussia. In 1870, he removed to Wheatland, where he died in 1876, at the age of seventy-one years.

Dr. W. J. Randolph was here from 1850 to 1853, and was quite successful. He was afterward in the army, and, when the war closed, engaged in cotton-raising in North Carolina, where he resided until his death.

One of the ablest members of the profession ever in the borough was Dr. Charles Emmerling, who came about 1854 and remained until about 1865. He attained a large practice, but has been even more successful in Pittsburgh, whither he went from Butler, and where he is now located.

Dr. Theodore Frackensteint, now in Brooklyn, N. Y., was a practitioner from 1864 to 1868.

Dr. Stephen Bredin, second son of Judge John Bredin, was born in Butler in February, 1834. His literary education was received at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He read medicine with an uncle, Dr. Snowden, in Franklin, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1856. After spending several years in the West, he began the practice of his profession in Butler in 1861. His practice quickly became an extensive one, and has been, since the first three or four years, all that he could attend to. Dr. Bredin's wife was a Miss Catharine Sloan, of Columbiana County, Ohio. They were married in 1859.

Dr. George M. Zimmerman is the son of John Michael and Mary Barbara Zimmerman, and was born in Butler November 18, 1842. His father, a native of Germany, after almost world-wide traveling, came to America in 1828, and to Butler in 1832. He was for many years the proprietor of the hotel which is now known as the Willard House. The subject of our sketch graduated from Jefferson College (then at Cannonsburg, now in Washington, Penn.) in 1867, and, after preparatory reading with Dr. Stephen Bredin, attended, during the winter of 1867-68, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He then read until the fall of 1869, when he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1870. He went to Winona, Minn., where he remained a short time, and, after spending the greater part of 1871 and 1872 in Hubbard, Trumbull Co., Ohio, located in this, the town of his nativity, where he has since practiced, and also, for a number of years, in company with Joseph Wuller, carried on the drug business. Dr. Zimmerman was married, in August, 1876, to Mrs. Jennie E. Ralston.

Dr. J. E. Byers was born in Summit Township June 15, 1848. He began his medical education under the tutelage of Dr. Neyman in 1875. In 1877,

he graduated from the Medical University of New York City, and located here the same year.

Dr. Pillow has followed the profession here for a short period.

The only homoeopathic physician in the borough is Dr. E. N. Lenke. He is a son of Rev. R. N. Lenke, and was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 9, 1855. He graduated from the Syracuse (N. Y.) University in 1877, and at the New York Homoeopathic College in 1880. He first located in Blossburg, Penn., and from there came to Butler in the spring of 1881.

NORTH WASHINGTON.

Dr. Nicholas M. Hoover, now a prominent resident of the village of North Washington, in Butler County, Penn., was born in the township of North Buffalo, Armstrong Co., Penn., March 4, 1836. John Hoover, his grandfather, was of German origin, and removed from Dauphin to Armstrong County at an early day. He was the father of a large family of children, of whom David was the oldest.

The latter married Mary Myers, who was also a descendant of a German family, and to them were born three sons, viz.: George F., now a resident of Clarion County; Nicholas M., the subject of this article, and Dr. A. M. Hoover, of Parker City. In 1842, David Hoover and his family located in Buffalo Township, Butler Co., Penn., where the boyhood days of Nicholas M. Hoover were passed.

After availing himself of such educational advantages as the public schools and the Freeport Academy afforded, the latter began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas McGill, of Freeport, and in the winter of 1860-61, attended lectures at the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College. The summer of 1861 found him still in that State, but a gigantic civil war was then in progress; hence, fired with youthful ardor and patriotism, he abandoned his studies, enlisted in his country's defense and donned the uniform worn by the private soldiers of the Sixty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With that regiment, as a private, Hospital Stewart, Orderly Sergeant and in other capacities, he served with much credit until the expiration of his time in July, 1864, having with his regiment participated in various campaigns and battles in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. During the battle of Wauhatchie, Ga., fought at night between Gen. Hooker's troops and those under the command of the rebel Gen. Bragg, he was slightly wounded.

With the close of his first term of military service, he again turned his whole attention to the pursuit of medical works, etc., and after attending a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., he graduated from that institution in

March, 1865. But the great conflict in which he had already actively participated was not over. The troops composing the northern armies were in need of the services of active, intelligent and skillful physicians, and quite as soon as the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon him, Dr. Hoover was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He at once assumed his duties, and remained in the field until the close of the war.

The war ended, he located in the fall of 1865, where he is still to be found, i. e., in the village of North Washington. On the 24th of April, 1866, he married Mrs. Bates, of Philadelphia, Penn., and in the autumn of 1879, after attending a third series of lectures, he became a post graduate of the Jefferson Medical College. Mr. Hoover is a gentleman possessing a splendid physique and pleasing address, and by reason of his social worth, as well as the eminent professional abilities possessed by him, he occupies a prominent position in this and adjoining counties. We close the sketch by adding that he is a staunch Republican and a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

HARMONY AND ZELIENOPLE.

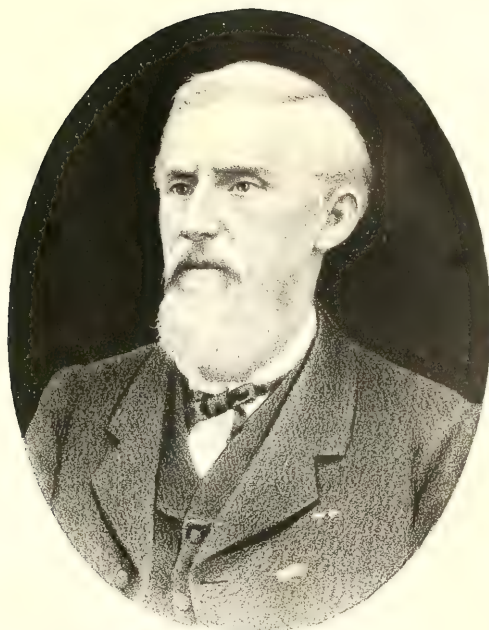
Dr. Agnew, father of Judge Agnew, practiced in Harmony after the Rapp community left, and afterward removed to Zelienville and remained a few years.

Dr. McHenry practiced in Zelienville and Harmony very successfully from about 1815 to 1823. He was a man of literary taste, and wrote several books, mostly novels and poetry. He moved to Philadelphia. He was the father of McHenry, the well-known railroad magnate.

Dr. Linnenbruck, a German physician, settled in Zelienville and practiced successfully a number of years. He left this place in 1849 to become the physician of the Economites at Economy.

Dr. Orrin D. Palmer, a worthy representative of the medical profession, skilled both in theory and in practice, resided in Zelienville from about 1836 until 1860. He was esteemed both in his professional capacity and as a citizen.

Dr. Loring Lusk was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1799. He was brought up in Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, in which place his father was one of the first settlers. He studied medicine in Mercer, Penn., with his brother-in-law, Dr. Cossett, and married, in that town, Miss Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq., an early settler. Dr. Lusk practiced in Harmony from 1823 to 1829, then went to Beaver County, where he remained a few years. He next became an extensive contractor on the State works from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, and was thus engaged



A. M. Neyman M. D.

Dr. A. M. Neyman, who has now been in continuous practice in Butler longer than any other physician of the borough, is the son of Abraham Markle and Eleanor (McLeary) Neyman, and was born in Butler February 6, 1826. His father, who kept tavern in a log building where the Vogele House now is, was killed April 12, 1827, by the falling of a tree during a storm (see chapter on Centre Township), and his mother received injuries at the same time, from the effects of which she never fully recovered. The boy, thus left a half-orphan when but little more than a year old, grew up in Butler, and received his education in the old Butler Academy, his last teacher in that institution being the Rev. William White, who, at the time, was considered to be one of the finest linguists in the State. Subsequently, he taught school in the country, and clerked in the offices of Justices of the Peace, but, conceiving a fondness for the study of medicine, he went to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1845, and began reading with Dr. Washington Morehead, of that place. In 1847, he returned to Butler. He was obliged to make his own way in the world, and again resorted to school-teaching and other occupations to sustain himself and provide means for future study. He clerked in the Recorder's office, and taught school in country and in town. In the year 1849, he was associated with Rev. William White,

and taught the English branches in the academy. During the winter of 1849-50, he taught school in Centre township, and, in the spring of 1850, was again able to follow his inclination for the study of medicine. He resumed his reading, Dr. Randolph, who has heretofore been spoken of, now being his preceptor. He attended the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland in the winter of 1850-51; returned in the spring of the year to Butler, and, going into partnership with Dr. Randolph, gained much practical knowledge of his chosen profession. He practiced during 1851 and until the fall of 1852, when he again went to Cleveland. In the spring of 1853, he graduated from the college, and, immediately returning to Butler, opened the practice, which he has followed with but little interruption and very successfully since. After practicing a few years, he went to Philadelphia, and spent a winter in the city hospitals, and there received much practical knowledge not obtainable from other sources. His career has been highly creditable from the fact that he overcame many difficulties, and is worthy the careful consideration and the emulation of young men who desire to succeed in life. Dr. Neyman was married, November 12, 1861, to Emeline, daughter of John N. and Eliza Jane Purviance.

until 1844, when he returned to Harmony and resumed practice. He went West in 1854, and settled at Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., where he practiced until 1861. At that date, he was elected Surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and remained one year in the service. He then came to Zelienople and engaged in the drug business. He died in 1878. Dr. Lusk was an energetic business man and a very good physician. Two of his sons are living—Dr. J. S. Lusk, of Harmony, and Dr. Amos Lusk, of Zelienople, both well educated men and skilled physicians.

Dr. Joseph S. Lusk has been practicing in Harmony over thirty years, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of an extensive circle. He was born in Harmony in 1826; educated at Mercer Academy, and studied medicine under his father's tuition. He graduated from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850, and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in Harmony. Besides pursuing a successful professional career, the Doctor has found time for extended reading, and has mingled some in politics. He was a member of the State Legislature three terms—the sessions of 1872, 1875 and 1876—and has held various local offices. Dr. Lusk is an enthusiastic student of geology and mineralogy, and, as the result of his scientific researches, he is the owner of a collection of fossils and minerals, gathered from nearly all parts of the United States, which is both interesting and valuable. His library is extensive, and represents the best in the classics and modern literature, as well as historical and scientific works.

Dr. Amos Lusk was born in Harmony in 1828, and was educated with his brother. He began his practice in his native place in 1849, and removed to Zelienople in 1851. In 1854, he graduated in medicine at Cleveland. In 1853, he went to Pittsburgh to take charge of the United States Marine Hospital, and in 1857 removed thence to Canton, Mo. In 1861, he returned to Zelienople, where he has since practiced continuously. Besides being a thoroughly educated physician, Dr. Lusk is a man of fine classical tastes, and has devoted years to the study of ancient and modern languages. He is perhaps the ablest linguist in the State of Pennsylvania. His study has comprised at least twenty-five languages, and of many of them he may be called master. His library is a large and valuable one. His oldest son, N. H. Lusk, is an attorney in Butler, and his second son, James L., a graduate of West Point, is now a Lieutenant of Engineers at the United States Military Academy.

We have chosen to place the history of Zelienople and Harmony physicians in the same sketch, inas-

much as their professional labors have been nearly co-extensive in both towns. The physician of the Harmony community was Dr. Miller. Dr. Loring Lusk was succeeded by Dr. Buriah Magoffin about 1829, an intelligent, skillful physician, who remained until about 1844, when he removed to Mercer. Dr. Francis R. Moore came next, and remained until 1849. Both places have been fortunate in having good doctors to attend to the wants of the afflicted.

EVANSBURG.

The first medical practitioner in Evansburg was Dr. Sample, a young graduate who came about 1843 and remained a little over a year. There was then no physician in the place until 1848, when Dr. William Sterrett, a native of Lawrence County, settled here. He was educated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was a successful and trusted physician. He remained in Evansburg until 1855, and died in 1856, at Talley Cavey, Allegheny County.

Dr. William Irvine, son of Samuel Irvine, an early settler, was born in Adams Township, Butler County, in 1828. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Sterrett; attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1852-53, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854-55, graduating from the last-named institution in the spring of 1855. He at once located in Evansburg, and succeeded Dr. Sterrett in practice. He was the only physician in the village until about 1868. Dr. Irvine was Examining Surgeon in 1862. In 1867-68, he was a member of the State Legislature.

The following gentlemen are also practicing medicine in Evansburg at the present time:

Dr. Theodore Kersting, Dr. J. M. List and Dr. F. V. Brooks.

MIDDLE LANCASTER

The first practicing physician who located in Middle Lancaster was Dr. Brothers. He came in 1853, and returned to Ohio some four years later. He was succeeded by Dr. White, who now practices in Harlansburg. Dr. Acher came about the same time.

Dr. White was in partnership with him for a time. None of these remained more than five years.

Dr. A. H. Metz, a native of this place, studied with Dr. Cobb, of Portersville, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced here about three years, beginning in 1871. He removed to Springdale, Allegheny County, and thence to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he is engaged in the drug business.

Dr. George A. McCandless, the next practitioner, and is still here with a good practice. He is a son of A. M. McCandless, and was born in Center Town-

ship, Butler County, in 1852. He was educated at the Witherspoon Institute, Butler, and at the Saltsburg Normal School, Indiana County, Penn. He graduated in medicine at the Louisville, Ky., Medical College in 1877, and the same year settled in Middle Lancaster and began practicing

WHITESTOWN.

Dr. Andrew Spear, son of William Spear, an early settler of Franklin Township, lived in Whitestown many years and was considered a very successful doctor. He was the first physician in the neighborhood. He taught school successfully when a young man. He died in Whitestown. One of his brothers, Dr. Matthew W. Spear, practiced in Prospect.

After Dr. Spear died, there was no settled physician who remained long in this place until Dr. Clark

PETERSVILLE.

Dr. George Welsh was the first settled physician in the place. He came in 1853, remained a few years, then went to Saxonburg. He returned to Petersville and died here in 1862. During his absence from this place, Dr. Richardson and Dr. Covert each practiced here a short time. Dr. Porter succeeded Dr. Welsh and remained three or four years. He removed to Prospect, and the village was without a physician for a time. Dr. C. A. McCaskey next came, and practiced two or three years. Dr. Christie is his successor.

Dr. J. L. Christie, son of William A. Christie, was born in Concord township, Butler County. He was educated at the Witherspoon Institute and at the Pine Grove Academy. After studying under the tuition of Dr. Neyman, of Butler, he attended medical lectures in Cleveland and Cincinnati, and graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1877. The same year, he located at Petersville, where he now has a good practice.

SAXONBURG.

The first practitioners of medicine in Saxonburg were all Germans, who had received a thorough education in their own country and were consequently successful and esteemed in their profession. The first who came here was Dr. F. Schmidt; he remained five or six years. Next, Dr. August Koch practiced ten years or more, removed to Missouri and died there. He was succeeded in practice here by Dr. Paul Held, who died here. Dr. Sweet and Dr. Bleibolder also practiced here. Saxonburg has now three physicians, each of whom enjoy a good practice and worthily represent the profession.

Dr. J. H. King located here in 1872; he is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Ohio.

Dr. Ed N. B. Mershon, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y.; has practiced here since 1877. His brother, Dr. H. L. Mershon, a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, located here in 1880. Both had previously practiced in Youngstown, Westmoreland County.

PROSPECT.

Dr. Andrew Spear, who was brought up in Franklin township, was the first who practiced in this neighborhood. He lived in Whitestown; his brother, Matthew W., born in 1807, studied medicine with him and with Dr. De Wolf, of Butler, and began his practicing in Prospect about 1830. He was the first resident physician, and lived and died in the place. He was moderately successful in his professional career.

Dr. B. H. B. Brower, a man of fine literary and scholarly tastes, settled in Prospect in 1838, and practiced for eleven years with good success. He was Burgess of the borough, Captain of a military company and orator of the day on numerous public occasions. He took a prominent part in building the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1849, and re-elected in 1850. He published the *Prospect Record* six months, then moved the paper to New Brighton. Dr. Brower has since established twelve newspapers. He now resides in Danville, Penn.

Dr. James P. Alchorn came from Indiana County and practiced five or six years. He removed hence to Ohio, and died in Allegheny City.

Dr. William Lowman, a skilled physician and a good citizen, practiced here a short time before the war, then went to Butler and thence to the army, where he contracted disease, from the effects of which he died.

Dr. De Wolf and Dr. Marks came about 1860; each practiced a short time only, then moved away. Dr. Redmond located here in the spring of 1882.

Dr. N. M. Richardson began his professional career in Prospect in 1859. He was born in Connoquenessing Township, this county, in 1830; studied medicine with Dr. O. D. Palmer, of Zelienople; attended medical lectures at Cleveland and Philadelphia, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1863. He has been very successful in his labors.

UNIONVILLE.

[For biography and portrait of Dr. Josiah McCandless, see chapter on Center Township.]

GLADE MILLS.

Dr. William C. McCandless, eldest son of Dr. Josiah McCandless, late of Unionville, was born in



S. D. Bell, M.D.

Sylvester D. Bell began the practice of medicine in 1871. He was born near Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, June 30, 1847. His father S. S. Bell, was the son of one of the early settlers of Butler County, and was born in Washington Township, this county, in the year 1822. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch came to Butler County about 1810.

Dr. Bell obtained an academical education, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. T. M. McMillan, of Fairview. Passing through the required course of reading, and obtaining much practical knowledge from other sources than books, he went to the Cleveland Medical College, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1874. Prior to his graduation, he had established himself in the practice of his profession at Millerstown, and, on the completion of his medical course, returned to Millerstown, where he has

since remained. He has been highly successful in his chosen profession, and, although he is comparatively a young practitioner, he occupies a foremost position among the physicians of Butler County. He is a member of both the county and State Medical Societies.

The Doctor has taken an active interest in political matters, and, in 1880, was elected to the Representative branch of the State Legislature. His official duties were discharged with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and his record as a legislator evidences the possession of many of the essential qualifications of the successful physician—good and gentlemanly perception and honesty of purpose. In 1871, Dr. Bell was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of William Alexander, of Fairview, one of the early settlers of that township. Four children have been born to them—Harry A., Charles E., Anna L., and Bessie.

Center Township October 6, 1857. He first studied medicine with Dr. A. M. Neyman, in Butler Borough, and then pursued a course in the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1879. The following winter he returned and attended a course of lectures, thus doubly preparing himself for his profession. He is now practicing in Glade Mills, where he established himself in the spring of 1881.

CENTERVILLE.

Dr. Eli G. De Wolf, who had a long and successful practice in Centerville and vicinity, where he was widely esteemed, came from Ohio and settled in Centerville about 1825. He was married in this county to Miss Sarah A. Harris. He died in 1847.

Dr. Lyman Howard, who afterward settled at Harrisville, practiced in this place several years, beginning in 1836. Dr. Van Horn practiced here about four years, then went to Alleghany County. Dr. Crane came a few years before Dr. De Wolf died and practiced a number of years.

Dr. Samuel Marks, a graduate of Allegheny College, and a highly esteemed physician, practiced about seven years, commencing in 1847. He died soon after his removal from the place.

Dr. Dodds, the next physician, went West after several years' practice here. He was followed by Dr. Gamel, Dr. Gettis and Dr. James B. Livingston. The latter remained here until 1872, then went to Middlesex, Mercer County, his present location. Dr. Smith was in practice with Dr. Coulter for a time, as was also Dr. Livingston.

Dr. G. W. Coulter was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1830. He was educated at Meadville, Penn., studied medicine with Dr. Greer at Harmonsburg and graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cleveland, in 1856. He practiced in Eastbrook, Lawrence Co., Penn., several years. In 1862, he settled at Centerville, where he had eleven years of successful practice. He died in this place in 1873. He was Secretary of the County Medical Society at the time of his death.

Dr. Benjamin Pearson, whose extensive practice renders his name familiar in this county, was born in Mercer, Penn., in 1838. He was educated at Mercer Academy and studied medicine with Dr. S. S. Mehard. He settled at Centerville in 1862, where he has since practiced continuously, with the exception of two years in Forest County. Dr. Pearson is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. A. M. Patterson, the successor of Dr. Coulter, was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1833. He was educated in Butler and Sunbury, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of

Wooster, Ohio, in 1873, and since that date has been practicing in Centerville.

HARRISVILLE.

Dr. James Owens was the first resident physician in Harrisville. He came from New York State, and after about ten years' practice here, went West.

Dr. Lyman L. Howard, from Ithaca, N. Y., an educated and skilled physician, practiced from 1836 until 1854. Dr. Howard is now practicing in Illinois.

Dr. James McConnell practiced in Harrisville eight or ten years. He sold out to Dr. Elrick, went to California and died.

Dr. Jackson McMillen, a very competent physician, now a resident of Kansas, practiced about fifteen years in this place. He left about 1860.

Dr. J. H. Elrick was born in Indiana County, Penn., in 1830. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and entered upon his professional career at Harrisville in 1856. He has been abundantly successful.

Since 1856, ten or more physicians have practiced in Harrisville, but none remained more than two or three years. The present doctors are Dr. Elrick, Dr. S. L. Strain and Dr. D. W. Webster. Drs. Strain and Webster have each been here about five years.

WEST LIBERTY.

Dr. Albert A. Kely, the first settled physician at West Liberty, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., in 1849. He was educated at the Poland (Ohio) Seminary, and attended medical lectures in Detroit and Cleveland, graduating from the Cleveland Medical School in 1873. * He then settled at Rose Point, Lawrence County. In 1876, he removed to West Liberty, where he still continues, having a good practice.

MECHANISBURG.

The first physician here was Dr. George Kirkpatrick. He removed to Harlansburg, where he kept a general store for about six years. He died at North Liberty in 1841. He was succeeded by one Steen, a "water doctor."

The present physicians are Drs. William Cowden and — Abernethy. The latter came here in 1872. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and also of a school of medicine in New York City. He was born in St. Louis and obtained his general education in Pittsburgh. Previous to his graduation, he served in the Union army in the war of the rebellion, going out as a private and returning as First Lieutenant.

Dr. John Cowden was the first physician of the western part of Butler County. He was born in

Washington County, Penn., in 1797, and was of Scotch descent. About the year 1800, he went with his parents to Poland, Trumbull County (now Mahoning County), Ohio, where he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Isaac P. Cowden.* In 1818, he began the practice of medicine at Portersville, Butler Co., Penn., and continued it successfully until within about fourteen years of his death. His practice was large and his duties arduous. He rode on horseback day and night, visiting patients in three or four counties. At an early day, the people were poor, and for years much of his practice was rendered gratuitously. He led a busy and useful life, and was widely esteemed. He was a man of extensive reading and sound judgment, and his patients placed implicit confidence in his ability and skill.

When he settled at Portersville, he at first boarded with Thomas Christie, Esq., one of the pioneer settlers of this county, who moved here from Westmoreland County. Later, he married Mr. Christie's daughter, Elizabeth. He resided at Portersville until about 1855, when he retired from practice, and during the remainder of his life lived with his daughter in Allegheny City. He died February 15, 1880, aged eighty-three years. His wife died in 1879, at the age of eighty-two. They had six children, who reached mature years—Dr. William R., now of Worth Township; Maria C., wife of James Frazier, Merly Creek Township; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Erskin McClelland; Eleanor J., now the wife of John Frazier, one of the firm of Frazier Bros., builders and lumber merchants, Allegheny City; Tirzah, the wife of Andrew Gaily, resides in Allegheny County, near Economy; Susan, deceased, was the wife of Rev. Samuel Kerr, of Harrisville.

William Reynolds Cowden was born in Portersville March 4, 1820. He attended the academy at Jamestown, Mercer County, and afterward the Venango Academy, in Franklin, Penn. In 1841, he entered Jefferson College as a sophomore, and remained two years. He then taught school to obtain means to pursue his studies further. Teaching at home in 1843, he began the study of medicine under his father's tuition. He attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1844-45, and again in 1845-46. His health having been injured by too close application, he was obliged to leave the college early in 1846 and return home. In the spring of that year, having in a measure regained his health, he began the practice of medicine at Portersville, which he continued uninterruptedly until 1879. His skill and good judgment soon became known, and his practice grew rapidly. His health was restored

by the exercise he obtained by visiting his patients on horseback. In 1859-60, his devotion to work caused another decline in his health, and thenceforth he restricted his visits to a narrower territory. In 1879, he removed to Sunbury, and in the spring of 1882 to his present home in Worth Township (Jackville Post Office), Butler County. He is now residing in the neighborhood where he has labored so long and so successfully.

Though retired from active practice and living on a farm, the Doctor still continues to pursue his profession about home, and is frequently called to consultations with neighboring physicians. He is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, of which he has served as President several years; also a member of the State Medical Society, and was one of the Vice Presidents at the meeting of the society held at Lancaster, Penn., in 1881.

Not only is Dr. Cowden well skilled and thoroughly educated in the science of medicine, but his literary attainments are of a high order. His knowledge of the classics and his acquaintance with good literature evince his studious habits. Within the last two years, alone and without instruction, Dr. Cowden has taught himself the French language, and is able to read it readily. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and socially and professionally his character is without reproach. In politics, he is an earnest Republican. He cast his first vote for a Presidential candidate at the old State House, Philadelphia, in 1844, voting for Henry Clay.

Dr. Cowden was married, November 7, 1850, to Matilda M. Kline, daughter of J. G. and Catharine (Eyster) Kline. Mrs. Cowden's parents were among the most prominent of the early settlers of Mercer, Penn. Dr. Cowden is the father of seven children living—Annie E., Ida M., Maggie K., Eva M., William Rush, John, Victor and Nellie J. F. Annie E. is the wife of C. Fosterwick, of Sunbury, and the mother of four children. The rest of the Doctor's children reside at home.

MILLERSTOWN.

Dr. Josiah McMichael was born in Meadville, Penn., October 2, 1826. He studied medicine prior to attending a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. He first established himself in practice in Venango County, in 1852, and came to Millerstown in 1858, where he continued to practice his profession until his death, January 12, 1880. He was a member of the Butler County Medical Society, also of the State Medical Society, and took an active part in their deliberations. He was very successful in his practice and a man of liberal ideas. He took an active part in educational matters, and was highly

* Dr. Isaac P. Cowden, of the above family, resided at Portersville, and was a prominent physician in the Western Reserve.



N. M. HOOVER M. D.



W. R. COWDEN M. D.



W. N. CLARK, M.D.

WILSON N. CLARK, M. D.

Wilson N. Clark was born near Meadville, Penn., February 22, 1835. He was the son of Robert and Nancy (Gross) Clark, who reared a family of five children. The early life of the Doctor was spent on his father's farm. He received an academical education, and after the completion of his literary education, followed teaching for several years. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded, and was discharged for disability June 28, 1864. He returned to his home, and after a few months of rest, he entered the office of M. L. Faulkner, M. D., and commenced the study of medicine. His medical education was completed at the Medical University of Michigan and the Cleveland Medical College, graduating with honor from the latter institution in 1867. Shortly after, he established himself in the practice of his profession at Whitestown, where he has since resided.

Two years subsequent to his removal to Whites-town, the Doctor was married to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Robert Bolton, of Connoqueenessing. Mrs. Clark was born in Zelenople. Four children have been

born to them—Francis E., Luella M., Zelia Estella and Charles R.

But few physicians have attained a larger measure of success in the practice than Dr. Clark, and none have devoted themselves more assiduously to professional duties than he. At all hours and in all kinds of weather, he was ready to attend to the calls of the sick and afflicted, until his health became so impaired by hard work and exposure that he was compelled to abandon his practice.

He is a member of the Butler Medical Society and the State Medical Association. The Doctor has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and in him the temperance cause has a staunch advocate. In his political and religious affiliations, he is a Republican and a Presbyterian. Dr. Clark is a gentleman well and favorably known, and one who is highly respected and esteemed. He possesses the necessary qualifications of a physician other than knowledge—geniality of disposition and firmness blended with kindness and compassion. In his domestic relations, he is kind and affectionate, a good husband, father and friend, and in every sense a worthy citizen.

esteemed as a man possessed of many ennobling qualities.

Dr. R. L. Patterson was born in Wolf Creek Township, Mercer County, Penn., in 1852. Preparatory to a medical education, he studied for nearly three years in Allegheny College, Meadville. He studied medicine with Profs. Bennett and Hines, and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1872, but remained in the city for six months, engaged in hospital practice. He then attended a course of lectures in Pennsylvania University, and then commenced to practice in the then flourishing Greece City, and following up the oil excitement, changed his residence to the now defunct village of St. Joe, but shortly changed his residence to Millerstown, where he now enjoys a lucrative practice and is numbered among the successful physicians of the county, a reputation well earned and worthily bestowed.

Among the early physicians were Dr. Marks, who remained but a short time; Dr. McLaughlin, who lived in the borough about two years, and Dr. Geddes, who remained about an equal length of time.

PETROLIA.

As many as fifteen physicians have practiced in Petrolia for a longer or a shorter period during the last ten years. We allude briefly to some of the most prominent.

Dr. Lyman Willard was the first to settle here. He came in 1872, and remained until 1878, when he removed to New York State. He was quite successful in his practice.

Dr. F. C. Cluxton, a well educated and accomplished man, settled in Petrolia soon after Dr. Willard. In 1870, he removed to Bradford.

Dr. J. H. Sutherland, originally from Canada, came in 1874 or 1875, and remained until 1881. He had been following up the oil developments some years before he came here. He went to Richburg, N. Y. Just before he left, his son Lee fell from a foot bridge into the creek, February 10, 1881, during a time of high water, and was drowned. Both the boy and the father had a great many friends, and the sad event distressed the entire community.

Dr. E. P. Squire practiced from 1876 until 1880. He was in partnership with Dr. Sutherland for a time. He moved to New York State. Dr. G. Reno, Dr. John Meehling and Dr. Deitrick were among those who practiced from one to three years each.

Dr. Stuart, now of Bradford, came to Petrolia during the first excitement and practiced until 1878.

Dr. W. C. Foster and Dr. C. C. Rumberger are the physicians at present. Dr. Foster located here in 1876. He was born in Armstrong County in 1852; studied medicine with Dr. H. M. Wick & Son, of

Clarion County; graduated from the latter in Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874; practiced two years in New Bethlehem, Clarion County.

Dr. C. C. Rumberger has enjoyed a large practice in this vicinity for ten years. He is a son of Col. W. F. Rumberger, and was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler County, in 1851. He studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. John K. Maxwell, Worthington, Armstrong County; graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1872; settled at Buena Vista, where he remained until 1881, when he removed to Petrolia.

FAIRVIEW.

But little can be said of the medical practitioners of this place, as nearly all have moved away and their present locations are unknown. Dr. S. H. Pettigrew was the first to settle here. He came in the fall of 1872, and practiced successfully until 1881, when he moved to Dubois, Penn. He had a drug store while here.

Dr. Binkard practiced about one year, commencing in 1874. Dr. William F. F. Mahueke came from Butler in 1878, and remained two years or more.

Dr. D. Harper settled in Karns City in 1873, and still continues his practice. He was born in Allegheny County in 1832; graduated in medicine at the University of Michigan, and practiced in Oil City and Bradensburg, Venango County, before coming here.

MARTINSBURG.

Dr. Samuel Wallace, of Sugar Creek, Armstrong County, was the first who practiced in Martinsburg, but he did not settle here. Dr. Goe, of Lawrenceburg, also practiced here.

The first resident physician was Dr. David Fowler, who moved to this place from Fairview about 1845. He resided also at North Washington and at Harrisville. After at least twenty-five years of successful practice in this vicinity, he went West and is now located near Chicago.

Dr. Thomas, a young man, practiced here about two years, then moved to Fairview. Dr. Adair practiced in Martinsburg for two or three years.

Dr. B. E. Dennison, the present resident practitioner, settled in Martinsburg in 1872. He was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1836, and brought up in Portage County, Ohio; fitted for college at Hiram, Ohio, under President Garfield; educated at Harvard University; studied medicine with Dr. Bennett and Pitman, in Portage County, and graduated from the Louisville, Ky., Medical College in 1860. He settled for a time in Missouri, but at the breaking-out of the rebellion, entered the Union army as a Surgeon, and served through the war. In 1845, he was on the

staff of Assistant Surgeon General at Louisville, Ky.

Among those who have practiced in Martinsburg from one to three years each, since 1872, have been Dr. S. H. Pettigrew, Dr. J. W. Kelly, Dr. A. Bryan, Dr. C. M. C. Campbell and Dr. S. H. Kerr.

FAIRVIEW.

As nearly as can be ascertained, Dr. Bullard was the first physician who settled in Fairview. After several years of faithful practice, he died here in 1850. Dr. Fowler came from North Washington, settled here and practiced some years. Dr. Ormsby was another practitioner, who came soon after Dr. Fowler. Dr. Barnhart, a German physician, was in the place in 1840.

Dr. J. W. Beatty died in Fairview in 1881, after a faithful and fairly successful professional career of twenty-five years in this place.

Dr. McMillen practiced in Fairview several years, and died here.

Dr. H. C. Birchard, at present the only medical practitioner in the borough, was born in Crawford County in 1839. He was educated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and began practice in Venango County in 1865. In 1873, he settled in Fairview.

Dr. C. F. McBride, a native of Butler County, practiced in Fairview about three years, and moved to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1882. He had a drug store here, which he sold out to Dr. Birchard.

Dr. C. F. McBride, now of Youngstown, Ohio, practiced here for several years; also in other localities in the county. He was born in Harrisburg, Penn., March 23, 1851, and came with his parents to Butler when an infant. He attended the public schools of Butler and Witherspoon Institute, after which he taught school in Slippery Rock township and elsewhere. In the fall of 1871, he entered the office of Dr. A. M. Neyman, in Butler, for the purpose of reading medicine, and remained there until the fall of 1873, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1875. He began practice at Butler, remained there one year, and removed to Harrisville, where he practiced for a year and a half in partnership with Dr. J. Elrich. From thence he removed to this place, where he remained for three years and a half, leaving in the spring of 1882 for Youngstown.

FARMINGTON.

The first physician to locate in this place was Dr. T. B. Rhodes, from Ohio, who settled here in 1875, and is still practicing here.

Dr. Albert Ritchie practiced here two years, and in 1881 moved to Kansas.

Dr. R. J. McMichael, of Farmington is a son of C. McMichael, and was born in Clay township, Butler County, in 1851. He began practice at Sunbury in 1879, and located at Farmington in 1881. Dr. McMichael was educated in his profession at the Cleveland Medical College, where he attended three courses, and was graduated therefrom in 1881.

CHAPTER XI.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Rosters of the Companies of Capts. Abraham Brinker, Robert Storey, James Thompson, Samuel Jordan and James Stewart in Col. John Purviance's Regiment—Capt. Robert Martin's company of Col. Miller's Regiment.

THE hardy pioneers of Butler County responded with patriotic promptness to the call for troops when the border was menaced by the British, and a goodly number marched to the field.

A regiment consisting of twelve companies, the Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. John Purviance, of Butler town, as composed largely of men from this county. We present the rosters of five full companies in this chapter. A number of Butler County pioneers also went out in Col. Miller's regiment, but not so many of them as in Col. Purviance's regiment, which had its strongest representation from the adjoining county. We append first the five companies of Col. Purviance's regiment:*

CAPT. BRINKER'S COMPANY.

Officers—Captain, Abraham Brinker; Lieutenant, William Ralph (he acted as Brigade Quartermaster); Ensign, Robert Lemmon; Sergeants, Reuben Ayres, Alex. McCandless, Abraham Maxwell, Thomas McKee; Corporals, Matthew Randles, Peter Henry, John Moser, Jr., Henry Slator; Fifer, William Pillow; Drummer, Peter McKinney.

Privates—Philip Barnhart, Samuel Robb, Robert Hogg, Hugh McKee, Alexander Wilson, Martin McCandless, Alexander W. Galbraith, John Dunbar, Matthew Thompson, William Frazer, Andrew Porter, Arthur Frazer, Alex. Scott, Samuel White, Samuel Fulton, Norbet Foltz, Rees Evans, Alexander Wright, William Johnson, James McCleery, Samuel Williamson, David Delong, James Robb, John Wormcastle.

CAPT. STOREY'S COMPANY.

Officers—Captain, Robert Storey; Lieutenant, Robert Means; Ensign, Christopher Stewart; Sergeants, Andrew Christy, William White, William Weakley, John Ross; Corporals, Thomas Martin, Thomas Anderson, John Gibson, Edward Connan; Fifer, John Bell; Drummer, William Bell.

*The roster of this regiment was procured by the son of its commander, Gen. John M. Purviance, in 1841, and published in the Butler journals, together with the magnificent list of presents & free of choice pensions for the survivors, or for the descendants of those deceased who were entitled to them. It is from this published material that we take the companies given in this chapter.



Samuel Graham, M.D.

Samuel Graham M. D., one of the prominent practitioners of Butler County, was born in the borough of Butler January 31, 1836. He is descended from one of the old families, his grandfather, Robert Graham, having been one of the first settlers in the borough. He availed himself of such educational advantages as the schools of Butler afforded at that time, and in his twenty-first year commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. R. L. McCurdy. Having completed the usual course of reading, he went to Washington, D. C., where for two years he was a student in the National Medical College of that city. In 1861, he relinquished his studies, and entered the service as a private soldier in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. His experience in this department of the service, was, however, of short duration. He returned to his home, and shortly after went to Philadelphia, and entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he

graduated with honor in 1862. Soon after his graduation, he again entered the service of his country as Assistant Surgeon in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, and was actively engaged in professional duty until the close of the war in 1865, when he returned to Butler, where he was married in October of 1867 to Miss Eliza Cunningham. In 1867, he again went South as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was stationed in South Carolina. In 1868, he left the service, and returned to Butler, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, and where he has since remained. Dr. Graham is in the possession of a lucrative practice, and possesses the necessary qualifications of a physician, other than knowledge, geniality of disposition, blended with firmness and compassion. He is a member of the different medical societies, and as a physician, and citizen, he occupies an enviable position.

the war of the rebellion. In their preparation, we have utilized a knowledge of things military, gained by an experience of more than four years' service in the United field, from April 20, 1861, to July 10, 1865. We have also been assisted materially by referring to Bates' valuable (yet sometimes erroneous) work, and lastly would we here acknowledge our obligations to many surviving members of the gallant commands whose history at the best can be but partially set forth. Among those to whom we are especially indebted for data and advice respecting these chapters, we mention the names of Gen. John N. Purviance, Maj. Cyrus E. Anderson, Capt. George W. Flager, Capt. George W. Hayes, Lieut. C. O. Kingsbury, Lieut. J. A. Millinger, Lieut. W. H. H. Wasson, Lieut. Col. Oliver C. Redie, Frank M. Eastman, Esq., Newton Black, Esq., Robert P. Scott, Esq., and Walter L. Graham, Esq., to all of whom and to many others whose names cannot now be recalled, our most sincere thanks are returned.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company H of this regiment, which had the honor of being the first Butler County organization to take the field during the war of the rebellion, was organized as the Butler County Blues at a meeting held in the court house in Butler on the 22d day of April, 1861. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers then chosen were John N. Purviance, Captain; Alexander Gillespie, First Lieutenant; John G. Vandyke, Second Lieutenant; John B. McQuiston, First Sergeant; Edward Lyon, Second Sergeant; Oliver C. Redie, Third Sergeant; Samuel Mucket, Fourth Sergeant; Thompson Campbell, Jr., First Corporal; Andrew Carns, Second Corporal; John P. Orr, Third Corporal, and Joseph B. Meehling, Fourth Corporal.

Leaving Butler on the forenoon of that day, i. e., the 22d, the company reached Prospect at 3 P. M., and Pittsburgh at about 7 P. M. It remained there until the 24th, when with other companies a line was formed on Allegheny Common, and with Gen. Negley in command the battalion marched through Allegheny City to Manchester, and thence to the railroad station, where a train bound for Harrisburg was waiting them. The latter city was reached about 1 o'clock A. M. of the 25th, and the command found quarters in the German Reformed Church. During the same day, the Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer was mustered into the United States service for three months, by Capt. S. G. Simmons, and to this regiment the Blues were assigned, and designated Company H. During the same day also, Jacob Ziegler was elected Captain of the company, vice Capt. John N. Purviance, commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Capt.

Ziegler resigned, however, on the 11th of May following, and at a company election held that day by orders of Col. Rowley, First Lieut. Alexander Gillespie was elected Captain. On the 14th of the same month, George W. Smith was elected First Lieutenant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Gillespie.

Prior to the events last mentioned though, or on the 26th day of April, the regiment left Harrisburg, and reaching York went into camp near the latter town, the location being termed Camp Scott, in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott. Here the regiment remained for instruction until the 4th day of June, and the result, though the weather during a considerable portion of the time was stormy, was most satisfactory. On the 4th of June, the command moved to Camp Rowley, near Chambersburg, and on the 11th to Camp Braly, about three miles south of the town, where it reported to Col. Dixon S. Miles, commanding the Fourth Brigade,* First Division, Patterson's Corps. On the 13th, with five days' cooked rations and forty rounds of cartridges per man, the regiment began its march southward, the Thirteenth reaching Camp Lee, two miles south of Greencastle, Penn., at 8 o'clock P. M. of the same night. This was the first march under arms fully equipped for service. Remaining at Camp Lee until the morning of the 15th, the forces of which the regiment formed a part continued the march to Camp Riley, a point two miles north of Williamsport, Md.

On Sunday, the 16th of June, the Thirteenth was assigned to the advance of the column, and passing through Williamsport about noon, just as the worshipping congregations were being dismissed, forded the Potomac (the stream being about three and one half feet in depth), and encamped at Camp Hitchcock, about three miles beyond—thus being the first northern men in arms to reach Virginia on this line. On the morning of the 18th, the volunteer regiments were ordered back to the Maryland side of the river, the regulars belonging to the corps and the cavalry and artillery having been ordered to Washington, D. C. This point near Williamsport was termed Camp Miles, and here the men of the Thirteenth constructed a strong field work or redan for the use of Capt. Doubleday's battery. When completed, three siege guns of a heavy caliber were placed in position, and their range tested by a shot from each, which, ricocheting on the hard turnpike on the opposite side of the river, caused sundry rebel horsemen who were intently watching the operations to beat an unceremonious and hasty retreat.

* The organized complement of detachments of the Second and Third United States Cavalry, the Massachusetts, North Pennsylvania and Indiana "Heavy" Artillery Regiments, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer, Col. Thomas A. Rowley, and the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteer, Col. Thomas A. Ziegler.

Amid frequent alarms and the hasty marshalling of the regiment in line of battle, caused by small though enterprising bodies of the enemy firing upon the Union pickets, the time passed until July 1, when Second Sergt. Edwin Lyon was appointed First Lieutenant of Company H. On the 2d of July, Patterson's army, 20,000 strong, began crossing (by fording) to the south side of the Potomac, but the Eighth and Thirteenth regiments were left in the rear* to garrison Williamsport and keep open communication with the base of supplies.

Early on the morning of July 4, however, the regiment was ordered to escort the Rhode Island Battery belonging to Col. Burnside's command to Martinsburg, Va. The pieces were moved with difficulty across the ford, but were safely reported to the commander of the forces early in the evening. The troops were then engaged in picket and fatigue duty until the morning of July 15, when the whole column—some twenty thousand men of all arms—under the command of Gens. Patterson, Cadwallader, Keim, Williams, Negley, Longnecker, Thomas and Abercrombie, marched forth some ten miles, and occupied an abandoned camping ground of the enemy near the village of Bunker Hill. On the 17th, a forced march was made to Charleston, and nearly the whole distance over dusty roads was performed at a "double-quick." At a cross-roads called Smithfield, distant five miles from Bunker Hill, a halt was made by order of Gen. Patterson, a line of battle formed, the artillery placed in battery, and everything put in readiness for battle. The enemies' skirmishers rapidly gave way, however, and the march was continued to Charleston, Jefferson Co., Va., where the regiment remained until the 21st (the day the first battle of Bull Run was fought), when it was ordered to Harper's Ferry. It arrived at that point late in the afternoon, forded the river in the darkness, and encamped two miles beyond. On the evening of the 22d, it marched to Hagerstown, arriving at 2 A. M. of the 23d, and there remained until the morning of the 25th, when it proceeded via the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Harrisburg. Pittsburgh was reached at 2 P. M. of the 28th. The regiment was handsomely entertained by the citizens during the same evening, and on the following day it made its last parade under arms by marching through the principal streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. It was mustered out of service by First Lieut. John B. Johnston, of the Third United States Cavalry,

August 6, and the ensuing day its members received final pay and discharge papers, and were disbanded.

Following is a list of the field and staff officers of the regiment; also the officers and men comprising Company H:

FIELD AND STAFF

Thomas A. Bowler, Colonel.
John S. Barstow, Lieutenant Colonel.
William M. Allen, Major.
Joseph M. Kinney, Adjutant.
M. K. Morehead, Quartermaster.
James Robinson, Surgeon.
George S. Foster, Assistant Surgeon.
A. M. Stewart, Chaplain.

COMPANY H.

Captain, Alexander Chespie. First Lieutenant, W. Smith. Sergeant, John C. Ambler. First Sergeant, John B. M. Gardner. Second Lieutenant, John Lyon. Third Sergeant, Robert W. Smith. Sergeant, Samuel C. Marks. First Corporal, Thompson. Second Corporal, George. Third Corporal, John P. O'Brien. Fourth Corporal, Joseph P. Mochling. Musicians, Thomas A. Graham, James W. S. Brown.

PRIVATE.

Alfred Ayres, John Allen, John A. Allen, Samuel C. Bailey, Peter Brown, Robert Boddine, Andrew M. Banks, Isaac Bowler, Luc C. Cram, William Crooks, Robert W. Crooks, John Crawford, Clement Campbell, John Davis, George Daub, William Dunn, Hudson J. Fleming, John Fitzsimmons, William Frank, John L. Gannon, Samuel Gadhana, Joseph P. Garrow, John Gregory, John D. Harrison, Demosthenes Hagerty, William J. Jamison, William S. Jack, David R. Kennedy, William Kennedy, Robert W. Lyon, David P. Lyon, James H. Lyon, James Mackay, Isaac M. Miller, Thomas Milled, James P. Milled, Alexander W. Moore, Dunwoody Marshall, William W. McQuiston, William J. Moore, Charles H. McClung, James M. Leary, George Moore, John S. McMichael, Samuel N. Nixon, Christian M. Otto, James Potts, Robert C. Pomeroy, Alfred C. Reed, Lawrence R. Ricker, Henry Smith, William H. H. Steg, John Schindler, Thomas M. C. Schick, Isaac C. Stewart, James H. Shannon, Augustus J. Singer, Milled and Schlappe, Frederick R. Shackle, Robert J. Thompson, Oliver Tobay, Oliver J. Wise, Samuel Walker, George Wolf, Peter Westenshagen, George T. Walton, Andrews Zeidler.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

ELEVENTH RESERVE.

The companies comprising the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves were recruited, A in Cambria County, B and E in Indiana, C and D in Butler, F in Fayette, G in Armstrong, H and I in Westmoreland and K in Jefferson. A majority of those companies were recruited in April and May, 1861, for the three months' service, but, failing to be accepted, still preserved their organizations, and when the call for the Reserve Corps was issued, marched to the rendezvous at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh. Upon their arrival in camp, they were mustered into the State service and furnished with blankets, clothing, etc., of excellent quality. The regimental, field and staff officers were chosen July 1, and some twenty days later the regiment was hurriedly moved forward to Washington, D. C., where, on the 29th of the same month, it was mustered into the United States service for three years.

During the three years succeeding the event just noted, the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Re-

*It is stated that being thus cut off from the front—a position which they coveted—the men of the Thirteenth were determined to show their prowess, if not with arms, then with the pen. So, "procuring the use of the Williamsport *Lodge* office, they commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania Thirteenth*, devoted to the patriotic sentiment of the camp, and to the more elevated tone of wit and humor prevalent in the ranks. The first number was issued July 4, 1861, and was continued at intervals until after the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, a portable printing press and materials having been purchased, and moved with the regiment. The establishment was finally lost amid the confusion on that hotly contested field."—*Bates' History*.

Mustered into Company H, Fortieth Regiment, August 12, 1861, mustered out August 18, 1861, and discharged. I, Company H, Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, mustered into the service at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861, and discharged at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1861. E, Company H, Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, mustered into the service at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861, and discharged at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1861. F, Company H, Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, mustered into the service at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861, and discharged at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1861. G, Company H, Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, mustered into the service at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861, and discharged at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1861. H, Company H, Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, mustered into the service at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861, and discharged at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1861. I, Company H, Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, mustered into the service at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861, and discharged at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1861. K, Company H, Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, mustered into the service at Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861, and discharged at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1861.

serves performed most gallant and arduous services, and to rehearse the story of its campaigns and battles in full would be but a repetition of the deeds performed by the Army of the Potomac, for the fallen heroes of the Eleventh were left upon all the great fields of battle in the States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The following history of Company C has been prepared by Capt. Fleeger, yet we add in this connection, that the history of Company D is equally as brilliant and illustrious, as the remarks opposite members' names will show, and that the part taken by a company of infantry, so far as regards its marches, battles, etc., is but the record of the regiment to which it belonged:

COMPANY C, ELEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

This company was recruited at Sunbury, Butler Co., Penn., in April and May, 1861. In honor of Rev. W. T. Dickson,* then Principal of the West Sunbury Academy, at which a number of the members of the company were students, it was called the "Dickson Guards." Its services were promptly offered to the Government, and on the passage of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of May 15, 1861, authorizing the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserves, it was accepted. The company entered Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, Penn., on the 11th day of June, 1861, and on the organization of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, a few days afterward, it became Company C of that regiment, by which name it was afterward known. It remained in Camp Wright until the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, when, with its regiment, it was hurried to Washington City. It was formally mustered into the service of the United States on the 29th day of July, 1861, and with the regiment and division went into camp at Tenallytown, north of Washington, where it remained until October, 1861, when, with the regiment, it crossed the Potomac, on the Chain Bridge, into Virginia, and took post with the division on the right of the Army of the Potomac. The history of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps is its history. With its regiment it participated in all the battles in which the Pennsylvania Reserves were engaged, from Mechanicsville June 27, 1862, to Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; its term of service (which was three years) having expired the day after the battle of Bethesda Church, it was relieved from duty at the front, and returned with the regiment and division to Pennsylvania, where, on the 13th day of June, 1864, the survivors were mustered out at Pittsburgh.

During its term of service, it was actually engaged in the following battles, with casualties as follows:

Gaines' Hill, Va., June 27, 1862, killed and mortally wounded, 5; wounded, 20.

Bull Run, Va., August 29 and 30, 1862, mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 4.

South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862, killed, 2. Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, killed and mortally wounded, 6; wounded, 14.

Gettysburg, Penn., July 2 and 3, 1863, mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 3.

Mine Run, Va., November 26, 1863.

Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864, killed, 1.

Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 11 and 12, 1864, mortally wounded, 1.

North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864, wounded, 1.

Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 1864, mortally wounded, 1.

Part of the company was engaged in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862, and one was wounded.

It was present under fire at the following battles but was not actually engaged, viz.:

Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.

Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.

Culpeper, Va., October 12, 1863.

Bristoe, Va., October 14, 1863.

Rappahannock Station, Va., November 19, 1863.

Total number killed and wounded, 20; wounded, 43; died of disease, 9—two of whom died while prisoners, and four of disease contracted in prison. Whole number on roll-call, 108. Discharged during term of service on account of wounds, 18; on account of disability, 13.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Samuel Laiden, c. June 19, 1861, dis. Sept. 22, 1862, on Surg. cert. of death.

Capt. W. H. Tumbling, c. June 19, 1861, dis. June 13, 1864, pro. from Sergt. April 19, 1864, to Brevet Maj. March 13, 1865, m. o. w. c.

First Lieut. Newton Leach, c. June 19, 1861, killed at battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.

First Lieut. to W. Hegerer, c. June 19, 1861, dis. March 12, 1865, pro. from Sergt. April 19, 1863, to Brevet Capt. March 13, 1865, prisoner when company m. o.

Second Lieut. John C. Kuhn, c. June 19, 1861, m. o. w. d. at Bull Run, dis. Sept. 17, 1862.

Second Lieut. John H. Sutton, c. June 19, 1861, dis. July 3, 1865, w. d. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

First Sergt. William J. Halderman, c. Oct. 1, 1861, fr. to Fourth P. V. May 24, 1861, w. d. in battle of Gaines' Hill and Fredericksburg.

Sergt. C. W. Milford, c. June 19, 1861, dis. Jan. 20, 1863, on Surg. cert. of death.

Sergt. Jas. H. Christie, c. June 19, 1861, killed in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.

Sergt. Geo. A. Black, c. June 19, 1861, dis. June 13, 1864, w. d. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Sergeant T. Kelly, c. June 19, 1861, dis. June 13, 1864, w. d. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Sergt. Geo. W. Day, c. June 19, 1861, dis. June 13, 1864, w. d. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Sergt. Michael Heekart, c. June 13, 1861, dis. June 13, 1864, m. o. w. c.

NOTE.—Those marked with a star (*) were discharged on account of wounds.

* Rev. William T. Dickson served as Chaplain of the regiment from August 28, 1864, to November 27, 1864.

Sergt. Wm. Prior, e. June 10, 1861; died at Andersonville while a prisoner, Nov. 25, 1864.
 Corp. Hiram Black, e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died Dec. 15, 1862.
 Corp. John W. Campbell, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Corp. Samuel Cook, e. June 10, 1861; dis. Jan. 13, 1863; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Corp. John H. Muder, e. June 23, 1861; dis. April 11, 1863; on Surg. cert. for disab.
 Corp. Robt. S. Harper, e. Feb. 24, 1862; tr. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; wd. in battles of Gaines' Hill and Fredericksburg.
 Corp. John S. Campbell, e. June 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 22, 1861; was prisoner when company was m. o.; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Corp. Robt. H. Ray, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; wd. in battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. P. Black, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Musician Jacob M. Varnum, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Musician Jackson Heckart, e. June 23, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.

PRIVATE

Allen, David S., e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Adams, Homer C., e. Oct. 1, 1861; dis. January 31, 1862; on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Anderson, Robt. M., e. March 4, 1862; dis. June 23, 1862; on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Birch, David, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Black, John R., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 12, 1861; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Bell, Samuel M., e. June 10, 1861; dis. May 20, 1863; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Brandan, Henry, e. June 10, 1861; dis. Oct. 10, 1862; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Beatty, Samuel R., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 21, 1862; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Bryan, Wm. A., e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. Feb. 11, 1863; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Bruner, Samuel, e. June 23, 1861; re-e., tr. to 190th P. V.; wd. in battle of North Anna May 23, 1864.
 Black, Uriah J., e. June 10, 1861; died Dec. 26, 1862, of disease contracted while a prisoner.
 Bena, John, e. June 10, 1861; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862; died Aug. 7, 1862, of disease contracted while a prisoner.
 Brewster, Jos. C., e. June 10, 1861; died July 23, 1862.
 Borland, John W., e. June 10, 1861; died May 23, 1862.
 Campbell, Ira, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Christy, Heulen F., e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861.
 Cannon, John, e. June 23, 1861; absent, sick, at m. o. of company.
 Campbell, Robt. G., e. Feb. 29, 1864; died while prisoner at Andersonville Aug. 20, 1864.
 Campbell, Milton, e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Gettysburg; died Aug. 1, 1863.
 Dobson, Jonathan, e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Bethesda Church May 30, 1864.
 Donaldson, James, e. June 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 16, 1864; prisoner when company was m. o.
 Edgar, Henry J., e. June 23, 1861; dis. Nov. 3, 1862; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Eshenbaugh, John, e. June 10, 1861; re-e., tr. to 190th P. V.
 Fleeger, EH S., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Nov. 27, 1861, on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Fleeger, Jacob, e. June 10, 1861; dis. Nov. 27, 1862, on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Graham, Jos. K., e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Grossman, Lewis, e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. at Spottsylvania May 11, 1864; died Aug. 3, 1864.
 Hindman, Robt. S., e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Halstead, John, e. June 23, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; wd. in battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
 Hilliard, Washington, e. July 23, 1861; dis. June 13, 1864; m. o. w. e.
 Heulen, John D. W., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Jan. 8, 1863, on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Hilliard, Wm. H., e. June 10, 1861; dis. May 11, 1862, on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Hoffman, Edward, e. March 4, 1862; tr. to V. R. C.; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Hilliard, Eli, e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Fredericksburg; died Jan. 11, 1863.
 Hyskill, George, e. June 10, 1861; killed in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Hart, Samuel, e. March 4, 1862; died Aug. 10, 1862, of disease contracted while a prisoner.

NOTE.—Those marked with a star * were discharged on account of wounds.

Kanauer, Wm. e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Hill June 27, 1862.
 Krause, Robt., e. June 23, 1861; dis. March 1, 1863; prisoner when company was m. o.
 Kepler, Amos, e. Oct. 1, 1861; dis. Jan. 23, 1863; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Kautsch, William, e. June 23, 1861; dis. Dec. 13, 1862; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Kennedy, Ben F., e. March 4, 1862; tr. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.
 Larkin, Thos. P., e. June 23, 1861; dis. March 11, 1863; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Limes, Thomas, e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. in Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died Jan. 4, 1863.
 Livemore, Jonathan, e. Oct. 1, 1861; tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Miller, Samuel, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 McArthur, John V., e. June 10, 1861; dis. May 11, 1862; prisoner when company was m. o.
 McHenry, Samuel F., e. June 10, 1861; dis. March 5, 1863; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862; prisoner when company was m. o.
 McGill, Wm. B., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 20, 1861, on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Malarky, Daniel, e. June 23, 1861; dis. Feb. 16, 1863, on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Moons, Wm. L., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Sept. 1, 1862; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 McMurry, Samuel, e. June 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 13, 1862; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 McElhaney, Robt., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 29, 1862; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 McElvain, Reuben, e. June 10, 1861; dis. Jan. 15, 1863; wd. in battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
 McCall, Alexander, e. Feb. 8, 1862; dis. June 10, 1863; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Michard, Jos. P., e. Aug. 26, 1862; tr. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.
 Monnie, Fred. H., e. Sept. 21, 1861; tr. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; wd. in battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
 McMurry, Robt., e. Feb. 8, 1862; tr. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.
 McKimney, Jas., e. Feb. 8, 1862; tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 21, 1863; wd. in battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
 Miller, Isiah, e. June 10, 1861; died Aug. 13, 1862, of disease contracted while a prisoner.
 Martin, Wm., e. Sept. 21, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862; died Sept. 17, 1862.
 Melville, Wm. A., e. June 10, 1861; killed in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Martin, Patrick G., e. June 23, 1861; discharged March 20, 1863.
 Patterson, Hazekiah B., e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Pearce, Jas. M., e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 23, 1862; wd. in battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
 Pearce, Robt. C., e. Aug. 26, 1862; died Dec. 13, 1862.
 Pettigrew, Andrew J., e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863; died July 11, 1863.
 Porter, James R., e. Oct. 5, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; died Sept. 23, 1862.
 Rhodes, George M., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Aug. 23, 1862, on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Rothnie, Geo., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Sept. 12, 1862; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Rinker, Wm., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Oct. 8, 1862; wd. in battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
 Russel, David H., e. Aug. 26, 1862; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; tr. to 191st P. V. May 31, 1864.
 Russel, Oliver H. P., e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died Dec. 31, 1862.
 Rosenbury, John, e. June 10, 1861; m. wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; died Dec. 24, 1862.
 Sloan, William, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Seaton, Amos, e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Shryock, Samuel P., e. June 10, 1861; dis. March 5, 1863; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; was prisoner when company was m. o.
 Say, Hamilton H., e. Oct. 7, 1861; tr. to 191st P. V. May 31, 1864.
 Stevenson, James H., e. June 10, 1861; killed in battle of South Mountain Sept. 17, 1862.
 Schmidt, Charles, e. June 10, 1861; killed in battle of South Mountain Sept. 17, 1862.
 Shephard, James M., e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. Feb. 24, 1863; wd. in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 Taylor, John L., e. June 10, 1861; dis. June 13, 1861; m. o. w. e.
 Thompson, Wm. S., e. June 10, 1861; dis. Aug. 2, 1862, on Surg. cert. of disab.
 Thompson, Jas., e. Oct. 13, 1861; killed in battle of Gaines' Hill June 27, 1862.
 White, Allen, killed in battle of Wilderness May 3, 1864.

NOTE.—Those marked with a star * were discharged on account of wounds.

original companies, Company H was a Butler County organization, and was recruited and placed in the field under the command of the brave Capt. William S. Jack. A considerable number of the members of Company F were also Butler County men.

The companies were all assembled in camp by the middle of September, 1861, and about one month later were mustered into the United States service for three years. Arms, clothing and equipment were received at Camp Orr, and on the 14th of October the regiment was ordered to Pittsburgh, where, on the 18th of the same month, the following field officers were chosen: William Sirwell, of Armstrong County, Colonel; Archibald Blakely, of Butler County, Lieutenant Colonel; and Augustus B. Bonaffon, of Allegheny County, Major. On the same day, also, the regiment, accompanied by the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry and Muehler's Battery, all under the command of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, moved, by transport, to Louisville, Ky. Six days later, the brigade was transferred by rail to Nolin's Station, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, where it was attached to Gen. A. McDowell McCook's division, of the Army of the Cumberland. Subsequently, the regiment was transferred to Gen. Thomas J. Wood's brigade.

About the middle of December, the brigade moved to Bacon Creek, thence to Munfordsville, where the command was engaged in picket duty, while workmen were rebuilding the railroad bridge. On February 14, 1862, the spring campaign opened, and McCook's division marched northward, intending to take boats at West Point, on the Ohio, and join Gen. Grant in his movement on Fort Donelson. But at Upton Station this order was countermanded, and one to counter-march and proceed to Nashville was received. The division arrived at Edgefield, opposite Nashville, on the 2d of March, and on the 7th crossed the Cumberland, and encamped in Camp Andy Johnson, two miles south of the city.

When Buell moved to the support of Gen. Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, he left Negley's brigade to guard the line of communication from Nashville to the front. From that time until about the 1st of August, 1862, Negley's command was engaged in guard and picket duty, scouting, and skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry and guerrillas at Franklin, Columbia and Pulaski, Tenn., and Rogersville, Ala. At the date last mentioned, however, the scattered detachments were hastily called into Columbia, and the march northward commenced, the Seventy-eighth acting with the rear guard of Buell's army on its race with Bragg's rebel army for Kentucky.

Arriving at Nashville, the regiment was assigned to Miller's brigade of Negley's division, and ordered

to occupy the defenses of the city. Soon after, Negley's division, of about seven or eight thousand men, was re-enforced by Palmer's division of the Army of the Mississippi, which, marching from Tusculum, Ala., brought in a force about equal to that of Negley's. These troops held the city and its fortifications intact; yet during the retreat of Buell's army northward to Louisville, Nashville was practically in a state of siege, for the enemy under Breckenridge hovered about it in great force, and, intent upon its capture, watched at all points for a favorable chance to attack. Hence, skirmishing was of daily occurrence. At La-vergne, on the 7th of October, Gens. Palmer and Miller attacked Anderson's camp, routing the rebel force and capturing some men, guns, stores, provisions and tents, the Seventy-eighth performing a conspicuous part, bearing off two commissioned officers of the Thirty-second Alabama and a number of privates. It was also engaged at Neeley's Bend, White Creek, Charlottesville and Franklin Pike, minor encounters, which resulted in favor of the Union arms. These were usually brought on by aggressive movements of the Northern forces for their own security, or by sallies into the country for supplies for the starving garrison.

"While besieged in this city," said a member of the command, "affairs wore a gloomy aspect. Shut out from the world, with no news for months from the army or from home, surrounded by a vindictive enemy resolutely determined to capture the capital, with the executive members of the Government, compelled to fight for every mouthful of food we ate, the condition of the garrison became every day more critical. Yet no one was discouraged, and all were determined to stand by the city, with full faith that, under the gallant Negley and Palmer, it would be successfully held. Our expectations were not disappointed, and on the morning of the 26th of October we saw, from our fortifications, the victorious legions of Rosecrans approaching the city."

The regiment remained at Nashville until December 12, when, with the army, it moved to a point six miles south of the city. Here Miller's brigade was assigned to the Eighth Division, commanded by Gen. Negley. On the 26th, the army entered upon an offensive campaign, and came up with the rebel army, under Bragg, at Stone River. Bragg's forces were drawn up a short distance out of Murfreesboro, in a line covering all the approaches to the town from the north, his right resting on Stone River. Finding that Bragg was disposed to give battle, Rosecrans pushed forward his columns, and on the morning of the 31st had his forces in hand, ready for the onset. McCook, with the divisions of Johnson, Jeff C. Davis and Sheridan on his right, reaching out to and cov-

ering the Franklin Pike: Thomas, with the divisions of Negley and Rousseau in the center; and Crittenden, with Palmer, Wood and Van Cleve on the left, resting on the river. At sunrise, Rosecrans had thought to cross the stream, and strike heavily the rebel right; but at that hour the rebel chieftain attacked the Union right. Trusting that McCook could hold him in check, and not realizing that the attack was a determined one and in concentrated force, Rosecrans was still intent upon carrying out his original plan of battle. But events soon convinced him that the attack on his right was in earnest. Bragg had massed his troops, and was making a desperate assault. Too weak to withstand the shock, Johnson, Davis and Sheridan were in turn forced to give way, losing largely in artillery. Negley stood next. The fighting on his front had already become desperate. "Pushing out," said an eye witness, "to the cedar forest, where Negley's gallant division was struggling against great odds, trusty Sheridan was met, bringing out his tried division in superb order. During all this period, Negley's two gallant brigades, under valiant old Stanley and brave John F. Miller, were holding their line against fearful odds. When the right broke, Negley had pushed in ahead of the right wing, and was driving the enemy. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Thirty-seventh Indiana, Twenty-first, Seventy-fourth, Eighteenth and Sixty-ninth Ohio, the famous Nineteenth Illinois and Eleventh Michigan, with Knell's, Marshall's, Shultz's and Bush's batteries, sustained one of the fiercest assaults of the day, and the enemy was dreadfully punished."

At nightfall, the right and center of the Northern army had been driven back, but new lines had been established, and occupying a good defensive position, the men of that army, without camp fires, lay down upon the snow clad ground, ready to resume the battle in the morning. The same evening, Bragg sent off to the rebel capital glowing bulletins of his victory, supposing that Rosecrans was so utterly broken that he would take to flight under cover of the darkness. In the morning, however, to his great astonishment, he found Rosecrans still stubbornly holding his ground and ready for battle.

It was New Year's Day, 1863, and neither party seemed disposed to strike. Rosecrans, still intent on his original plan, threw a portion of his troops to the right bank of the river for the purpose of turning the enemy's right and reaching Murfreesboro in his rear. Sharp demonstrations were made along the whole line, but nothing decisive was attempted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels suddenly burst upon Battery 6 (late Van Cleve's), in small divisions, on the other side of Stone River, and drove it pell-mell, with considerable loss, to this side. The enemy,

as usual, had massed his army, and advanced in great strength. Negley's Division, supported by that of Davis and St. Clair, Morton's pioneer battalion, was immediately sent forward to retrieve the disaster. A sanguinary conflict ensued, perhaps the most bitter of the whole battle. Both sides massed their batteries, and plied them with desperate energy. The infantry of either side displayed great valor, but Negley's unconquerable Eighth Division resolved to win. The fury of the conflict now threatened mutual annihilation, but Stanley and Miller, with their brigades, composed of the Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana regiments, before mentioned, charged simultaneously, and drove the enemy rapidly before them, capturing a battery and taking the flag of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, the Color-Sergeant being killed with a bayonet. The banner is the trophy of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania. The fire of our batteries exceeded in vigor even the cannonading of Wednesday. At about sunset, the whole rebel line receded, leaving about four hundred prisoners in our custody." The Seventy-eighth lost in this engagement 190 men in killed and wounded. Capt. William S. Jack, commanding the Butler County company (H), was mortally wounded, and died at Nashville February 5, 1863.

Murfreesboro being occupied by the Union forces on the 5th of January, the Seventy-eighth was assigned to provost duty. The army was soon after organized into three corps, viz., the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first, and Gens. Thomas McCook and Crittenden were respectively assigned to their command. By this re-organization, also, the Seventy-eighth Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade; Col. Miller, Second Division; Gen. Negley, of the Fourteenth Corps. The regiment was relieved from provost guard duty April 20, and about the middle of June Col. Miller was succeeded by Col. Sirwell as brigade commander, while Lieut. Col. Archibald Blakeley assumed command of the regiment.

As thus organized, the Army of the Cumberland began its summer campaign during the last days of June, 1863, and, proceeding slowly along the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad to Stevenson, Ala., it crossed the Tennessee at that point on the night of September 1, and, passing up on the south side of the river to a point opposite Bridgeport, a course was then taken across the Sand Mountain Range, where were encountered almost insurmountable obstacles in making the transit, the men frequently hauling the guns when the strength of the horses failed. Descending into Lookout Valley, the regiment, with Thomas' corps, pushed on over Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge into McLamores Cove, in the Valley of the Chickamauga. Negley's

it proceeded with a portion of Stevens' brigade to Logansville, and driving the enemy from its works captured all his shore batteries. The regiment lost, however, in this action, twenty killed and wounded, and Capt. Cline and fifteen men who were taken prisoners.

Early on the morning of June 16, the Union forces on James' Island moved forward to the assault of the Tower Fort, near Secessionville, a strong earthwork held by a large force, under the rebel Col. Lamar, and commanding the approaches to Charleston by the James Island causeway. After a severe contest, lasting nearly an hour, during which a number of the Highlander and Round Head regiments forced their way into the fort, a retreat was ordered. The narrow strip of land over which the troops advanced, was barely sufficient to deploy one regiment, and this was swept by the guns of the fort, and from the rifle-pits and defenses in the rear. Of the 421 officers and men of the regiment who went into the fight, one officer and eight enlisted men were killed, two officers and thirty men wounded, and six missing.

On the 4th of July, the regiment was ordered to Hilton Head; on the 13th, it returned to Beaufort, and soon after it proceeded on the ocean steamer *Merri-mae* to Newport News, Va. From that place it was moved by transports to Aquia Creek, and thence by rail to Fredericksburg, where the troops under Gen. Stevens from South Carolina, and those who had been operating in North Carolina under Gen. Burnside, were united, and placed under the command of Gen. Reno, were subsequently known as the Ninth Army Corps. Thereafter, until the close of the war, it formed part of the corps (Ninth) made famous under the command of Reno and Burnside. It participated in the second battle of Bull Run, during the last days of August, 1862, where it suffered heavy losses, and fought during the second day of battle under the command of Capt. James E. Cornelius of Company C, the field officers present all being disabled by wounds. During the rebel invasion of Maryland, which followed close upon the defeat of Pope in Virginia, the regiment proceeded thither, and fought the enemy at South Mountain and Antietam, losing in the two battles ten killed and thirty-two wounded. It was also present at the battle of Fredericksburg, fought in December, 1861.

When early in 1863 Gen. Burnside was placed in command of the department of the Ohio, two divisions of his corps were ordered to Kentucky with him, and this force included the Round Head regiment. Proceeding via Baltimore, Parkersburg and Cincinnati, this command reached Lexington, Ky., on the 28th of March. Subsequently the regiment was stationed at Camp Dick Robinson, Middleburg and Col-

umbia. Early in June of that year, however, the Ninth corps was ordered to the support of Gen. Grant's troops at Vicksburg, Miss., which point was reached via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

After the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment engaged in the movement under Gen. William T. Sherman against Jackson, Miss., losing considerable in killed and wounded, but many more as a result of exposure in that climate, and using the execrable water of the Big Black and Yazoo Rivers. From Vicksburg, the corps, then under the command of Gen. Parke, was ordered to East Tennessee. It reached Cincinnati by water transportation, and thence marched to Camp Nelson, where many men of the regiment were attacked with malarial fever; numbers of them died, and when the march was resumed toward Knoxville, September 25, 1863, one-fourth of those composing the regiment were left behind in hospital, while others who marched with the column were greatly enfeebled by diseases.

The Round Heads were actively engaged during the siege of Knoxville by the rebels under Longstreet, and on the 1st of January, 1864, while subsisting on less than two ears of corn a day per man, the entire regiment, with the exception of twenty-seven, re-enlisted, to the number of 366, for a second term of three years, and immediately started for home on a veteran furlough. The midwinter march over the Cumberland Mountains was very severe, many of the men being shoeless and without adequate clothing, no supply trains having reached Knoxville during the continuance of the siege. At Cincinnati, the regiment was paid, and on the 8th of January it reached Pittsburg, where the men were dismissed for thirty days.

The veterans rendezvoused as ordered at Pittsburg February 8, and with them came recruits sufficient to raise the combined strength of the command to 977 men. A few days later it proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and rejoined the Ninth Army Corps. Not deeming it necessary, however, to further recapitulate the movements of the regiment and corps during the final campaigns, we will only add in concluding this article, that the One Hundredth Regiment continued to perform well its part until the rebel armies laid down their arms. It was engaged in 1864-65 in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run, defense of Fort Steadman, and the final assault upon Petersburg. Soon after Lee's surrender, it marched to Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out of the service July 24, 1865. Following are the names of officers and enlisted men of the Round Heads in Butler County.

COMPANY C

Capt. James I. Cornhus, Aug. 31, 1861, wd. at Quantico, Va., Sept. 1, 1861; res. March 1, 1862, to go to V. R. C. pro to colonelcy; post mort. died in 1881.

Capt. David (Hicklow), Aug. 31, 1861, pro from Sergt. Maj. to 1st Lieut. November 1, 1861 to 1st Lieut. October 1, 1862; to Capt. March 1, 1862; commissioned Maj. Oct. 8, 1861, dis. Oct. 17, 1861.

Capt. Geo. W. Fisher, Aug. 13, 1861, pro to 1st Sergt. Nov. 1, 1861 to 2d Lieut. June 25, 1862; to Capt. Nov. 26, 1861; m. o. July 30, 1865.

1st Lieut. Philip S. Marton, Aug. 31, 1861, resignation Oct. 3, 1862.

1st Lieut. David W. Wells, Aug. 31, 1861, pro from 1st Sergt. to 2d Lieut. Oct. 3, 1862; to 1st Lieut. March 1, 1863; m. o. Oct. 18, 1861.

1st Lieut. Matthew Stewart, Aug. 31, 1861; pro. to Corp. Nov. 13, 1862; to Sergt. April 15, 1863; to 1st Sergt. June 28, 1864; to 1st Lieut. Nov. 30, 1864; m. o. July 21, 1865; vet.

Second Lieut. Isaac W. Cornhus, Aug. 31, 1861, pro from Sergt. Maj. March 1, 1862; died June 4 of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1862; buried at New Kent, C. H.

Second Lieut. Wm. Snidley, Aug. 31, 1861, pro. from Corp. to Sergt. Feb. 15, 1862; to 1st Sergt. Dec. 1, 1861; to 2d Lieut. May 12, 1862; m. o. July 21, 1865; vet.

1st Sergt. Joseph A. Craig, Dec. 29, 1861, pro to Corp. Feb. 1, 1862; to Sergt. Feb. May 12, 1862; m. o. July 21, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Henry W. Watson, Aug. 31, 1861, pro to Corp. May 1, 1862; to Sergt. Sept. 1, 1861; m. o. July 24, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Henry Brown, Aug. 31, 1861, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Sergt. Hiram Gill, e. Dec. 5, 1861; pro. from Corp. April 1, 1865; m. o. July 24, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Oliver Tenny, e. Aug. 31, 1861; pro. from Corp. May 12, 1865; m. o. July 21, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Hiram M. Kelly, e. Aug. 31, 1861; m. o. Aug. 30, 1864.

Sergt. Jno. P. Watson, Aug. 31, 1861, pro to Corp. Nov. 13, 1862; dis. March 29, 1865; vet.

Sergt. Phineas Bird, e. Aug. 31, 1861; m. o. Aug. 30, 1864.

Sergt. Enriched Brinkley, Aug. 31, 1861, pro to 1st Sergt. Nov. 1, 1861. He resounded and was killed at Spotsylvania, C. H., Va., May 31, 1862, while in command of his company.

Sergt. Samuel L. Moore, e. October 18, 1861; pro to Sergt. May 12, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 25, 1862; interred in Poplar Grove Cemetery, Div. A, Sec. 4, grave 180; vet.

Sergt. Jas. McCaskey, e. Aug. 31, 1861, killed at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862.

Sergt. Hugh Morrison, Aug. 31, 1861, pro to Sergt. May 12, 1864; to Sep. 27, 1862, for wounds.

Sergt. Wm. F. Monroe, Aug. 31, 1861.

Sergt. Addison Ireland, Aug. 31, 1861, pro to Sergt. Nov. 13, 1862; died February 3, 1863.

Corp. Wm. J. Bolick, e. Dec. 5, 1861; m. o. July 21, 1865; vet.

Corp. Robt. J. Brown, e. Dec. 5, 1861; m. o. July 24, 1865; vet.

Corp. Jno. C. Marshall, e. Aug. 31, 1861, m. o. July 21, 1865; vet.

Corp. Chas. Schwager, e. Feb. 9, 1861; pro. to Corp. April 1, 1865; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Corp. Andrew Leary, e. Aug. 31, 1861, pro to Corp. April 1, 1865; m. o. July 24, 1865; vet.

Corp. Jno. Glenn, e. Oct. 18, 1861; pro to Corp. April 1, 1865; m. o. June 24, 1865; vet.

Corp. Wm. W. McQuiston, e. Dec. 5, 1861; wd. at Spotsylvania, C. H., Va., pro. to Corp. April 1, 1865; m. o. July 24, 1865; vet.

Corp. Samuel F. Miller, e. Dec. 29, 1861; pro. to Corp. May 1, 1865; m. o. July 24, 1865; vet.

Corp. Samuel A. White, e. Dec. 28, 1861; to go to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1862; vet.

Corp. Joseph C. Craswell, Aug. 31, 1861, to go to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1862; vet.

Corp. Jno. C. Moore, e. Aug. 31, 1861; pro to Sergt. May 12, 1864; vet.

Corp. Fred Pettit, e. Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1864; interred in Poplar Grove Cemetery, Div. A, Sec. 4, grave 295.

Corp. John J. Hoge, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., March 13, 1865; vet.

Corp. Jacob Akers, Aug. 31, 1861, dis. for disab. Dec. 1, 1861.

Corp. Findley Brandon, e. Aug. 31, 1861; dis. for disab. Aug. 18, 1862.

Corp. Jno. S. Watson, e. Aug. 31, 1861; killed at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862.

RETIRES

Akin, Alex. W., e. Aug. 31, 1861; m. o. July 24, 1865; vet.

Auberry, Wm. P., e. March 23, 1864; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Akin, Jas. W., e. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Ashbaugh, Jas., e. March 1, 1865; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Akin, Erskine L., Aug. 31, 1861, m. o. Aug. 30, 1864.

Aiken, David S., e. Dec. 28, 1861; m. o. May 1, 1862.

Armstrong, Thos., e. Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Spotsylvania, C. H., Va., May 13, 1864.

Alexander, Jno., e. Dec. 28, 1863; died June 4 of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va. June 2, 1862.

Anderson, Wm. A., Dec. 1, 1861, to go to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1862; vet.

Baker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Baker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

Barker, Fred, e. March 1, 1862; m. o. July 24, 1865.

exchanged for Springfield rifles. Picket duty, camp guard brigade, regimental, company and squad drill and dress parade were of almost daily occurrence for the next six months.

About the only thing to relieve the monotony was an occasional change of camp.

From Camp Sprague the regiment moved to Camp Lincoln, on Meridian Hill. Then to Camp Holt, on the east bank of Rock Creek, and finally to the village of Tenallytown, in the District of Columbia, where it went into winter quarters. Part of the duty was imaginary picketing along the river and Rockville roads, and at one time a night march on the chain bridge of the Potomac to prevent the enemy from crossing.

During the late fall and early winter of 1861, many of the company were stricken with typhoid fever, and several died. William H. Norris, Lewis Knees and Robert Thornberg found graves in the District of Columbia.

One night in January, 1862, Lysander Robb, a private soldier of the company, was killed under very singular circumstances. He was on camp guard duty about one hundred yards distant from the tents of Company D, One Hundred and Second Regiment. Two men of that company (Gavin and Young) got into a quarrel. Gavin discharged his musket in Young's face, killing him instantly. That musket ball traveled the intervening space, struck Robb and lodged in his heart. The author of this double tragedy was tried by court-martial, acquitted, served his term and was honorably discharged. His plea as to killing Young was self-defense, and as to Robb, that it was accidental.

At this time, the One Hundred and Second belonged to Peck's brigade, Buell's division, and was reviewed on several occasions by Gen. McClellan, President Lincoln and Cabinet.

About the 1st of March, 1862, Gen. McClellan gave the command "On to Richmond," and his army crossed the Potomac, marched up the hill in direction of Manassas Junction; then marched down again and back to camp without seeing the enemy.

The orders were to carry sixty rounds of ammunition on the person and forty rounds in the wagons for each man. By some misunderstanding, the men were compelled to carry 100 rounds on their persons, while the mules hauled the empty ammunition train. While on the Virginia side of the Potomac, a heavy rain set in, and the troops, without tents or shelter, were initiated into some of the hardships of campaigning. About the last of March, moved down to Georgetown, embarked on an old Fall River steamboat, called State of Maine, anchored in the Potomac until McClellan's grand army, with artillery and trains, was

all on board transports; then steamed down the Potomac, out into Chesapeake Bay, and the next morning were at Fortress Monroe, landed, marched out three miles in the direction of Newport News, encamped, and called it Camp Smith. We then belonged to Peck's brigade, Couch's division, Key's corps.

Took up the line of march for Yorktown, and were on the extreme left flank. Came to the Warwick River, near Warwick Court House. Company H did picket duty on the Warwick, near where it joins the James River.

William Kennedy and William Martin hailed the enemy on the opposite shore, and were invited to cross. They made a raft of boards, crossed the river, were made prisoners of war, and afterward paroled.

The rebel gunboat Teazer occasionally ran up to the mouth of the Warwick, and sheltered the pickets.

When the enemy evacuated Yorktown, we joined in the pursuit, crossed the Warwick at Lee's Mills, and on the 2d of May marched to Ebenezer Church, and rested until morning. On the 3d, resumed the march in the midst of a heavy rain, reached Williamsburg at 3 P. M., and went in on the right to support Hooker's brigade. We advanced to a point within about six hundred feet of a large rebel earthwork, called Fort McGruder, but were concealed by a dense forest. We were so close, that when the guns on the fort opened fire on Hooker's troops, one of our Lieutenants stood behind a big tree, shouting: "Give it to them, boys!" thinking all the while it was our own artillery. A few moments later, and we were undeceived when the same guns opened upon us. The regiment lost three killed and thirty-eight wounded.

Among the wounded was John Davis, of Company H, severely in the shoulder.

We joined in the pursuit of the enemy as they fell back up the peninsula, crossed the Chickahominy River at Bottom's Bridge, and took up a position on the left of the "Seven Pines." On the 31st of May, the enemy attacked us at 1 o'clock P. M. The One Hundred and Second supported Miller's battery until Casey's division was completely routed and driven back.

Then Gen. Peck in person led the regiment to stay the tide of advancing rebels. Gen. Keys and Gen. Kearney were both in our front.

After marching a couple of hundred yards by the right flank, double quick, came to a front and charged the enemy. Gen. Peck shouted: "Go in, One Hundred and Second!" and Col. Rowley: "Go in, my old Thirtieth and Andy Cullen's One Hundred and Second!"

We stopped the enemy's advance until Miller got his battery off, and were flanked and compelled to fall back. In less than twenty minutes, Company H lost

three killed and twenty wounded out of fifty-five men present for duty. J. G. Reddick, John Cross and S. H. Meyers were killed; Brown, Shira, Stoops, Young and Noel were severely wounded.

Went into camp on the battle-field, and did picket duty in White Oak Swamp, amidst malaria and the stench of dead horses and men. Remained there until the commencement of the "seven days' battle." We occupied an intrenched picket line on the left flank while the battle of Gaines' Mill was in progress, and about daylight one morning had a severe engagement with the enemy, in which they were repulsed.

Led the advance during McClellan's change of base, and were the first to reach the James River. We then marched back to the front, and took part in the battle of "Malvern Hills."

Then fell back to Harrison's Landing, and remained over a month in camp during the hottest part of the summer of 1862. We then marched to Yorktown, crossing the Chickahominy near Charles City Court House. We spent a week dismantling the rebel forts around Yorktown. Then we embarked on steamer City of Vienna; sailed out of York River into the Chesapeake, and up the Potomac to Alexandria; landed, marched out to Centreville and supported Pope's troops at the battle of Chantilly.

We were now in Howe's brigade and Couch's division, detached from the Fourth Corps.

Returned to the Potomac, crossed at the Georgetown aqueduct and encamped at the village of Potomac Falls. Then marched toward Harper's Ferry to the relief of Col. Miles' troops, but counter-marched when found Miles had surrendered to Jackson, and arrived on the battle-field of Antietam at dark. We occupied the front line the next day, but there was no fighting, and at night Lee escaped across the Potomac. Went up to Williamsport and drove a rebel force across the Potomac.

When Stewart's cavalry raided Maryland and Pennsylvania, Howe's brigade was sent on a "wild goose's chase" after them. We marched up the river as far as Hancock, and for several weeks did patrol duty along the river, but could not catch the rebel cavalry. Rejoined the main body of the army, crossed the Potomac at Berlin and marched to New Baltimore, near Warrenton, where McClellan was superseded by Gen. Burnside.

We then marched down to Stafford Court House, near Fredericksburg, and did guard duty to Aquia Creek Landing for one week, during which time we built commodious winter quarters, expecting to stay there all winter. On Saturday evening, got orders to rejoin the brigade the next morning, and to leave our elegant winter quarters for the benefit of the New York Regiment who were to relieve us. About the

time the regiment got into line, fires began to break out among the shanties, and soon the whole city of shanties was in flames, and the New York boys were left to carry boards, etc., as we did, and build quarters for themselves.

We crossed the Rappahannock in Franklin's grand division, Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, Newton's division and Wheaton's brigade.

During the battle of Fredericksburg, we were under heavy artillery fire, but not actively engaged. We then went into winter quarters near Falmouth, and did picket duty on the Rappahannock during some very cold and rough weather. We took part in the trials and tribulations of "Burnside's mud march."

Gen. Hooker superseded Burnside.

When the main body of the army marched up the north bank of the Rappahannock and made the advance on Chancellorsville, the Sixth Corps crossed at Fredericksburg and assaulted "Mary's Heights" and the famous stone wall, where Tyler's brigade of "nine months' men" met with such a terrible repulse the December before. We carried the heights and pursued the rebels five miles in the direction of Chancellorsville. When at Salem Church, they met reinforcements from Lee's army, and a terrific battle took place, lasting from 3 P. M. until nightfall, during which time the enemy were heavily re-enforced. Rested on our arms that night and the next morning, the enemy began to maneuver for position. They had retaken Fredericksburg in our rear, and held the river there. They also held the river between us and the army of Hooker.

The Sixth Corps was formed in the shape of a horseshoe, with the right and left resting on the river. The One Hundred and Second occupied the toe of the shoe, as it were. During the day, there was severe fighting on the flanks, but the enemy were repulsed. As soon as darkness covered the scene, a retreat was commenced. We were ordered to hold our position to the last extremity in order to allow the artillery and trains to get away.

At 11 P. M., finding the enemy had very nearly surrounded us in strong force, the Colonel ordered us to retreat, and the enemy opened fire at once. All went well until we reached an almost impenetrable forest, through which a narrow road led to the river. Then it became necessary to break ranks, and, every man for himself, make his own way to the river. Nearly half the regiment lost their way, and reached the river too low down and were captured, taken to Richmond, and soon after paroled.

In this battle, Smith, Trimble and Randolph were killed, and quite a large number of Company H wounded. The remainder of the regiment reached the bridge, crossed over, moved down to camp, near

Falmouth, and remained there until Lee started on his tour of invasion to Pennsylvania. Then the Sixth Corps crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and threatened Lee's rear. After several skirmishes, recrossed the river, and took up the line of march to head Lee off from crossing the Potomac. We forded that river at Edworll's Ferry, and started on a forced march to Manchester. While marching on the National pike, leading from Wheeling to Baltimore, were going at the rate of a mile every fourteen minutes, marching in ranks, and carrying from sixty to eighty pounds weight. When the Sixth Corps started for Gettysburg, the One Hundred and Second was detailed to guard the trains and reserve artillery, and were not at that great battle. We prevented Stewart's cavalry from taking Westminster and the wagon trains.

Rejoined the army in pursuit of the rebels to Williamsport. Had a skirmish with the enemy at Funks-town.

After Lee escaped across the Potomac, marched down that river, crossed over at Berlin, marched to near Warrenton and encamped until September. The Sixth Corps then moved down to Rappahannock Station, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, attacked a relief brigade in their fortifications and captured them, crossed the Rappahannock, and encamped near Brandy Station, on same railroad.

When Lee attempted to flank the Army of the Potomac under Meade, and get between him and Washington, the One Hundred and Second did some hard marching. Then, in December, 1863, recrossed the Rappahannock, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and took part in Meade's "Mine Run" campaign. Retreated across the Rapidan, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station.

On the 31st of December, 1863, it rained all day and all night.

Many of the boys, at the hands of kind friends at home, received express packages containing good fat turkeys and other luxuries to garnish the humble camp-tables on New Year's Day. About 11 o'clock that night the order came to pack up, fall in and march to the station through darkness, mud and rain; were loaded on platform cars and started for Washington. Got there about noon of the 1st of January, 1864, and were almost frozen. In the evening, were shipped in box cars by way of Baltimore to Harper's Ferry, and suffered terribly from the cold. Marched out to Halltown, and went into camp in eight inches of snow and thermometer below zero. Went into winter quarters. In January, 1864, enough of Company H had re-enlisted to make it a veteran organization, and we got a thirty-day furlough. At the expiration of that time, we went back to Halltown. Found the

other eleven companies of the One Hundred and Second re-enlisting, and soon thereafter the regiment became a veteran organization entitled to a thirty-day furlough, and with the regiment Company H came home, making a second leave of absence for us.

Rejoined the army at Brandy Station on the evening of the 3d of May. On the morning of the 4th, started on the "Wilderness campaign," and crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford.

We were now in Wheaton's brigade, Getty's division, Sedgwick's corps.

On the morning of the 5th, resumed the march, and at 2 P. M. reached Gordonsville Plank Road, and were attacked by Longstreet's skirmish line. The engagement soon became general, and continued until night set in. Company H lost about thirty killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 6th, the fight was renewed, and raged all day. Company H lost two killed and several wounded.

The 7th was a day of rest. Were out on the right rear on picket duty. That night, started to flank Lee's army.

On the evening of the 8th of May, reached Spottsylvania. On the skirmish line, on the 9th, Gen. Sedgwick killed, and Gen. Wright succeeded him in command of the Sixth Corps.

On May 12, supported Hancock's brilliant charge, and spent the day fighting, losing heavily in killed and wounded. On the 17th, charged the enemy and captured the first line of works. Flanking movement by the left resumed.

The army had been largely re-enforced by heavy artillery regiments not initiated, and many were the laughable incidents that occurred. A stalwart Vermonter, having got separated from his command, was heard to inquire for "Company K of the Sixth Corps." There was always a rivalry between the Pennsylvania and New England troops, and many jokes were cracked at the expense of the down-east Yankees.

The enemy were next encountered at the crossing of the North Anna River. The rebel position at Sexton's Junction being too strong to carry by assault, another flank movement began, and ended at Cold Harbor, where, on the 3d of June, the One Hundred and Second took part in an assault, and carried the enemies first line of works.

Company H lost two killed and eight wounded. Were constantly engaged in skirmishing until the great flank movement was made from Cold Harbor to Petersburg. Crossed the Chickahominy at Long's Bridge and the James River at Powhatan Point on a ponton bridge half a mile in length. Arrived at Petersburg on the evening of the 17th of June, and on the 18th assaulted the works, and advanced our

- Hawk, Isaac A., m. Feb. 18, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Irwin, James, m. Aug. 30, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- Johnston, James, m. Aug. 29, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862; vet.
- Kaylor, Isaac, m. Feb. 18, 1861; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Kirk, Elias, m. Aug. 29, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., Sept. 9, 1862.
- Katy, Alex., m. Sept. 2, 1861; died from wound received, Vanderhilt, Md., 1862.
- Kloss, Lewis, m. Aug. 29, 1861; died at Falmouth, D. C., Dec. 14, 1861.
- Lavery, Joseph, m. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 5, 1862; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- Love, Robert, m. Feb. 9, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Low, James M., m. Feb. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Lewis, Robert O., m. Feb. 18, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Lester, Geo. W., m. Apr. 29, 1862; wd. at Salem Heights, Va., May 5, 1862; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862; dis. by contract, Oct. 16, 1862.
- Lavery, Benj. A., m. Aug. 24, 1861; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862; to V. R. C. Jan. 10, 1865; vet.
- Miller, John, m. Sept. 2, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- Martin, James D., m. Aug. 29, 1861; resignation wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862; absent at m. c. having seen G. to Invalid Corps, dis. in June, 1865.
- Moser, Walter L., m. Feb. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Meads, Samuel P., m. Feb. 16, 1861; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Mahood, Alex., m. Feb. 18, 1861; wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Martin, David, m. April 9, 1861; wd. at Fishers' Hill, Va., Sept. 11, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Miller, George, m. Feb. 16, 1861; wd. at Fishers' Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Murfield, John S., m. Feb. 18, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Miller, Alfred, m. Feb. 18, 1861; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; absent at m. c. was dis. from G. 1865.
- Mathews, Orrin H., m. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert. May 26, 1865; vet.
- Mahood, James C., m. Sept. 6, 1861; wd. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; dis. by general order June 29, 1865.
- Martin, Wm., m. Aug. 29, 1861; captured at Warwick, Va., April 11, 1862; dis. by special order May 23, 1862.
- Myers, Samuel, m. Sept. 2, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., June 16, at wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
- Mathews, N. H., m. Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Mayes, Rinaldo L., m. Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., May 5, 1862.
- Myers, James H., m. Aug. 16, 1861; dis. Aug. 4, 1864; vet.
- M'Allen, Daniel, m. Feb. 18, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- M'Allen, Thomas, m. March 1, 1865; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- M'Kinney, T. W., m. Aug. 16, 1861; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- M'Collum, Andrew, m. Sept. 2, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- M'Callough, J. M., m. Feb. 5, 1864; wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 21, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- M'Naughton, J. W., m. Feb. 27, 1864; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862; dis. by general order July 24, 1865.
- M'One, Alex., m. drafted; dis. Feb. 7, returned April 21, 1865; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- M'Kissick, Josiah, m. Aug. 20, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. Sept. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
- M'Gill, John, m. Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862.
- Noel, Wm. J., m. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Norris, Wm. H., m. Aug. 29, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1862.
- Osenbaugh, John R., m. Feb. 24, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried in nat. cem., Lot 14.
- Orr, John P., m. March 2, 1864; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1865.
- Parker, Wm. H., m. Feb. 11, 1864; wd. June 18, 1861; absent in hospital at m. c.
- Potts, Robert, m. Feb. 5, 1864; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Petit, Daniel, m. April 9, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862.
- Porter, Andrew J., m. Sept. 2, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 1864; of wounds received in action.
- Park, Wm. H., m. Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Riley, Robert, m. Aug. 21, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- Regin, Hamilton P., m. Aug. 29, 1861; absent with contract m. c. 1865.
- Riggs, Matthew, m. Sept. 29, 1861; drafted, deserted Sept. 30, 1861; returned March 28, 1865; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Reno, John G., m. Aug. 20, 1861; dis. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Reddick, Jos. G., m. Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
- Robb, Franklin, m. Aug. 20, 1861; dis. Aug. 19, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
- Robb, Lysander, m. Sept. 2, 1861; killed accidentally at Tenallytown, D. C., Jan. 28, 1862.
- Ross, Isaac N., m. Aug. 16, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862.
- Reid, Samuel R., m. Feb. 1, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried in nat. cem., Lot 17.
- Rea, John K., m. Feb. 8, 1864; died at Alexandria, Dec. 1, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Rampold, John H., m. Aug. 29, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 5, 1862.
- Scott, Thomas, m. Aug. 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- Shir, David, m. Sept. 2, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- Shryock, Wm. R., m. Feb. 22, 1864; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Smith, Wm. A., m. April 9, 1864; wd. at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 21, 1864; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Simony, John, m. Feb. 18, 1864; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Shay, John, m. July 18, 1864; drafted, m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Smithson, David, m. June 14, 1864; drafted; deserted June 28, 1864; returned May 27, 1865; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Strope, Wm., m. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Seaton, Herman, m. Aug. 29, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert. Sept. 23, 1862.
- Shir, John, m. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. on Surg. cert. Dec. 1, 1865.
- Steel, Amos, m. Aug. 29, 1861; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; dis. Sept. 3, 1864, expiration of term.
- Shorts, Cornelius, m. Feb. 6, 1864; wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; dis. on Surg. cert. Aug. 10, 1865.
- Spence, Robert, m. Aug. 29, 1861; dis. on Surg. cert. Dec. 13, 1861.
- Smith, David, m. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 5, 1862.
- Storey, James H., m. Feb. 18, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Shakely, Sol. W., m. Feb. 18, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove, nat. cem., Div. D, Sec. C, grave 38.
- Shakely, Fredk. K., m. Feb. 16, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Stewart, Jos. W., m. Aug. 29, 1861; died at Chickahominy, Va., June 7, 1862.
- Smith, Robert O., m. Feb. 21, 1861; proc. to 2d Light Battery B Two Hundred and Twelfth Regiment V. A., Sept. 14, 1864.
- Smith, Jacob, m. Feb. 8, 1865; sub. not on m. roll.
- Thompson, W. P., m. Feb. 2, 1861; dis. on Surg. cert. April 21, 1863.
- Taylor, James L., m. Feb. 16, 1861; Jan. 16, 1862; for wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
- Thornton, R. L., m. Aug. 29, 1861; died at Tenallytown, D. C., Nov. 27, 1861.
- Thompson, James, m. Sept. 2, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., June 4, 1862; bu. in Military Asylum Cem.
- Trindle, Samuel, m. Aug. 29, 1861; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 5, 1862.
- Thorn, Wm., m. Feb. 16, 1864; died April 13, 1864; bu. in Allegheny Cem.
- Wally, Alex. C., m. Sept. 2, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865; vet.
- Wiles, Adam, m. Feb. 18, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 28, 1865.
- Wade, Nelson, m. Feb. 18, 1861; dis. Aug. 28, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
- White, John M., m. Sept. 2, 1861; dis. Sept. 18, 1862, for wounds received in action.
- Wally, James S., m. Sept. 2, 1861; dis. Sept. 3, 1864; exp. of term.
- Wasson, W. H. H., m. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; and at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; proc. to First Light Battery B Two Hundred and Twelfth Regiment V. A., Sept. 14, 1864; was dis. at Fort Ethem Allen, Va., June 15, 1865.
- Weller, Jacob, m. Feb. 9, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1862.
- Wiles, Fredk. K., m. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; vet.
- Young, Watson J., m. Aug. 29, 1861; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dis. Sept. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT

The men comprising this regiment were recruited, chiefly, in the counties of Armstrong, Allegheny, Butler, Clarion and Indiana. Recruiting was commenced early in the autumn of 1861, but the ranks of the command were not filled until in January, 1862. Meanwhile, those of the various companies who had joined early, and were stationed at Camp Orr, the regimental rendezvous, near Kittanning, suffered many hardships by reason of the failure of

the proper authorities to furnish adequate supplies of clothing, camp and garrison equipage. However, in response to an appeal for supplies, the members of the First Lutheran Church of Pittsburgh, and many people in the county surrounding the camp, sent in generous contributions promptly, and the conditions of the volunteers were made more cheerful.

On the 24th of February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Harrisburg, where the following field officers were chosen: Theodore F. Lehmann, Colonel; Wilson C. Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel; and Audley W. Gazzam, Major. It was soon afterward ordered to Washington, D. C., where, upon its arrival, it was assigned to a brigade in Gen. Casey's Division. With McClellan's army it was transferred to the Virginia Peninsula during the spring of 1862, and participated in the arduous, yet disastrous campaign which followed. As part of Keim's brigade, Casey's division, Keyes' corps, it was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, and captured one of the enemy's flags. Moving forward after the Williamsburg fight, Casey's division, in advance of the army, the Chickahominy was crossed, the field of Fair Oaks reached, where, on the 31st of May, it became hotly engaged. Describing the performances of the One Hundred and Third in the battle of Fair Oaks, Bates says:

"A portion of the One Hundred and Third had been posted on the picket line on the previous day, and in the skirmishing which ensued had one killed and several wounded. As soon as it became evident that the enemy was present in force, the main body of the regiment was ordered forward by Gen. Casey, to the support of the pickets, and directed to report at a picket station to the right of the Richmond road, where further orders would be received. On arriving at the designated point, Maj. Gazzam, failing to receive orders, posted his men in rear of the clearing, back of and to the right of the station, behind a ditch partially filled with water, with the exception of Companies B and G, which were directed to take position, under command of Capt. George W. Gillespie, to the left of the road. Learning that the enemy's sharpshooters were felling the trees in Gillespie's front, he ordered that office to advance and clear them. This order was gallantly executed, and only when overpowered by numbers, and after having suffered severe loss, did Capt. Gillespie fall back to the main line.

"While forming these companies on the left of his command, Maj. Gazzam was thrown from his horse and stunned by the falling of a tree crushed by a cannon ball. Recovering himself, he regained his position in line, when a volley from the enemy advancing in its front, was received, and the flag staff severed. It was now discovered that the enemy was advancing on the right. Lieut. Schott was ordered

to half wheel his company and protect that flank; but the enemy was coming also on the left, and was being re-enforced in front. Seeing that with his small force unsupported, it was impossible to hold his ground longer, Maj. Gazzam gave the order to fall back slowly. Retiring through the woods, it came to a stand on a small cross-road, and poured in a steady fire; but, in heavy force, the enemy continued to press forward, his battle flags plainly visible on front and flank. To add to the horrors of its situation, the Union guns, posted in the earthworks, opened fire, and, in seeking to get the range of the enemy, threw their shot and shell full upon its ranks, doing fearful execution. Maj. Gazzam, seeing that his men, between two fires, were fast falling, endeavored to lead back the rear rank remaining, in order; but as fast as formed they were picked off, and, yielding to a stern necessity, he was obliged to allow them to retire as best they could through the slashings.

"On reaching the line, a portion of the men were rallied to dispute the enemy's passage to the right of the road, in front of the fortifications, and others joined the Ninety-second New York. Late in the day, those of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, who were fit for duty, were placed in rifle-pits to the left of the road, where they remained until nightfall. The colors came near falling into the enemy's hands, the color guard being nearly all either killed or wounded. They were finally given to Capt. McDowell, who brought them off the field. The loss in the engagement was eighty-four killed and wounded. Among the killed were Capt. George Gillespie and Lieut. George D. Schott."

After this battle, the brigade was stationed at White Oak Swamp, on the extreme left of the Union army, where, exposed to the heats of summer by day and the miasma of the swamp by night, without blankets and but half clothed, it was held to serve duty. Many became sick, and so much was the command reduced that it was difficult, at times, to find men well enough to perform picket service. It finally participated in the seven days' fight, and fought its last battle in Virginia at Malvern Hill July 1, 1862. During the following night, the army commenced retreating to Harrison's Landing, Wessell's brigade (Gen. W. H. Wessell having succeeded to the command of the brigade upon the death of Gen. Keim), covering the retreat and repelling frequent attacks of rebel cavalry. On the 4th, it was reviewed by the Commanding General, who was received with enthusiastic cheers by all, save Casey's division, which remained silent as he passed, having no heart to cheer the man who had most unjustly heaped reproaches upon it for its part in the battle of Fair Oaks.

During the Peninsular campaign, the regiment had lost, by casualties and sickness, nearly half its original strength. When McClellan's army was ordered to join Pope upon the Rapidan, Wessell's brigade was included; but, when about to depart, the order including it was countermanded, and it was directed to embark upon transports and proceed to Norfolk, whereby it was separated from the Army of the Potomac, never again to rejoin it. Arriving at Norfolk, it was hastened forward by rail to Suffolk, in expectation of meeting the enemy; but the latter, learning that the Union forces had been re-enforced, deemed it prudent not to attack. In fortifying and making occasional expeditions to Franklin, the time was passed, until December 5, when the brigade (Wessell's), marched to the Chowan River, and thence embarking in transports proceeded to join Gen. Foster's forces in North Carolina. At Kingston, the regiment forced a passage through a swamp considered impassable, and assaulted and carried the enemy's work—capturing, besides, an entire North Carolina regiment of rebels.

Returning to the vicinity of New Berne after this battle, the winter was passed in pleasant quarters. During April, 1863, the regiment assisted to raise the siege of Washington, N. C., and afterward, with the brigade, now under command of Col. Lehmann, proceeded to Plymouth, N. C. The work of fortifying the town was at once commenced. The timber surrounding it was cut away to a distance of 1,200 yards, and alterations deemed necessary made in the works. The only avenue of supply was by water. To keep this open one company from each regiment, or five in all, was sent to Roanoke Island, in Albemarle Sound, and stationed in strong works which had been captured by Gen. Burnside in 1862. On account of the low grounds, extending for many miles around Plymouth, the continuation of the Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia, the avenues of approach by land were few, most of them next to impassable. These were all held by the enemy, and at Williams town, some distance above, on the Roanoke River, he had a considerable force, and two miles higher up, at Rainbow Bluff, had erected a fort which commanded the river and effectually prevented the Union gun boats from ascending farther. At Tarboro, within supporting distance, a division of the rebel army was posted under Gen. Pickett. The enemy had also been busy constructing a ram, the Albemarle, on the Upper Roanoke, with which he threatened the destruction of the fleet in front of Plymouth, and, as a consequence, the capture of the garrison.

"Frequent rumors had reached the headquarters of Gen. Wessell's of the readiness of the ram to move, accompanied by a powerful land force. The Union

force at Plymouth at this time consisted of about seventeen hundred men of Wessell's brigade, of whom at least six hundred were in hospital or sick in camp, 120 men of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, 200 men of the Fourth New York Battery and one company of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. In March, a deserter from the enemy, a carpenter who had worked on the Albemarle, reported the guns on board and the craft ready to sail. He also reported a large land force in readiness to make an attack upon Plymouth simultaneously with the attack of the ram on the fleet. This was reported to Gen. Peck, in command of the department, and to Gen. Butler, in command of the army, with a request for re-enforcements, but the messages were lightly received, and no aid sent.

"On the 17th of April, the land force and the rams were both reported in motion, and a troop of cavalry sent out to reconnoiter, returned, confirming the report. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an outer fort, about two miles above the main works, was attacked by the enemy's land forces. This fort was held by a detachment of the Eighty-fifth New York, which made a stubborn defense, and the enemy was driven off. On the following morning, the attack was renewed. The enemy determined to capture the work, but was again repulsed with great slaughter. During the succeeding night, a redoubt three-fourths of a mile in advance of the line of fortifications of Plymouth, was attacked under cover of darkness, and fell into his hands, and its guns at daylight were turned upon Fort Williams, the main fort below. During the day, these were silenced by the thirty-two pounders at Fort Williams. This work had been mainly constructed by Company A of the One Hundred and Third, under Capt. Alexander, and was at this time occupied by that company and a company of the Second Massachusetts Artillery.

"As yet, the ram had not made its appearance, though it was reported to be lying five miles above on the river. Preparations had been made by the fort to give it a warm reception when it should make its appearance, but at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th it succeeded in running past the fort without discovery, and escaped without receiving a shot. It immediately attacked the Southfield, a large steamer, which was sunk. Lieutenant Commander Flusser, of the Miami, was killed by the rebounding of a shell which he had fired at the ram, and the gunboat Bombshell was sunk at the wharf. The force in the fort was now exposed to attack by the land force from front and flank and from the ram in the rear. Immediately throwing up a breastwork near the river, the garrison fought on the entire day, though against hope, as the place was being invested by a force of 15,000 men, under Gen. Hoke.

" Before daylight on Wednesday, the 20th, the enemy succeeded in working his way through the swamp below Plymouth, and proceeding along the river bank, protected by the rain, threw a large detachment into the town. The troops stationed on that side found themselves surrounded and assailed from a quarter in which they had anticipated protection from the gunboats. They were compelled to fall back; but Col. Lehmann, unaware of the force of the enemy occupying the town, taking the One Hundred and Third, which had held the center, advanced at daylight with the intention of re-taking it. He soon discovered his mistake, and returned to the fort. In the meantime, the Sixteenth Connecticut and One Hundred and First Pennsylvania had been compelled to surrender. The enemy finding that the fort could not be carried by assault, opened with his artillery upon it, the shells falling at a fearful rate among the men, and his riflemen picking off the gunners. While the ammunition lasted, the guns of the fort were able to keep the rebel artillery at bay; but that soon became exhausted. There was then but one alternative, and at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th of April, 1864, the remaining forces surrendered.

"Of the One Hundred and Third Regiment there were at the time of the surrender about four hundred, rank and file, many of whom had been enlisted since the organization of the regiment. One company was on duty at Roanoke Island, and a few men absent in hospital and on furlough. The officers were immediately separated from the men, not again to be united, the latter being sent to Andersonville, to starve and die by scores, the former to Macon, Ga., and subsequently those of this highest grade, including Col. Lehman, to Charleston, S. C., where they were placed under fire of the powerful Union batteries, then engaged in bombarding the city. The wounded, of whom there were thirty-five, were left with the Surgeon at Plymouth, in the hands of the enemy. Of the men who entered Andersonville Prison, one hundred and thirty-two died while in confinement there. Many died in the prisons to which they were subsequently removed, and while on their way to and at Camp Parole at Annapolis, and many more after lingering sickness. When the regiment was mustered into the service, there were twenty-two men upward of six feet in height, of whom not one was present at the final muster out.

“The officers of the regiment, after their release from confinement at Charleston, were paroled and returned to duty. Col. Lehmann resuming command of the district of the Albemarle. The company, which had not been included in the surrender, with the few men who were absent at the time, in all about eighty, were still on duty in the district, and was

known as the One Hundred and Third Regiment. In the months of March and April, 1865, eight new companies, fully organized and officered, were assigned to the regiment. But as some of the officers of the original companies were on duty, these new companies, though serving as part of the regiment, were reported as unassigned men. The command was finally mustered out of the service, at New Berne, N. C., on the 25th of June, 1865, but eighty one of the original men being then present."

Following are the names, etc., of those from Butler County who served in the regiment.

COMPANY IS:

Capt Geo W. Childs, Co. Sept. 1, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks.
A. A. recruitment from Co. 2nd Mass. Place.
Capt Joseph R. Childs, Co. Sept. 1, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, resigned
Feb. 1, 1862.
Capt John L. Cook, Sept. 1, 1861, present at Ft. Fisher, Tex., 1862.
Capt Joseph C. Cook, Sept. 1, 1861, present at Ft. Fisher, Tex., 1862.
Sergeant R. M. Crockett, Co. Sept. 1, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, at
Capt John S. Cullen, Co. Aug. 18, 1861, present at Plymouth, N. C., April, '62.
Sergeant John C. Cullen, Co. 1861.
Capt Saml. C. Curran, Co. N. C., present at Plymouth, N. C., general
order, May, 1862.
Comdr. H. C. Cuthbert, Co. Sept. 1, 1861, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April,
1862, died at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1862, grave #317.
Capt Thos. M. Cuthbert, Co. Sept. 1, 1861, and June, 1862, at White Oak Swamp.
Capt Thos. Hays, Co. Sept. 1, 1861, to Ft. Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

194-15344

[illegible]

Weller, Henry, m. Dec. 7, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., March 29, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem.

Wallace, Thos., m. Dec. 7, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., in July, 1862; burial record Aug. 4, 1862; buried in O. Poplar Grove nat. cem. 175; resting Va. Dec. 1, 1861; grave 285.

Wallace, Seth, m. Dec. 7, 1861; died at Chesapeake Hospital, Va., Oct. 18, 1862; Wick, Richard, m. Dec. 7, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864; grave 6808.

Wilson, Jno., m. Dec. 7, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 10, 1864.

Ziegler, Andrew, m. Dec. 7, 1861; dis. date unknown.

COMPANY I

Capt. Wilson C. Maxwell, e. Dec. 16, 1861; pro. to Lieut. Col. March 1, 1862; Capt. Wm. Fielding, e. Dec. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st Lieut. March 1, 1862; dis. Jan. 14, 1862.

First Lieut. Wm. C. McManis, e. Dec. 16, 1861; pro. to 1st Lieut. March 1, 1862; resigned April 11, 1862.

First Lieut. Wm. H. Keister, e. Jan. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st Lieut. June 29, 1862; m. o. June 25, 1862.

Second Lieut. Geo. K. M. Crawford, e. Dec. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st Sergt. June 29, 1862; resigned July 15, 1862.

First Sergt. Jackson McCoy, e. Dec. 16, 1861; comm. signed 2d Lieut. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

Sergt. Michael Duffy, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

Sergt. Wm. McTear, e. Dec. 16, 1861; prisoner from April 29 to Nov. 2, 1864; dis. June 21, 1862; vet.

Sergt. Jno. S. Hadd, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. June 21, 1862; vet.

Sergt. Jno. C. Appleton, e. Dec. 16, 1861; pro. to Sergt. Maj.

Sergt. James McKinn, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Sergt. Wm. Forman, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; vet.

Sergt. Jacob L. Keister, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 27, 1862; vet.

Corp. Jno. Kelly, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

Corp. Andrew C. McCoy, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; absent sick at m. o.; vet.

Corp. David McCoy, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Corp. Alphons Walker, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Corp. John McLaughlin, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Corp. David S. Ramsey, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Corp. James Ranges, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 5, 1865; vet.

Corp. Hiram Donahoe, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., January 1865; vet.

Corp. Jas. Harpree, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 5, 1865; vet.

Corp. A. G. C. Johnston, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 1, 1864; grave 2880; vet.

Corp. Jno. B. Porter, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., June 24, 1862; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

Mus. Geo. McTear, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

Mus. Oliver P. Harris, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 6, 1864; vet.

PRIVATES

Bell, Patton, e. Feb. 29, 1861; m. o. June 25, 1862.

Bell, Patton, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Blakely, Jos., e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; absent at m. o.

Boringer, Samuel, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 14, 1864; interred in nat. cem. New Berne, Plot 7, grave 126.

Crawford, Arthur, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; vet.

Collingswood, Jas., e. Dec. 16, 1861; killed at Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Cochran, Chas., e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 4, 1864; grave 4799; vet.

Croop, Wm. H., e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 4, 1864; grave 1705; vet.

Cowan, James, e. Dec. 16, 1861.

Davis, Nathan E., e. Dec. 16, 1861; prisoner from April 29, 1864, to Feb. 25, 1865; dis. June 6, 1865; vet.

Dondap, Wm. P., e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; absent on furlough at m. o.; vet.

Day, Thos., J., e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., April 29, 1862; interred in Mil. Asy. Cem.

Duffy, Simon, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., May 10, 1862; interred in Mil. Asylum Cem.

Davidson, M., e. Dec. 16, 1861; m.

Dondap, Samuel H., e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Relay House, Md., March 22, 1865.

Eakin, David, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Fleming, Samuel, e. Dec. 16, 1861; m. o. June 25, 1862.

Fielding, John, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Gibson, Samuel, e. April 9, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1865.

Gilmore, William H., e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1865; vet.

Gordon, Joseph, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1865; vet.

Griffin, George W., e. Dec. 16, 1861; killed at Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Griffin, John, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 7, 1864; grave 2988.

Hest, John, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 17, 1862; interred in nat. cem. Spotsylvania.

Hubbard, David M., e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 29, 1864; grave 4888; vet.

Hilliard, Alexander, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; vet.

Oliver P. Harris, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864.

Philip B. Hovis, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

William Hamilton, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Christopher Henderson, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., March 16, 1865; vet.

John Henderson, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died back at Pls. interred in nat. cem. Hill Cemetery, I. I.

Henry Holbach, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Suffolk, Va.

John Holbach, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

John Joseph, e. Dec. 16, 1861; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

William Joseph, Dec. 16, 1861; died July 2, 1862; interred in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.

Crisia Keister, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. May 11, 1865.

Samuel Kelly, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Josephus Keister, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 29, 1864; grave 3534; vet.

James S. Lytle, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

Albert C. MacArthur, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

William Major, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 22, 1864; grave 3793; vet.

Fowler Miller, e. Dec. 16, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Thomas I. Morris, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., June 24, 1862; wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

James M. Maxwell, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va.

John W. Miller, e. Dec. 16, 1861.

R. M. McLaughlin, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; m. o. June 25, 1862; vet.

Thomas McCoy, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; absent on furlough at m. o.; vet.

John McCoy, e. Dec. 16, 1861; pro. from April 29 to Dec. 19, 1864; dis. April 13, to date Feb. 22, 1865.

D. McElpatrick, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Joseph P. McAnallen, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Samuel McNees, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

Helen I. Metcalf, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. on Surg. cert. Aug. 31, 1861; burial record died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 11, 1864; grave 8406; no says.

Bates, but McGill is still living.

James McSorley, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; vet.

Calvin McCoy, e. Dec. 16, 1861; killed at Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Elijah H. McDonald, e. Dec. 16, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Patrick McAnallen, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va.

Matthew McNees, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., July 28, 1862.

James M. McNees, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died at New Berne, N. C., and interred in nat. cem. at Kingston Dec. 11, 1862.

James P. McLaughlin, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died June 10, 1862; interred in Military Asylum Cem., D. C.

James McGece, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 28, 1864; grave 4123.

Patrick Nolan, e. Dec. 16, 1861; killed at Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Francis Nutt, e. Dec. 16, 1861; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 9, 1861; vet.

Thomas O'Connor, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

James W. Orr, e. Dec. 16, 1861; honorably discharged Aug. 13, 1862.

William Powers, e. Dec. 16, 1861; killed at Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Samuel P. Range, e. Dec. 16, 1861; died April 23 of wounds received at Plymouth, N. C., April 29, 1864; interred in nat. cem. New Berne, Plot 7, grave 126; vet.

William Reed, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis.

William Smith, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, dis.
 Warren Smith, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, dis.
 James Sullivan, Dec. 16, 1861, dis.
 David Strickland, Dec. 16, 1861, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1862, ret.
 Miles Sinker, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, shot at New Market, N. C., at wounds received at Kingston, Dec. 11, 1862.
 Samuel Sykes, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, captured at Richmond, Va.
 Robert M. Switzer, Dec. 16, 1861, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1862, dis.
 John A. Thompson, Dec. 16, 1861, dis.
 John N. Thompson, Dec. 16, 1861, dis.
 John D. Tager, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, dis.
 Paul L. Taylor, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1862, ret.
 Richard West, Jr., March 12, 1862, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1862, ret.
 Samuel A. Wicker, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, dis.
 Richard Walcott, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, dis.
 Hugh A. Weikert, Jr., Dec. 16, 1861, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1862, dis.
 Alpheus Walker, served his full term with the regiment and was honorably discharged.

CHAPTER XIII.

BUTLER COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF 1861-65. CONTINUED.
 History of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment—One Hundred and Fiftyninth Regiment—Fourteenth Cavalry—One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment—Drafted Militia—Two Hundred and Twelfth Regiment—Sixth Heavy Artillery—Miscellaneous List, Including Officers and Men of Various Commands—Fourteenth Regiment—Militia of 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

UNDER President Lincoln's call for troops, of date July 7, 1862, the State of Pennsylvania furnished 40,383 men. This number included eighteen nine-months regiments, among which was the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth. Fourth quota, Butler County was called upon to furnish three full companies, yet, notwithstanding this limit, and the fact that this was a time of gloom and foreboding, the patriotism of the citizens of Butler County made them more than equal to the emergency, for, in a little more than four weeks after the date of the call, seven companies, aggregating 700 men, were awaiting the orders of the General Government. Four of these companies were assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, and became known as Companies C, F, G and K, while the other three were attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, as Companies D, F and G.

Companies C, F and G, first mentioned, rendezvoused in Butler, Penn., on the 7th of August, 1862, and, the following day, were transported to Pittsburgh in wagons and carriages, over the Allegheny & Butler Plank Road. They were most hospitably entertained at Bakerstown, en route, and at Pittsburgh a train bound eastward was awaiting them, and, during the evening of the same day, they left the "Smoky City" amid the cheers and kind wishes of thousands. Harrisburg was reached on the morning

of the 9th, and these companies at once proceeded to Camp Curtiss, where they were joined by Companies A, B, D and H from Lawrence County. E and I from Beaver, and ultimately (at Washington, D. C.), by Company K, from Butler County.

The advance of the enemy toward Washington in the second Bull Run campaign, created great consternation at the seat of government, and loud calls for troops were made. Consequently, before an organization was completed, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth was hastened forward to Washington, where it arrived August 29, 1862, under the command of Capt. James McCuen, of Company B. On the day following its arrival, it marched to the farther side of the Potomac and went into camp near Fairfax Seminary. Here the regimental organization was completed by the appointment of the following field officers, their commissions bearing date August 20, 1862: Matthew S. Quay, of Beaver County, Colonel; Edward O'Brien, of Lawrence County, Lieutenant Colonel; and John M. Thompson, of Butler County, Major.

At Arlington Heights, the regiment was brigaded with the Ninety-first, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, all under the command of Gen. E. B. Tyler (formerly Colonel of the Seventh Ohio). On the 30th, the brigade marched out toward the Bull Run battle-field, but did not arrive in time to participate in the fight, and, upon its return, was put into the defenses. On the 13th of September, as part of Tyler's brigade, Humphrey's division of Meade's Fifth Army Corps, the regiment began its march toward the South Mountain, in Maryland, where the enemy had made his appearance. Meanwhile, just before leaving the vicinity of Washington, knapsacks and other heavy baggage had been stored, and the cumbersome, worthless Austrian rifles (to that time carried by the regiment) exchanged for Harper's Ferry muskets, smooth-bore, 'tis true, but very effective at short range. At the Monocacy, the command halted, and remained until the evening of the 17th, when it was hurried forward, and, on the morning of the 18th, after a fatiguing, all-night march, arrived on the battle field of Antietam. But the fighting had now substantially ended, though a renewal of the contest was momentarily expected, and, in supporting a battery, which was shelling the enemy, the regiment remained on the field the whole day. During the succeeding night, the enemy withdrew across the river into Virginia.

About the 16th of October (an officer of the regiment, Maj. Anderson, relates), Tyler's brigade was ordered out on a reconnaissance to the south side of the Potomac. After proceeding about five miles, the enemy was met in force, well supplied with artillery. The men

did some foraging on their own account, and not a few filled their haversacks with what they supposed to be flour, but which proved to be plaster Paris. While some of the men were thus engaged, a man wearing a dirty gray coat, but riding a handsome black horse, dashed up to the commanding officer and informed him the enemy were moving to flank and cut off the retreat of the Union reconnoitering forces. A retrograde movement began at once, though in good order, but when the command reached the river it was dark. The ambulance corps was in the advance. Some of the teams stalled on the north bank of the river, and blocking up the only available passage out of the water; the men were compelled to remain standing in the stream (the water being about three feet in depth) for nearly half an hour. The men were heated before entering the river, having marched rapidly for five or six miles, and as a result of coming out of it chilled, one-tenth of the regiment were reported ill within forty-eight hours; several died, and many others were incapacitated for duty for months. While here, Col. Quay was stricken down with typhoid fever, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. O'Brien. Upon the return of the army into Virginia, the regiment moved by easy marches until it reached the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, where it went into camp on the 22d of November. Early in December, Col. Quay returned for duty, but so much reduced by disease that he resigned soon after, and Lieut. Col. O'Brien was commissioned Colonel, Maj. Thompson Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. William H. Shaw, Major.

The movement of Tyler's brigade for the battle of Fredericksburg commenced on the 12th, the battle opening on the 13th. Humphrey's division of the Fifth Corps, to which Tyler's brigade belonged, was held in reserve on the north bank of the Rappahannock until near the middle of the afternoon, when it was ordered across and advanced to the onset. In the formation of the brigade for storming the heights in the last grand struggle of the day, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth had the post of honor in the brigade—the right of the first line. "As soon as the formation was complete," says Gen. Tyler, in his official report, "the order to sound the charge was given, the caution having been previously communicated to the command not to fire a gun until orders were received from me. The brigade moved forward in as good order as the muddy condition of the ground on the left of my line would admit, until we came upon a body of officers and men lying flat upon the ground, in front of the brick house and along the slight elevation on its right and left. Upon our approach, these officers commanded, 'Halt!' flourishing their swords as they lay, while a number of their men

endeavored to intimidate our troops, crying out that they would be slaughtered, and the like. An effort was made to get them out of the way, but failed, and we marched over them, and when we were within a very short distance of the enemy's line, a fire was opened on our rear, which wounded a few of our most valuable officers, and, I regret to say, killed some of our men. Instantly the cry ran along the line that we were being fired into from the rear. The command halted, receiving, at the same time, a terrible fire from the enemy. Orders for the moment were forgotten, and a fire from our whole line was returned. Another cry passed along the line that we were being fired upon from the rear, when our men, after giving the enemy several volleys, fell back."

This was the last charge made. It occurred about sunset, and, before retiring, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth had approached to within twenty yards of the enemy's first line of fortifications. In speaking of the conduct of Col. O'Brien in this charge, Gen. Humphreys, who commanded the division, said: "Under my own eye he rode in front of his regiment, and literally led it in the last charge on the stone wall at Fredericksburg, just before dark on December 13." In the brief space in which the regiment was in the conflict, it lost fourteen killed, 106 wounded and nineteen missing, many of the latter known to be wounded. Lieuts. Hugh Barnes and Zarah C. Quillen were among the killed, and Adj. Alfred G. Reed mortally wounded. Capts. Lyon, Breckenridge, Hagne and McCready, and Lieuts. St. Clair, White, Brown and Millinger were among the wounded. Maj. Thompson had his horse shot under him, and was himself wounded. Col. Quay, though in a feeble state of health, unwilling that the regiment should go into battle without him, volunteered as an Aid on the staff of Gen. Tyler and served throughout the battle. Gen. Tyler bears this testimony of his services in his official report:

"Col. M. S. Quay, late of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, was upon my staff as volunteer Aid-de-Camp, and to him I am greatly indebted. Notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and late, ever prompt and efficient, and especially so during the engagement." During the 14th, the regiment lay in the streets of Fredericksburg, with considerable skirmishing and artillery firing going on, but no general movement. At midnight of the 15th, it recrossed the river and returned to camp.

Unwilling to rest content with defeat, Gen. Burnside inaugurated a new campaign on the 20th of January, which was ingloriously cut short by inclement weather and the sudden deepening of the mud, rendering the movement of artillery and trains next to impossible. The advent of Gen. Hooker to the head

Musician Benjamin F. Wimer, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Musician John C. Wimer, e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. February 1, 1863.

PRIVATES

Abbott, Isaac, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Adams, Joseph, e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. December 8, 1862.
 Bowler, William, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Barnades, John, e. August 14, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Barnades, James R., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Barr, John W., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Barnhart, Andrew W., e. August 12, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent in hospital at m. o.
 Boreland, Alex M., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Bogleley, Daniel, e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. February 14, 1862.
 Belles, Bonham, e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. October 1, 1862.
 Campbell, Joseph M., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Campbell, John, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Campbell, Levi, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Cable, Isaac, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Covert, Lotie, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Cable, John, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Cable, John, e. August 12, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., February 1, 1863; of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
 Dodds, James O., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Ditter, Jesse, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Dodds, John S., e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. February 16, 1863.
 Dumbospeck, S. L., e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. February 1, 1863.
 Dodds, James H., e. August 12, 1862; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., September 19, 1862.
 Ekin, Hugh, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 English, James V., e. August 12, 1862; dis. March 24, 1863; for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
 Fulmer, Jackson, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Glass, James, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Gallaher, William A., e. August 17, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Gallaher, Ferg. W., e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. September 25, 1862.
 George, William, e. August 14, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., November 18, 1862; interred in nat. cem. Antietam, Md., Sec. 26 Lot E, grave 137.
 Hitchcock, Cornelius, e. August 12, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 20, 1863; of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; interred in Mt. Vernon Cem.
 Harvey, Samuel M., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Huffman, Archibald, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Hitchelson, James G., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Hoover, George W., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Hyles, Henry, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Holmes, David A., e. August 16, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Hepler, Samuel, e. August 14, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Kennedy, Andrew, e. August 14, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Kennedy, Robert W., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Kennedy, John P., e. August 14, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Kniss, Jacob, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Kissinger, David, e. August 14, 1862; dis. for disab. January 14, 1863.
 Lehman, Joseph, e. August 14, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Lambert, William, e. August 14, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Linton, Gann, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Lowe, James M., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Moon, George, e. August 14, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Mackey, James, e. August 12, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Moore, Charles M., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 M'Kean, James, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 M'Garvey, John, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 M'Callough, Andrew, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 M'Callough, S. W., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 M'Donald, George R., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 M'Clelland, Curtis, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 M'Mahan, James, e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. April 13, 1863.
 M'Gill, Arthur C., e. August 12, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., December 1, 1862.
 Oliver, John P., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Parker, William H., e. August 12, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Painter, John B., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Patterson, George W., e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. February 30, 1863.
 Ray, Thomas, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Ratson, Jeremiah C., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Ratson, Robert J., e. August 16, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Riddle, Abner J., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Riddle, Nelson, e. August 12, 1862; wd. at Chambersville, Va., May 18, 1863; m. o. May 26, 1863.

Robert, Samuel W., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Rindy, Deane, e. August 14, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Rind, William, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Rosenbaugh, John, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Russell, John, e. August 12, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., May 18, 1863; m. o. May 26, 1863.

Ralston, William S., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Reid, James C., e. August 14, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, Md., December 1, 1862.
 Reiter, Jacob, e. Aug. Antietam, Md., Sept. 26, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Seppa, John A., e. August 12, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Shakely, Daniel L., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Smith, James, e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Spear, Andrew F., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Shiner, George, e. August 12, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; interred in Mt. Vernon Cem.

Wymer, Daniel M., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Wilson, William A., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Wymer, William, e. August 14, 1862; dis. for disab. February 9, 1863.
 Wright, Scott S., e. August 12, 1862; dis. for disab. February 12, 1863.
 Weber, John, e. August 17, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 3, 1863; of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; interred in Mt. Vernon Cem.

COMPANY H.

Koster, H. W., e. August 12, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Capt. F. F. Lyon, e. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; dis. March 13, 1863.
 Capt. Wm. O. Campbell, e. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from Sergt. Oct. 1, Sergt. January 1, 1863, to Captain March 17, 1863; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 First Lieut. Jere. Millinger, e. August 19, 1862; pro. from Sergeant September 1, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; dis. March 1, 1863.
 First Lieut. Daniel McMillan, e. August 19, 1862; pro. from Sergt. to 2d Lieut. September 1, 1862, to 1st Lieut. April 16, 1863; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Wm. B. Lyon, e. August 19, 1862; pro. from Sergt. April 1, 1863; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 First Sergt. John Thornburg, e. August 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorville, Va., May 3, 1863; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 First Sergt. George M. Bredin, e. August 19, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., December 6, 1862.
 Sergt. Abner F. Lideo, e. August 27, 1862; pro. from private September 5, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Sergt. William Gillespie, e. August 22, 1862; pro. from private October 18, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Sergt. Wm. Campbell, e. August 19, 1862; pro. from private April 16, 1863; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Sergt. Geo. Purviance, e. August 19, 1862; pro. to Sergt. Maj. August 20, 1862.
 Corp. Thomas H. Hays, e. August 19, 1862; pro. to Corporal September 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent in hospital at m. o.
 Corp. Ferg. W. Walker, e. August 19, 1862; pro. to Corporal September 5, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Corp. Alex. Townsend, e. August 19, 1862; pro. to Corporal September 5, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Corp. Joseph B. McMillan, e. August 19, 1862; pro. to Corporal September 5, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Corp. George M. Burns, e. August 19, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Corp. Augustus Mulder, e. August 22, 1862; pro. to Corporal September 8, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Corp. George Brown, e. August 22, 1862; pro. to Corporal September 8, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Corp. William Kirkpatrick, e. August 19, 1862; pro. to Corporal September 8, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Corp. Arthur Hayes, e. August 19, 1862; dis. for disab. December 6, 1862.
 Corp. Zeph. W. Wilson, e. August 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C.
 Musician Lewis Winniel, e. August 19, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Musician Rudolph Barnhart, e. August 19, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.

LISTED

Bedillion, Robert, e. August 19, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Barnhart, Jacob, e. August 19, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Bickel, John, e. August 19, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; absent in hospital at m. o.
 Baxter, Alex., e. August 19, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Black, Abner, e. August 19, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Bigler, Alous, e. August 19, 1862; m. o. May 26, 1863.
 Barnhart, Lewis H., e. August 19, 1862; dis. for disab. April 14, 1863.

brigade composed of his own regiment, four regiments of New Jersey troops and one from New York, and was charged with the duty of guarding the landing and the railroad leading to Fredericksburg. The regiment remained on duty here until Burnside opened his second campaign (January 20, 1863), when it was ordered to the front and assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Gen. Paul, in command of the brigade and Wadsworth of the division. Upon the abandonment of the campaign, it went into camp at Belle Plain.

Under Cooper, in a campaign which opened on the 27th of April, the regiment moved out with the corps, and crossing the Rappahannock at Franklin's Crossing, under a heavy artillery fire, took position on the south bank and built temporary earthwork. Here it remained exposed to a violent fire of the enemy's artillery until the night of the 1st of May, when the corps was ordered away to Chancellorsville, where the mainbody of the army was in position, and where the premonitions of hard fighting were strongly marked. Accordingly, it recrossed the river, marched to the United States ford, passed the stream, and after having just encamped for the night near its banks, was suddenly aroused and moved to the front, on the extreme right of the line, the Eleventh Corps having in the meantime been routed by the army of Stonewall Jackson. There was no further serious fighting on this line, however, and three days after, on May 6, it returned with the army via Falmouth, to Acquia Creek. On the 25th of May, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Harrisburg, Penn. That city was reached May 27, and, on the 1st day of June, 1863, the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was formally mustered out of service.

COMPANY D

Capt. George W. Hayes, c. August 2, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 First Lieut. William Harvey, c. August 26, 1862, resumed December 22, 1862.
 First Lieut. John B. McNair, c. August 26, 1862, post mortem December 15, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Matthew M. George, c. August 23, 1862, post mortem December 15, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 First Sergt. William H. Randle, c. August 26, 1862, post mortem September 23, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Sergt. John P. Barker, c. August 23, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Sergt. John M. George, c. August 26, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Sergt. William Park, c. August 23, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Robert E. Holt, c. August 26, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Sergt. William S. Thompson, c. August 3, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Andrew W. Hayes, c. August 26, 1862, died Washington, D. C. November 16, 1862.
 Corp. Hugh Colquhoun, c. August 23, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Corp. Joseph D. Logan, c. August 26, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Corp. William Beck, c. August 26, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Corp. Sumner A. Paul, c. August 26, 1862, post mortem Corporal December 15, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Corp. Joseph I. Wilson, c. August 2, 1862, post mortem Corporal December 15, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Corp. Harrison McAndrew, c. August 26, 1862, post mortem Corporal December 23, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.
 Corp. James Harvey, c. August 26, 1862, post mortem December 23, 1862, m. o. w. c. June 1, 1863.

Fox, Jacob, e. November 11, 1862; captured; died at Danville, Va., December 9, 1864.

Frieding, John C., e. November 11, 1862.

Fughlback, John, e. August 6, 1864.

Frantz, John F., e. March 6, 1864.

Gillen, John W., e. February 25, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Grimmer, Henry C., e. November 14, 1862.

Garrett, John, e. November 14, 1862.

Gavvy, John, e. February 5, 1864.

Gibson, Silas, e. March 16, 1864.

Howson, Michael, e. February 25, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Harrison, James M., e. March 26, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Hessner, David, e. January 25, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Hastings, John, e. September 15, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865; was a prisoner for two months.

Harris, William C., e. November 14, 1862.

Hill, Joseph H., e. November 14, 1862.

Helper, John, e. November 14, 1862.

Henry, James, e. November 14, 1862.

Hill, James B., e. November 14, 1862.

Huover, George W., e. February 27, 1864.

Irwin, Henry, e. March 17, 1864.

Jackson, David, e. February 27, 1864; dis. October 9, 1865; to date August 14, 1865.

Jackson, James L., e. February 29, 1864; dis. June 12, 1865.

Jack, James S., e. February 25, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Johnston, Thomas, e. November 14, 1862.

Kepple, Daniel D., e. February 29, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Kiskadden, Josiah, e. February 25, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Kinn, Matthias A., e. November 23, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 29, 1864; grave, 2,629.

Kennedy, John, e. November 23, 1862.

Kelly, Michael, e. May 29, 1864.

Kirkcaldy, Herman, e. February 25, 1864.

Lowmank, Andrew S., e. February 25, 1864; tr. to Fifthth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corp.; dis. for disability January, 1865.

Lanfong, Joseph W., e. February 25, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Lago, William, e. January 4, 1864; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Lockwood, James, e. March 29, 1864; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Lewis, John, e. November 14, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., October 26, 1864; grave, 11,465.

Linds, David, e. November 14, 1862.

Miller, John W., e. August 18, 1864; dis. July 16, 1865.

Myers, Elijah, e. February 29, 1864; dis. July 21, 1865.

Moore, Simon, e. November 14, 1862; dis. May 14, 1865.

Minter, John, e. November 14, 1862; dis. July 24, 1865.

Malarkey, A. J., e. February 3, 1864; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Malone, James W., e. February 8, 1864; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Milligan, Joseph, e. November 14, 1862; captured; died at Richmond, Va., November 27, 1863.

Miller, John L., e. November 14, 1862.

Matthews, John A., e. November 14, 1862.

Monroe, James W., e. November 14, 1862.

Milligan, Edward, e. November 14, 1862.

Murphy, Samuel, e. November 14, 1862.

Meeker, Anolupus, e. November 14, 1862.

Matthews, George S., e. February 25, 1864; priv. to 1st General Quartermaster Sergeant May 1, 1865.

McLain, George W., e. November 14, 1862.

McGarry, William S., e. November 14, 1862.

McGarry, Robert D., e. November 14, 1862. (Buried at Richmond, Va., March 6, 1864.)

McManney, Henry, e. November 14, 1862.

McFadden, Michael, e. November 14, 1862.

McElrath, Patrick, e. August 4, 1864.

Neff, Isaac H., e. November 14, 1862; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Parker, Oliver, e. March 28, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Park, Thomas H., e. November 14, 1862; tr. to Company I, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; dis. September 2, 1865.

Rea, Albert H., e. February 15, 1864; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Reigh, Andrew, e. November 14, 1862; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Reep, George W., e. February 22, 1864; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Rumbach, David, e. February 26, 1864; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Rudolph, Isaac, e. November 14, 1862.

Rhodes, George, e. November 14, 1862.

Reed, John M., e. November 14, 1862.

Rogans, Francis A., e. November 14, 1862.

Reynolds, Charles L., e. November 14, 1862.

Reyborn, James H., e. August 23, 1864.

Smith, Nelson, e. February 27, 1864; dis. June 28, 1865; returned October 1, 1865; dis. October 9, to date August 24, 1865.

Snisher, Daniel M., e. March 31, 1864; dis. June 8, 1865.

Skyles, Henry, e. November 14, 1862; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Snyder, Ebenezer, e. March 14, 1864; to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Schwielerternie, H., e. February 24, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Snyder, Adam, e. February 24, 1864; tr. to Company E, July 31, 1865.

Sherer, Henry, e. March 9, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Sturgeon, Warren, e. March 24, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Slom, George, e. November 14, 1862; captured; died at Richmond, Va., November 7, 1863.

Smith, John H., e. November 14, 1862.

Stapp, e. November 14, 1862.

Shaffer, Herman, e. November 14, 1862.

Southworth, Samuel, e. November 14, 1862.

Smith, J. S., e. November 14, 1862.

Schultz, William, e. November 14, 1862.

Sanwitt, John, e. November 14, 1862.

Smith, William, e. November 14, 1862.

Stacy, S. H., e. e. September 2, 1865; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Shaffer, Ebenezer, e. September 2, 1865.

Stramp, George, e. January 18, 1864.

Samson, Thomas W., e. February 25, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Stack, Jacob H., e. February 25, 1864.

Saville, John, e. March 3, 1864.

Treeman, John, e. November 14, 1862; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Todd, William, e. October 25, 1864; priv. to Hospital Steward, November 26, 1862.

Vandyle, Nathan S., e. September 2, 1865.

Vandyle, William H., e. November 14, 1862.

Wilson, Daniel, e. e. January 1, 1865; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Wages, Daniel A., e. March 24, 1864; tr. to Company I, July 31, 1865.

Waters, Martin, e. November 14, 1862.

Walters, Martin, e. August 19, 1864.

Yale, John, e. November 14, 1862.

COMPANY M.

Campbell, Joseph, e. August, 1864; m. o. close of war.

Kammer, John D., e. September 2, 1864; m. o. May 29, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.
(DRAFTED MILITIA.)

This regiment, of which Company E was from Butler County, was organized during the months of October and November, 1862, at Pittsburgh, and on the 25th of the latter month the following field officers were selected: Lewis W. Smith, of Allegheny County, Colonel; Emanuel M. Wickersham, of Allegheny County, Lieutenant Colonel; and William Smyth, of Butler County, Major.

On the 1st of December, the regiment started for Washington, and, upon its arrival, was ordered to Fortress Monroe, reporting to Gen. Dix (in command of the Department) on the evening of the 5th. On the morning of the 7th, it was sent to Yorktown, and the following day to Gloucester Point. Near the close of the month, it was transferred to Fort Keyes, which it garrisoned, and in addition performed picket duty in its front.

Detachments from the regiment were repeatedly sent out into the enemy's country, and were in a marked degree successful in accomplishing the purposes for which they were sent. While out upon one of these scouts, Corp. Lewis Eaton, who was afterward fearfully wounded in the battle of Laurel Hill on the 31st of May, 1864, while serving in the 117th Ohio, third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, received in less than five wounds through his body, shot and wounded a rebel Colonel, and brought in his sword and trappings.

Division, then garrisoning the defenses of the capital. It was detached from the division on the 29th of the same month, and ordered to guard a portion of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad between Alexandria and Manassas. The several companies were stationed at intervals along the line, and headquarters were established at Fairfax Court House. The regiment was charged with the duty of keeping open the part of the railroad intrusted to it, to prevent interruption in the transportation of supplies to Sheridan's army. The people were hostile, roving bands of guerrillas infested the country, and incessant vigilance was necessary to guard against surprise. Col. Barnes and nearly all of his officers and men had had previous military experience, and the discipline which they had gained needed to be judiciously exercised; for only by sound discretion could the enemy be kept at bay. It was almost certain death for soldiers to go outside of the lines. Three soldiers ventured outside, on one occasion, and were immediately fired upon by parties in ambush, and severely wounded. Their assailants then rushed from their place of concealment, and stood over their bleeding victims, discharging their pistols at them until life was extinct.

By the middle of November, Sheridan had cleared the Shenandoah Valley of the foe, and this line of railway was abandoned. The regiment was then ordered back to the defenses of Washington, and was posted at Forts Marcy, Ward, Craig, Reno, Albany, Lyon and others. It had previously been armed and drilled as infantry, and was now instructed in heavy artillery service. Capt. Gustavus L. Brown, who had been an officer in the Second Artillery Regiment, was appointed drill-master. The Colonel enforced strict discipline, and the regiment soon became proficient in artillery tactics. It remained on duty at the forts until the end of the war, and was mustered out of service at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., on the 13th of June, 1865. Returning to Camp Reynolds, it was finally disbanded on the 17th. Col. Barnes was subsequently brevetted a Brigadier General "for meritorious conduct during the entire war."

BATTALRY A

Capt. William R. Hutchinson, e. August 1, 1861, pro. to Capt. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
First Lieut. Thomas H. McNamee, e. August 1, 1861, pro. to 1st Lieut. Sept. 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
First Lieut. H. W. McNamee, e. August 1, 1861, pro. to 1st Lieut. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Second Lieut. James H. Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Second Lieut. Milton Watson, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
First Sergt. James D. Wingo, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Sergt. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Sergt. George W. Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.

Sergt. A. J. Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Sergt. John Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Sergt. Josiah M. Thompson, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Sergt. Leslie T. Fulton, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Sergt. A. J. Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Albert Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. William P. Hendrich, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Henry C. Thompson, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Cyrus J. Anderson, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Josiah J. McNamee, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. William Logan, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Nathan R. Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Robert M. Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Albert S. Strader, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Alfred Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. John A. Criswell, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Corp. Eli Moore, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. May 22, 1865; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Bug. George H. Hays, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Bug. Oliver J. Walker, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Bug. Archibald G. Stewart, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Artificer John C. Riddle, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Artificer James Blackstock, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.

PRIVATE

Agass, Sylvanus, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Agass, James, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Anderson, Francis, e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Albert, Daniel, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Anthony, Thomas M., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Baker, John, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Burkhardt, Joseph E., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Byers, John, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Boulder, William, e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Criswell, Robert R., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Cochran, Gilbert T., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Cochran, Loyal Y., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Cooper, Robert, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Chautler, Thomas, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Cunningham, Alexander, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Celand, William, e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Celand, William J., e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Crandall, George, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Carothers, Michael M., e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Davis, John H., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Douthett, Joseph A., e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Donaldson, John, e. Sept. 1, 1861, dis. March 10, 1865.
English, David, e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Fair, George W., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Fulton, Samuel T., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Fulton, Jesse, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Flick, Joseph, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865; vet.; had served in a battery of light artillery.
Flick, James F., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Frazier, William D., e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Frazier, James G., e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Fleming, Andrew J., e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Forsythe, John A., e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Guyer, John, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Glenn, James S., e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Gibson, Robert H., e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Grey, Robert P., e. September 1, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.
Hay, David, e. August 31, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865.

Private George H. Hays, e. August 30, 1861, pro. to Corp. September 1, 1861; m. o. June 13, 1865. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill.

Larr, Hance J., in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Fisher, Richard, in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Fleegan, William B., in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Gribbles, Hiram, in September 19, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 George, Lewis, in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Grossman, James, in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Grossman, Hugh, in September 2, 1864; died September 13, 1864; re-entitled March 11, 1865; m. o. w. b.
 Gribbles, Joseph, in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Graham, Daniel W., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Griespach, William J., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Goad, Henry, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Gutson, James W., in August 29, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hess, Thomas M., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hosack, John M., in September 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hutchinson, Thomas S., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hoffman, Joseph, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hall, Isaiah, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Henry, Caleb B., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hilliard, Jere, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hilliard, Abraham, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Huselton, George W., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Haslett, William H., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hildinger, Jacob, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Haler, Theodore, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hanks, George, in September 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Harvey, Christopher, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Heaver, George R., in September 1, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Hipple, Marion T., in September 2, 1864; born at Alexandria, Va., October 7, 1864; grave 2741.
 Jones, Josiah F., in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Kinser, Valentine L., in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Kennedy, Tensard D., in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Kirkpatrick, D. C., in Sept. 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Lester, Francis, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Lang, William, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Lee, Astory M., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Mathews, William, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Moser, George W., in September 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Miller, William G., in September 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Miller, John B., in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Morrison, William H., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.; died at a creek near York, Penn., June 15, 1865.
 Morrow, Samuel, in Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 McFarhan, R. C., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 McGarry, Daniel, in September 19, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Mcgunst, Reuben, H., in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 McIndy, Robert, in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 McInmonds, T. B., in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 McCurdy, John, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 McCall, William, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 McCall, Robert M., in September 4, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Neptune, Francis M., in September 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Nerman, Josiah, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Plants, William J., in September 15, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Potts, Theodore, in September 8, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Phillips, Zach., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Parks, Ephraim C., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Richard, Joseph, in September 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Ralston, Jere, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Rohrer, Samuel, in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Rider, Henry S., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Ralson, William, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Randolph, Wm. A., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Robb, Wm. G., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Redinger, Henry, in September 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Steel, Samuel, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Spellman, John, in September 15, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Staff, George, in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Spence, Thomas, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Stewart, Robert W., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Smutz, Samuel, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Stewart, George W., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Shoup, George, in September 1, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Shira, Robert C., in September 4, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Shure, Samuel B., in September 1, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Shoup, John, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Simson, Philip W., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Silvis, Levi, in September 7, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., October 22, 1864.
 Thompson, Robert, in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Thompson, John N., in August 31, 1864; m. o. w. b.

Turk, William W., in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Taylor, Conrad, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Trenchard, David, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wallace, Robert, in September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wilson, George, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Woodson, John A., in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wilson, Thomas M., in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Worley, Philip H., in September 5, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Walker, James C., in September 7, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wigton, Edward D., in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wimer, Christopher, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Whitmore, John, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wray, Wm., in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wright, Samuel, in September 6, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wagner, David, in September 8, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Wright, James, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Young, John, in September 8, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Zeigler, John, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.
 Zeigler, John, in September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head—in alphabetical order—will be found a brief record of many natives or residents of Butler County, who served in organizations, which won imperishable renown on many hard fought fields, yet, representing as they do, so many commands, it is impracticable in a work of this scope to do otherwise than as here shown.

Atkinson, James, private, Company D, 6th Heavy Artillery, e. September 1, 1864; m. o. w. b. June 13, 1865.

Armstrong, Nicholas, private, Company I, 149th Pennsylvania Infantry, e. September 1, 1864; dis. January 2, 1865; a person of proven test regarding antiquating of toes of each foot.

Brown, Ephraim, private, Company E, 37th Infantry, e. June 1, 1864; re-enlisted, tr. to 191st Infantry; m. o. w. b. July 3, 1865.

Burkhart, Baxter, private, Company K, 9th Reserve, e. September 26, 1864; died at Camp Proctor, Va., February 19, 1865.

Bracken, Robert, private, Company K, 4th U. S. Cavalry, e. August 1, 1864; served three years.

Butler, John B., private, Company G, 1st U. S. Volunteers, e. October 5, 1864; was promoted to sergeant, and served in Second and First Divisions; was at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth and Vicksburg; January 1, 1865.

Radford, John, private, Company K, 8th Reserve, e. October 5, 1864; m. o. w. b. 191st Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, May 18, 1864; promoted to 1st Private and then 1st Sergeant; m. o. w. b. June 2, 1865.

Black, John A., Lieutenant Colonel 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers; see history of Marion Township.

Black, William, 1st Sergeant, Company K, 17th Indiana Infantry; see history of Marion Township.

Black, James H., private, Company H, 27th U. S. Infantry, e. August 1, 1864; m. o. w. b. Marion Township.

Black, Isaac, Private Musician 10th Illinois Infantry; see history of Marion Township.

Black, Newton, a member of Company I, 113th Pennsylvania Volunteers; see history of Marion Township.

Black, Joseph B., sergeant and company H, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers; see history of Marion Township.

Black, Robert M., Captain Company D, 78th Illinois Infantry; see history of Marion Township.

Black, Henry, private, Company C, 11th Reserve, e. October 5, 1864; m. o. w. b. Marion Township.

Black, William A., member of Company I, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers; see history of Marion Township.

Bippus, John G., Captain Company H, 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers, e. September 2, 1864; m. o. w. b. June 28, 1865.

Burke, Robert, private, Company H, 11th U. S. Cavalry, e. August 1, 1864; m. o. w. b. June 13, 1865.

Cowan, Charles, private, Company K, 19th Pennsylvania Infantry; e. July, 1864; m. o. w. b. in November, 1864.

Company H, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

Cooper, John T., Corporal, Company K, 10th Pennsylvania Infantry; e. September 13, 1864; dis. by general order May 20, 1865.

Cross, Thomas, private, Company E, 19th Pennsylvania Infantry; e. August 1, 1864; m. o. w. b. June 13, 1865.

Campbell, Richard, private, Company C, 6th Heavy Artillery; e. September 3, 1864; m. o. w. b. June 13, 1865.

rheumatism, bruises, flesh wounds and similar ailments, and was kept in store by druggists throughout the country, bringing a high price. As late as 1860, it was sold as a remedy for the ills of man and beast under the name of Seneca, Rock or British oil, or Naphtha.

As the most prolific and widely known of the natural oil springs were on Oil Creek, Venango County, Penn., it was natural that the first steps toward systematic and extensive production should be first taken there. In 1858, Messrs. J. E. Eveleth and George H. Bissell, of New York City, having leased from Messrs. Brewer, Watson & Co., of Titusville, 100 acres of land in Venango County, just south of the village, on which was an oil spring, which had been the source of considerable profit for a number of years, concluded to sink an artesian well for the purpose of tapping the stream or reservoir, which they conjectured flowed beneath the surface. They engaged for this undertaking Mr. E. L. Drake, of New Haven, Conn., who began with a set of tools which he could almost carry upon his shoulder, to sink the first oil well in this country, or for that matter, upon the globe, and persevered, though contending with many difficulties, until his efforts culminated in success.

On the afternoon of Saturday, August 28, 1859, the drill of the Drake well dropped into the first crevice of oil, at a depth of only seventy-one feet. Thus was born a new industry, and one of the greatest in the world—an industry of which the rapid growth and colossal proportions may be suggested by the statement that the petroleum production of 2,000 barrels in 1859, was increased to 27,358,000 barrels in the year 1881.

When the pump was adjusted to the Drake well, it produced about twenty-five barrels per day. A second sand rock was found at the depth of about two hundred feet, which gave a greater yield.

Another noteworthy pioneer oil well was within the limits of Franklin Borough. It was known as the Evans well, being sunk by a man of that name. He had, a short time prior to the commencement of the "excitement," put down a well to the depth of seventeen feet, and struck a vein of fresh water, which soon became covered with a thick scum of oil, rendering it unfit for use. When Mr. Evans heard of the success of the Drake well, he resolved to drill his well down to the sand rock. He had great difficulty in obtaining the necessary implements, but a merchant of Franklin finally sold him the iron, on credit, and he being a blacksmith, constructed the tools. He then erected a derrick and by means of a spring pole, with the assistance of his two sons, bored the well to the depth of seventy-two feet, when he struck a heavy vein of oil, which flowed over the top of the conduc-

tor. The derrick was put down, and the well pumped by hand, with a beam and pump, producing about twenty barrels per day. Some of the oil sold for \$3.00 per barrel.⁷⁸

At the close of the year 1860, over two hundred wells were in successful operation, and the production of that year reached about 500,000 barrels, all of which was brought to the surface by pumpage. Up to this time, no flowing wells had been struck, but, in February, 1861, Mr. Funk found upon the McElheny farm on Oil Creek a third sand rock at a depth of about 400 feet, and his well began flowing at the rate of about 400 barrels per day. The excitement in the oil region reached a height which cannot be described or imagined, and other wells were drilled as quickly as possible by eager operators. The Phillips well, on the Titusville Oil Creek, flowed 3,000 barrels per day, and the Empire, near Mr. Funk's first well, about the same.

The consumption of oil as an illuminator was not equal to the enormous production which was by this time obtained, and consequently, the remarkable spectacle was witnessed of oil selling at 10 cents per barrel. It was often given away, or allowed to run upon the ground. Production was paralyzed, and small wells were abandoned. A vigorous recuperation, however, occurred in 1864. Consumption had steadily increased, while the production had declined to less than 4,000 barrels per day, and the price for crude rose to the highest figure ever known to the trade—\$14 per barrel. The average price for the year was \$9. The increased demand was met by the developments at Pit Hole and elsewhere, and under the stimulus of high prices, territory was rapidly drilled. Search was made with untiring diligence for new oil-producing territory, and the energy and capital of thousands of men were brought to bear upon the great industry, which, however, was still in its infancy. It was discovered that the oil sand rock was not confined to the courses of the streams alone, but extended horizontally under the hills, and could be reached by drilling as much deeper as the height of the hill required. Various theories were promulgated respecting the nature of the oil sand deposit, its extent and direction, and among them was that of the "oil belt," deduced from the observation of C. D. Ansell, of Franklin Penn., in the location of the oil-producing spots, which he ascertained by a straight line whose bearing was north about 16 degrees east. The belt theory thus advanced has in the main been demonstrated, the most material modification being the substitution of a 22½ degree line for the original 16 degree line, as indicating the direction of the third sand.

The course of the great belt of the Butler and Clarion region, generally conforms to the 22½ degree line and is crossed in Butler County by the great "Fourth Sand Belt," lying below it and extending in a course which may be described as from the northeast to the southwest. The main belt may be said to extend from Triangle City, on Beaver Creek, Clarion County, to a point in Summit Township, in Butler County.

The first paying well in the Butler-Clarion belt was obtained on the Allegheny River, at Parker's Landing, in the fall of 1868, and operations spread out from that point slowly during the remainder of that year and the whole of the next.

It is necessary to go several years back of the date last mentioned to get at the beginning of Butler County oil history. Soon after the first developments were made in the upper field, various citizens of Butler County speculated and theorized upon the probability of finding petroleum nearer home. Previous to 1864, however, no organized effort was made to develop the territory which many firmly believed to contain oil deposits. In the autumn of that year and spring of 1865, Capt. Jacob Zeigler, Dr. Stephen Bredin, Judge James Bredin, John M. Thompson, Esq., Alexander Lowry, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq., H. J. Klinger, William Campbell, James Campbell, John Berg and others, all of the borough of Butler, organized the Butler County Oil Company, and leased a large body of land extending from the vicinity of Martinsburg, on Bear Creek, nearly as far south as Millerstown. The leases of the company covered what in after years proved to be the very best oil territory in the whole lower region, and for that matter, perhaps, the richest that was ever drilled. The company owned the oil privileges of the Gibson and Fletcher farms, the Campbell farm, the Stonehouse farm, Clymonds, Wilson, McDonnell farms—in fact, almost all of the best territory in what came to be known as the great Butler Belt, extending to Robert Thompson's, at Carbon, and Herman Smith's, at Summit. They also had the Renfrew farm and a large body of other land at Bald Ridge. On the bases of these leases, capital was solicited, and about \$20,000 was secured through Mr. W. Hughes, of Pottsville, which, with considerable more, was disbursed by the company. Unfortunately, it was expended under the direction of an executive committee, the members of which knew practically nothing about the business in which they were engaged, and the result was what might have been expected under such a condition of circumstances. Locations were made for five wells, machinery purchased and drilling commenced. The wells were all "wild cats" of the most pronounced type, sunk with the hope of finding somewhere in

Butler County the extension of the Clarion belt. Martinsburg, Buffalo Creek, Bull's Mill and Butler were the locations chosen. Not one of the wells was drilled even to the second sand rock, the dip of the strata toward the southwest, which made it necessary to drill deeper in Butler than in the upper region, not being understood. Had the Martinsburg well, the first one located, been drilled deep enough, it would have been a success. The money of the Butler County Oil Company was exhausted without obtaining demonstration of the presence of oil in the county, and the organization was practically disbanded. A new company, organized in 1868, by Jacob Ziegler and named after him, the Jacob's Oil Company, took up a portion of the leases held by the old company, among them those covering the Thomas Fletcher and Robert Black farms in Parker Township. Following are the names of the stockholders of the Jacob's Oil Company, viz., Herman J. Berg, William Voageley, R. L. Black, James Bredin, William Campbell, Mrs. Judge Bredin, J. C. Redick, A. M. Neyman, Rev. Laughlin, Robert Black, Sr., Mrs. L. Z. Mitchell, Edwin Lyon, I. J. Cummings, Jacob Ziegler, J. Q. A. Kennedy, N. S. Thompson, J. B. Storey, Milton Henry, Mrs. Elvira Lyon. The company began to drill the Martinsburg well in the autumn of 1868, and, in February, 1869, had signs of oil. The well was then sunk one hundred feet deeper, and pumping commenced, but the production was very small. Mr. John Q. A. Kennedy then examined the well and found it too deep. The pump being re-adjusted, the well produced three barrels per day, and after being "shot" with a torpedo, produced sixty barrels. This well, known as the Jacobs well, the first successful one in Butler County, was pumped for eleven years, but never was a large producer. The well was sold in 1872, together with the company's lease of the farm on which it was situated, to Robert Black, the consideration being \$4,000.

The striking of the Jacobs well produced quite a stir among oil men, and eager speculators flocked to the Parker Township region, and leased all of the available territory which in their judgment was worth drilling. Strangers came in from the upper region, from Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland and New York. Operations extended toward Parker, along Bear Creek, and in a few months many rigs were up and many drills going down toward the sand. In the fall of 1870, a portion of the Stonehouse farm, northeast of Martinsburg, then owned by John M. Thompson, Esq., and Judge Bredin, of Butler, was leased by John Q. A. Kennedy to E. Bennett, who drilled a well upon it, which proved to be good for fifteen barrels of oil per day. This well stimulated operations in all directions. A number of wells were located in the remainder of

the Stonehouse farm by D. C. Karns and Charles Badger. John H. Heimer began drilling on the Stevenson farm; operations were begun on the Thomas Donelly farm of 1,100 acres, and upon the John Say farm by John Cornwall. The "Pine Tree" well, on this property, struck in the spring of 1871, started with a production of eighty barrels per day, and gave a fresh fillip of energy to the operators. One of the earliest wells between Parker and Martinsburg was drilled on the Simeon Leonard farm, at the forks of Bear Creek, by Shields Adams. It proved to be a remarkably good well, and is still producing ten barrels per day. Adams sold it to George H. Graham, and he transferred it to the present owner, William Morgan. The operations which we have briefly outlined were carried on in 1869, 1870 and 1871. Up to this time, but little had been done toward the development of the belt southward.

The Martinsburg wells had been generally regarded as "pointers" as to the direction of the belt from Parker. Among the first to take practical action in accordance with the theory of a southerly extension of the oil sand rock was A. L. Campbell. He began leasing "at the front" in May, 1871. He secured thirty-five acres of the Robert Campbell farm, on the south line of Parker Township, and leases of numerous other farms, subject to developments on the Campbell property. John A. Lambing took these leases and organized a company to sink a "wild-cat" well on the farm named. This organization, known as the Robert Campbell Oil Company, was composed of Messrs. H. L. Taylor, C. D. Angel, B. B. Campbell, James E. and R. L. Brown and James M. and John A. Lambing. They began drilling in the summer, and, on the 19th of November, the "Robert Campbell" well, as it was named, struck the third sand. The rig caught fire and burned to the ground, but was reconstructed within twenty-four hours, and the well was found to produce eighty barrels per day.

The striking of the Robert Campbell (which was just north of the spot on which the village of Argyle was afterward laid out) caused a great rush to the front. A large amount of territory was leased south of the new well, including the site of Petrolia and several farms surrounding it. A number of operators sunk "wild-cat" wells, which proved to be dry, but Messrs. George H. Nesbitt, William Lardin and George H. Dimmick, who had leased the Blaney and Jamison farms, were successful in striking the oil deposit. Their well was located upon the line between the two farms which divides the present town of Petrolia, north and south, and was named the "Fanny Jane," after Fanny Blaney and Jane Jamison. The well was struck on or about the 1st of April, 1872, and started off with a flow of about two hundred and

fifty to three hundred barrels per day, causing great excitement among oil men and the farmers in the region, who began to see visions of large wealth accruing from their hitherto poor lands. People flocked from all parts of the country to see the new "gusher," and an immense influx of capital set hundreds of drills at work during the summer. The few experienced operators, who had been the pioneers in the region, were crowded by others who were anxious to secure a share in what all now believed would prove an enormously prolific field. Two other wells were in process of drilling within the present limits of Petrolia Borough when the "Fanny Jane" began to flow, and they both proved to be fairly good producers. These were the Hatch and Dresser wells. The "Lightfoot," put down by M. S. Adams, and others soon came in with a production of about two hundred barrels, and the "Ivanhoe," on the A. L. Campbell farm (between Argyle and Petrolia) reached the sand in May, 1872, and began to flow at the rate of about three hundred barrels. This well averaged 228 barrels per day for the first month, and exceeded in production any of its predecessors. It was drilled by Angus McPherson & Co., but sold to Parker Thompson & Co. before the sand was reached. In the meantime, the Argyles, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, had been struck upon the A. L. Campbell farm, and the owner had laid out the village of Argyle, named appropriately after the ancient family home in Scotland. Argyle became quite a flourishing village, and had a population at one time of several hundred. The wells were not large, averaging only about seventy-five barrels per day, but were profitable, and they increased the value of Mr. Campbell's farm from about \$50 to \$1,000 per acre. Operations were now fast extended toward the south on a line running about 22½ degrees west. Cooper Bros. and D. C. Karns were the pioneers who first obtained successful results in advance of Petrolia. They began drilling a test well on the McClymond farm, at the site of the future Karns City, in December, 1871, and reached the sand in June, 1872, less than three months after the "Fanny Jane" was struck at Petrolia. The Karns well produced 120 barrels daily. The belt thus defined as far south as Karns City, was about this time shown to extend a half mile farther west than had been generally supposed by the striking of a well upon the McAleer farm - the McAleer No. 1 - put down by T. C. Ross & Co. (A. L. Campbell and others). It was not a large producer, but valuable as a factor in outlining the territory. The extension of the belt to the westward as originally indicated by the McAleer No. 1, was confirmed in the fall of 1872 by the striking of a very successful well on the Alexander Storey farm, southwest of Karns City. This well, which was owned by William Karns, had quite a

marked effect in increasing the cost of leasing territory, but that fact did not deter ambitious operators from thronging into the field. J. Avery and the Brawley Bros., who were at this time drilling between Petrolia and Parker, were among the first to go forward toward the front as defined by the Kern well. They began extensive operations on the John B. Campbell farm, between the Kern location and Karns City. The Keystone Oil Company and Richard Jennings, who was undoubtedly the heaviest individual operator ever in Butler County, quickly followed. Thompson & Tabor were among the first operators at Karns City, and struck the "Clipper Shades No. 1," on the Alex Storey farm, in December, 1872. This well flowed from three to four hundred barrels at the start, and is still pumping.

Prior to the time at which we have now arrived, the town of Petrolia, destined to be the most notable oil center of the lower region, had come into existence. When the "Fanny Jane" was struck, in April, 1872, the Jamison farmhouse was the only dwelling within the present limits of Petrolia Borough, but the new and rich strike was a sufficient incentive to set a number of people to building, and with the mushroom-like growth, only known in oil and mining regions, a village was formed in the little valley of Bear Creek. It seemed to the astonished farmers, who had lived for long years on the hills of Fairview Township, as if the bustling little village grew up in a single night. The little cluster of houses, shops and stores, certainly did grow very rapidly and spread out over the lands west of the creek, sold by George H. Graham to C. D. Angell, and the Jamison farm and property of Adams & Scott east of the creek. It was incorporated as a borough in February, 1873, in response to a petition circulated in the fall of 1872 and signed by 103 citizens. Argyle, the older but lesser town, was swallowed up. Like all oil towns springing quickly into existence through the pressure of a suddenly developed need, Petrolia consisted entirely of light and flimsily constructed wooden buildings. They were put up hastily to meet the demands of the strange heterogeneous population which poured into the county. Hotel followed hotel, and all were crowded to their utmost capacity as soon as completed. The town quickly leaped to a population of 3,000 and ultimately to 5,000. The lucky strikes in the 22-degree belt, and the rapid development of the territory, brought in all classes of people. The heavy capitalist, the experienced operator, the shrewd speculator, the penniless adventurer, the man who had "seen better days," the green novice, the curious tourist, the honest citizen, the common laborer, the tramp, beggar, gambler, sharper, thief, the courtesan, all were there, and jostled each other on the narrow sidewalks.

The sullen, aimless, broken-down wretches who form the human *flotsam* and *jetsam* of the ocean of life, depraved characters of every type and every degree of degradation, came upon the heels of the pushing men of business as a horde of camp followers straggling on after an army. Petrolia afforded a marked illustration of condensed and intense life. Five thousand people—a constantly changing population, made up of all grades and classes, good and bad, lived in a town which at a casual glance appeared scarcely large enough to hold as many hundred, and the majority of them crowded ten years of action into one of actual time. Business and pleasure and dissipation were carried on during the height of the great oil excitement with a rush, which is never equaled outside of a great center of oil production and oil speculation. The better elements of society, however, were always dominant in Petrolia, and it never had as bad a reputation as some of the older oil towns in the upper region. The town soon became the head center for some of the oldest and heaviest operators, and gigantic business interests had their inception there and were successfully conducted. In October, 1875, after the great cross belt development, of which we shall presently speak, the oil exchange was organized (the first in Butler County), with S. H. Smith as President. Speculation ran high, and at one time Petrolia made the market price for oil for the world. The borough passed through the usual ups and downs of oil town history, had its great fires, its record of quickly made fortunes and heavy failures of individuals, and finally, its own prosperity began to wane, as the oil production which had made it fell off.*

Quickly following the origin of Petrolia, came the laying-out of* Karns City, a mile and a half south, by Samuel Duncan Karns and John H. Haines. It was located on the farms of Samuel L. Riddle and Hugh P. McClymonds, which had been proven prolific oil territory by the pioneer operations of Mr. Karns, Cooper Bros., and others in the summer of 1872. This town eventually gained a population of about 2,000, but was never a successful rival of Petrolia.

The vicinity of Millerstown became the scene of pioneer operations early in 1872 and 1873, and that town, which had been for many years in existence, although very small, grew rapidly as the extensive developments of the territory around it. From a population of little more than two hundred, it increased to several thousand by 1876.†

The Scudder well, on the Kepple farm, north of Millerstown, in Fairview Township, put down by E. Scudder, Harvey and Miles Gibson and F. M. Campbell, struck the sand July 17, 1873, and began flow-

*For a list of names of operators on the Chapman Fairview Township, see chapter 10, page 136. †For a list of names of operators on the Miller Township, see chapter 10, page 136.

ing at a tremendous rate. It averaged daily production during the first thirty days was upward of 455 barrels. The Scudder well ultimately passed into the hands of H. L. Taylor & Co., for a consideration of \$40,000. The Hoffman & Boswell well on the Dot's farm, a mile north of Millerstown, was in process of drilling when the Scudder was struck, and came in, about sixty days later, with a production of 100 barrels per day. A few days later the Stalsbury was struck, and began flowing at the rate of about 300 barrels in twenty-four hours.

The first well in Donegal Township on the 22-degree belt, was the Adam Stewart No. 1, on the Stewart farm. It was originally owned by A. Shreve, Cyrus Kingsley, — Irons, A. L. Campbell and Charles Hulens, and at present is the property of Hoffman & Ford, who own nine other producing wells in the vicinity. It started at 150 barrels. The second well in the vicinity of Millerstown, about one mile northwest, was on the Barnhart farm, and known as the Lambing well, being owned by Lambing Bros. and B. B. Campbell. It produced about 175 barrels at the start, and gave confidence in the belt between the Stewart well and Karns City. The Dr. James well, put down by Wyatt & Co., on the Samuel Barnhart farm, came next in order of drilling, but was "shut down" on top of the sand for two or three months, while her owners and other interested parties took advantage of the uncertain condition of affairs to procure leases. The B. B. Campbell, on the Forquer farm, one mile south of Millerstown, proved a good well, producing at least 250 barrels per day, and extended the limits of the territory. It was one of the best paying wells in the whole region, and it is a little singular that no other wells of note were ever struck in the immediate neighborhood. The Hemphill No. 4, put down early in 1873 by McKinney Bros., Gailey & Co., on the Jacob Hemphill farm, was one of the most remarkable producers in the whole third sand belt. It spouted about 1,600 barrels during the first twenty-four hours, and for quite a long period maintained a flow of from 600 to 1,000 barrels. Its total production has been about 200,000 barrels, and it is still pumping nine barrels per day for Hoffman & Ford. Another notable well was struck the 1st of March, 1874—the Divener No. 1—on the farm of the same name, drilled by Plummer & Lee. It started at about 1,000 barrels, and has produced a total of not less than 200,000 barrels. This well was sold to H. L. Taylor & Co. for \$100,000. It is now producing about eleven barrels per day, and is owned by Sutton, Austin, Bruce & Co. Late in 1873, a well was put down on the Squire McGinley farm, two miles south of Millerstown, which was made a "mystery" and manipulated for speculative purposes

by the celebrated Dr. Hunter, who has operated in a similar manner in other localities. This was the first "mystery well."

As fast as pioneer operations revealed the extension of the belt to the southward, the territory added was made the scene of operations, and hundreds of wells were put down. By 1875, the country from Parker to a point several miles south of Millerstown fairly bristled with derricks, and a torrent of wealth flowed into the hands of producers and land-owners. Oil men at this time readily gave \$100, \$200 and even \$250 per acre, with an eighth royalty of all production for land, which, prior to the excitement, was not worth more than \$30 to \$40 per acre. Millerstown had its full share of benefit from the oil development. An oil exchange was organized there to meet the demands of speculators, who, as is always the case in a great field of production, were numerous. Some idea of the amount of business transacted during the palmy days of the exchange, may be conceived from the statement that the receipts of the telegraph office during that time were from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per month, the office ranking as the third largest in the State.

"Wild-cat" wells were drilled as far south as Herman's Station, on the Butler Branch Railroad (Summit Township), in 1873, and the territory between that point was spasmodically developed in patches from time to time, the most prolific production occurring in the vicinity of St. Joe, and resulting in the building up of that small oil town. The first of the Summit Township wells was drilled on the Peter Schnur farm, in 1873. The first well on the Eichenlaub farm, known as the Summit well, was finished in 1874 at a cost of \$10,000. It is the best well in the neighborhood. It originally produced about fifteen barrels per day, but the present yield is not more than ten. This well and several others were put down by P. H. & T. F. Burchfield, by whom they are still pumped. Herman's Station is at present the southern terminus of development on the 22-degree belt, though not the most recently drilled portion of it. Operations at Carbon Center were begun in 1877. Bowers & Creer struck the first and second wells on the Forcht farm, and Charles Haslett the third. The latter started at a hundred barrels per day, and, like several others in the vicinity, continued to produce moderately.

The great "Cross Belt," or "Fourth Sand Belt," development, which had its inception in 1872, we have purposely reserved for a separate consideration.

After the great strike of the "Fanny Jane," in the 22-degree belt, at Petrolia, in April, 1872, prospecting for oil was carried on with great energy, and "wild-cat" wells were sunk in all directions and far

away from the territory which had been proved good. Among them was one put down by David Morrison on the farm of his father-in-law, S. S. Jamison, in the southern part of Concord Township, about seven miles from Petrolia, in a southeasterly direction. This well, upon the 22d of August, 1872, struck the great fourth sand deposit, which was literally to "pour forth rivers of oil," to bring into existence several new towns, among them Greece City, and ultimately to have the most powerful depressing effect upon the petroleum market ever known in the history of the trade. The "wild cat" known as the Morrison well surprised even the most sanguine, and after making a spurt of 700 barrels the first day, flowed at the rate of 300 for some time. Her average for the first six months was 250 barrels per day. Territory in the vicinity, and especially between the new well and Petrolia, was eagerly leased, and a number of wells were soon located. Theodore Huselton, who owned the farm south of the Karns branch of the Connoquenessing and adjoining the Jamison farm, on which the lucky strike had resulted, immediately laid out a portion of his land in village lots, and the owners of property on the north side followed suit. A village sprang up as if by magic and grew with astounding rapidity, being incorporated as a borough a few months after its origin. Greece City,* as it was called, has now almost entirely disappeared, but for a brief period during the years 1872-73 and 1874, it was one of the prominent towns of the oil region, and exhibited great bustle and business stir. It had several good hotels, three banks and a large number of shops, stores and dwellings. That portion of the town north of the creek was twice burned down and rebuilt. In this respect, it shared the usual fate of the other lower region oil towns—Petrolia, Karns City, Modoc, Buena Vista, Martinsburg and Millers-town all having disastrous fires, and some of them being several times visited. Greece City was probably, during the heyday of the oil excitement, the "hardest" town in the lower country. Saloons, gambling places and bawdy houses abounded; the town was thronged with brazen and depraved characters, and drunkenness, profligacy and crime held high carnival, much to the disgust of the many steady-going, substantial class of citizens who were compelled by business interests to make their home there.

The second well struck at Greece City was S. D. Karns' "Dog Leg," located a quarter of a mile southwest of the Morrison well, which reached the sand on Christmas Day, 1873, and proved to be a hundred barrel well. The Gordon well, on the Christy farm, put down by C. D. Gordon & Bros., Hilliard Bros. and I. J. McCandless, and the Asa Say, on the Husel-

ton farm, came in a little later and were good for about a hundred barrels each.

Operations were pushed eastward toward the main belt, and, in January, or February, 1873, the Weeks & McGormley, a 400-barrel well, was struck on the McClellan farm, half a mile east of Greece City. On March 12, Vandergrift & Co. reached the sand on the Troutman farm, where the village of the same name adjoining Modoc, was afterward built, and the "Old Troutman," as it was called, began to spout at the rate of from 800 to 1,000 barrels.

At Ralston's Mill, one mile east of Troutman, the Lambing Bros. and B. B. & A. L. Campbell drilled a well, in the fall of 1872, which was pronounced dry, but afterward (in 1873), the water was shut off, and it was found to produce from fifty to one hundred barrels. This was the first well drilled in the cross belt east of Greece City, and was under way before the Morrison was struck.

The territory around Greece City, Modoc and Troutman was soon very thoroughly drilled, heavy operators at once coming into the field. Among the first in the vicinity of the last-named villages were Phillips Bros., of New Castle, who now have very large interests in Butler County. Developments upon the Hayes farm followed those at Greece City, and Troutman in the summer of 1873.

Up to this time, although scores of wells had been drilled and were producing from the fourth sand, the operators were ignorant of its existence.

The existence of the fourth sand was first demonstrated where the third existed and was known, upon the McAleer farm, between Karns City and Hayesville. A well known as the McAleer No. 1, was sunk by Taek Bros. & Co. (L. W. Moorehead, A. L. Campbell and John Smith), in September, 1873, which struck the fourth sand at a depth of about seventy feet beneath the third, and demonstrated the fact that the Greece City and Modoc wells were upon a cross belt. Almost simultaneously with the sinking of this well, another reached the fourth sand on the Scott farm between Karns City and Hayesville. Banks Bros. & Gailey had put the well down to third sand, and sold it to Charles Stewart and Foster Hindman, who, not being pleased with it, drilled deeper, hoping to increase the small production. When they struck the fourth sand, the "Old Hickory," as it was named, began to flow at the rate of 500 barrels. The owner supposed it was the third sand from which the oil came, until they measured the well. Smith Bros. had a third sand well on the Rogers farm, between Karns City and Petrolia, and when the fourth sand theory dawned upon them, they drilled it deeper and struck the great reservoir of riches October 16, 1873, the well flowing at the rate of 300 barrels. The fourth

*See chapter on Concord Township for a full history of this village.

sand tower had now run out, and during a few days elapsed before tools were switched to the first case, the risk between Karns City and Petrolia. The quick work drilling the old third sand well in the 22-degrees belt down to the fourth sand in the cross belt and probably there never was a time in the history of oil production when so many good oil companies started in at short a period and within so limited an area as here, at the crossing of the two belts. The excitement began in this locality in 1873, and was kept up with little abatement through 1874. Almost everybody who looked for the fourth sand between Karns City and Petrolia, seemed to find it, and big wells were reported daily. Operations were continued at Greece City, Troutman and Modoc with the most gratifying results. At the latter place three spouters were struck in one day—January 3. In March, 1874, 125 wells were in process of drilling. The "Big Medicine," on the Brown farm, between Troutman and Fairview, came in with a production of 600 barrels in the fall of 1873, and made the territory in its vicinity very valuable.

The cross belt excitement brought heavy operators into the field, and they at first concentrated their efforts on the farms lying between Petrolia and Karns City. Richard Jennings, of Queenstown, Armstrong County, got the largest well in Butler County—the "Jennings No. 19" on the Daugherty farm, in 1874. This great fourth sander spouted, according to the estimates of many witnesses, the enormous amount of 4,000 barrels during the first twenty-four hours. The "Evans No. 2" was another gigantic "gusher." The "Rob Roy," on the McClymonds farm, at Karns City (owned by Parker, Thompson & Haines), which had been a small producer in the third sand, was a 600-barrel spouter in the fourth, and made her owners a handsome fortune. This well, which has proved one of the most lasting in the county, had, in ten years, up to September 1, 1882, produced from the two sand formations (principally from the fourth) over 260,000 barrels of oil.

The history of Hoffman & Bussell's "Eureka," on the same farm as the above, is similar to that of the "Rob Roy." It was put down to the third sand by Daniels & Co., found to be a small producer, and sold by them to Hoffman & Bussell, who intended to move the machinery to Modoc. They were prevented from doing so, however, by the serving of an injunction (which led to their entering into bond in the sum of \$100,000), and drilled about eighty feet to the fourth sand. The Eureka then began flowing, or, rather, spouting, and put 2,200 barrels in the tank during the first day. This well produced a total of about 100,000 barrels.

Among the other notable wells in the fourth sand

here, west of the 22-degrees belt, was the "Huns," Troutman, which produced 800 to 1,000 barrels per day. The "Modoc," on the farm of J. W. Thompson, in the same locality, each flowing from 500 to 600 barrels, the "Frank and Maggie," on the Haines farm, about 500 barrels, and the "Laura," on the Daugherty farm, which started at 1,000.

The eastern half of the cross belt was supposed to be developed. Richard Jennings had sunk a well in the north of Armstrong County, in 1870, and when the Greece City, Modoc and Troutman wells were struck, and the fourth sand developments made around Petrolia and Karns City, he conjectured that the belt extended eastward, as well as westward, of the main or 22-degree belt, and accordingly ran a line from his well toward the junction of the two belts. D. S. Criswell ran a similar line, in 1874, and located a well upon it on the Parker farm, about two and a half miles east of Petrolia (in Armstrong County). This well, known as the "Boss," struck in July, flowed at the rate of 2,500 barrels.

The land lying between this well and Petrolia was thus indicated to be oil territory, and was immediately leased. Most of it passed into the hands of Hunter & Cummings, of Tidioute, who immediately commenced operations, which resulted in the striking of the famous "Lady Hunter," in the summer of 1874, which flowed nearly or quite as much oil as the "Boss." Operations then extended both ways from these two wells, and from Petrolia and Queenstown toward them, and, by the end of the year, the eastern half of the belt was definitely outlined.

The fourth sand belt extends from Greece City, ten miles, to Criswell. It bears east from the first point from 40 to 45 degrees north, and from Petrolia north 88 degrees east, showing a decided curve from northeast to southwest. It is from one-eighth to one-fourth mile wide at Greece City, from one-half to one mile wide at Troutman, two miles wide at Petrolia and Karns City, and about an eighth of a mile at Criswell.

The cross belt development astonished the petroleum world. In 1874, when operations within its limits had reached their height, the maximum production of the lower oil region and of Butler County was obtained. The great spouting wells along the cross belt swelled the daily production of the region, at one time, to the enormous amount of 42,000 barrels. The average production in the region was 28,424 barrels per day, for the month of July, 1874, or an average of 17,765-1000 for each of the wells then at work.

As a consequence, crude oil dropped in value to 40 cents per barrel. This, however, did not discourage

those operators who had wells in the fourth sand, as their enormous flowing wells brought them in huge incomes; even while oil was sold for one-third the average cost of production. The cross-belt wells, however, soon ceased to pour forth their floods of fortune, and most of them became either small producers or entirely dry.

Since the cross-belt development there has been no special activity in operations, save in small local patches, as in the Millerstown Eastern Belt, the region around Six Points and Byron Center, in Allegheny Township and at Bald Ridge. The history of the pioneer operations in the last named locality we shall present further along.

Looking over the entire Butler County oil region, we can see no spot which has been more richly productive than that lying between Petrolia and Karns City where the two belts cross, and oil has been brought to the surface from both the third and fourth sands. It was here that the development of the third sand reached its maximum, in 1872, and the production from the fourth became most prolific in 1874. The area of most remarkable productiveness includes the Wilson, James Blaney, Jamison Daugherty, Patton, John Blaney, McCafferty and McClymonds farms.

The daughter of the owner of the Daugherty farm, before the days of the oil excitement, saved it from being sold for taxes by her industry plying the needle. The farm was then worth about \$30 per acre. After it was found to lie in the limits of the main belt, one-half of the oil right was sold for \$34,000. It was on this farm, it will be remembered, that the great fourth sander, "Jennings No. 19," was struck. A large number of other wells, some of them almost equal to the Jennings, were drilled on the farm.

The Hugh McClymonds farm, at Karns City, on which the "Rob Roy" and several other big wells were located, consisting of 214 acres, has produced, during the ten years from 1872 to 1882, over \$1,500,000 worth of oil.

Among the operators in this district were nearly all of the larger class known in the lower region. H. L. Taylor & Co., the predecessors of the Union Oil Company, were extensively engaged in the rich locality, as well as in all other parts of the Butler oil field. They put down in the county from 225 to 250 wells, and bought many more, drilled by other parties, being the heaviest operators in the region. The largest individual operator ever engaged in the county was Richard Jennings, who put down no less than seventy paying wells. Some idea of the magnitude of his business may be conveyed by the statement that during the year 1874, while the cross-belt excitement was raging, his expenses averaged over \$35,000.

One of the most prolific spots in the Butler County oil territory is in the vicinity of Hayessville, Fairview Township, on the Hays, Brown, McCafferty, Ellenberger, Jenkin, Sutton, Storey and Blaney farms, extending in a direct line from Fairview to Troutman. These farms, with the exception of the Ellenberger and McCafferty, are owned by Mr. Hays, who laid out the village of Hayessville. On this tract, the Union Oil Company (H. L. Taylor & Co.) formerly had ninety-seven producing wells. The number is now reduced to fifty-five. The supplies, both of oil and of gas, hold out remarkably well. The wells were mostly put down by H. L. Taylor & Co., the predecessors of the Union Oil Company, between the years 1872 and 1876. Their depth varies from 1,630 feet to nearly 1,700 feet. The wells usually started off with a production of from 300 to 1,000 barrels daily. One well, the "Matthew Storey No. 2," on the Storey farm, started at 1,200 barrels. The "Matthew Brown No. 6," on the Brown farm, was also a wonderfully prolific well, and perhaps the best ever struck in the vicinity. Another on the same farm produced 500 barrels per day a year after it was struck.

The McClymonds and Banks farms, Karns City, became noted in 1876 for a narrow east and west belt which was very prolific. It was named the "Rob Roy Streak," from the fact that that famous well was located in it. This little belt is probably not over fifty feet wide, but a dozen good wells have been located in it.

The "Sucker Rod Belt," so called from its extreme narrowness, extends from the Say farm, near Martinsburg, in a direction west of south, nearly to Fairview, and north 22 degrees east, to "Glory Hole," at the mouth of Bear Creek. The subdivisions are sometimes called the "Eastern Belt" and "Western Belt." The development of the "Sucker Rod" was started by the striking of the "Brawley No. 1," on the Fletcher farm, late in 1874. On this belt in most places not over a hundred feet wide, about two hundred wells have been drilled.

What is known as the "Millerstown Eastern Belt," on the Schuster, Woolford and Groff farms, one mile east of Millerstown, was developed in 1876 and 1877. The first well struck was the "Centennial No. 1," owned by H. L. Westerman, G. F. Fetzer and Dr. Frederick, which was a small producer. The "Centennial No. 2," struck in March, 1877, was good for forty barrels per day. It remained, however, for the "Great Leather," owned by Red & McBride, struck upon July 12, 1877, to prove the richness of the pool. This well flowed 350 barrels, and the "Centennial No. 4," owned by H. L. Westerman and others, came in soon after with an equal production. About twenty other wells were drilled in this belt.

A singular phenomenon in this neighborhood, though over the Armstrong County line, on Holder's Run, is a well which produces a natural refined oil, which stands a fire test of 120 degrees, and in all respects resembles the product of the refineries. The well is owned by H. L. Westerman, and is used for illuminating purposes in his store at Millerstown and elsewhere.

There have been carried on from time to time in Butler County very extensive wild-cat operations, which have resulted unsuccessfully. The most remarkable was Phillips Bros.' persistent and costly search for the outlet of the great ⁸million deposit, in which they expended a large amount of money in the drilling of about one hundred dry holes across the northern end of Butler County, in a direction generally conformable to the course of Slippery Rock Creek.

Drilling for Petroleum has, in several instances, resulted in the striking of gas wells, which have proved as profitable for their owners as moderately productive oil wells would. One of the most notable was the Indian spring gas well, a half-mile west of Fairview, owned by B. B. & C. L. Campbell and the Lambing Bros., and struck in 1873. There was a tremendous flow of gas from this well, and it did not diminish materially for six years. Pipes were laid to convey the gas to Parker and to the principal pumping stations at a cost of \$42,000. Parker was lighted by it, and at the pumping stations it was used as fuel. A revenue of \$500 per month was received from the Pipe Line Company alone.

Another remarkably good gas well was that known as the Givens, on the Gibson farm, west of Argyle, by which Petrolia was lighted. The Saxon Station well, owned by the Carbon Black Company, has proved a valuable property.

The Bald Ridge* (Penn Township) development is still in its infancy, and does not demand an extended space in history, however much it may merit the attention of oil operators, or however great a production it may lead to.

The combination of circumstances which led to the pioneer operations at Bald Ridge were briefly as follows:†

Ferd Reiber and Squire John Huselton, of Butler, both owned lands near Bald Ridge, which some scattering and widely separated "wild-cat" operations led them to believe might prove good oil territory. It was when the Greece City oil excitement was at its height, in 1874, that the Dodds Mill Oil Company put down a well on the Barnhart farm, in

the northwest corner of Butler Township. A small quantity of oil was obtained in this well in the second sand. In the same year, McKinney & Nesbitt drilled a well on the Dick McCandless farm, in Center Township. In this well a third sand was obtained, as well as a small quantity of oil, but not in paying quantities. About the same time, Hart & Conkle sunk a well on Sullivan's Run, about one and one-half miles northwest of Butler. In this well, a heavy vein of gas was reached, and three or four feet of third sand. Ferd Reiber came into possession of the records of these wells—the different strata and where located, etc. He set about to utilize them for his own benefit. While these wells were not, in any instance, remunerative, he thought it possible that somebody was "off the belt." He secured the services of James M. Denny, then County Surveyor, to run a line from Greece City, or rather to extend the 40-degree line on which the Greece City territory had been located. This was done, the line passing a mile west of Butler and three-fourths of a mile west of the Sullivan Run well. At Bald Ridge, it passed near the location of Bald Ridge well No. 2. C. D. Angell had run a 22½-degree line through that section some twelve or thirteen years before, which he thought might throw some light on the subject if retraced. The surveyor tapped the Angell line on Robert McKee's farm, in Butler Township. He was enabled to do this from the information he got from Mr. McKee, who knew the bearings and marks of the line. This line was run until it intersected the Greece City line. The intersection of these lines occurred near the well now known as Bald Ridge No. 2. In July, 1880, Reiber & Huselton set about taking oil leases. They procured in all some 780 acres. Then preparations were made to drill a well near the junction of these two lines. A company was organized, consisting of the following gentlemen, most of whom are lawyers and business men in Butler, viz., Ferd Reiber, W. H. Hoffman, C. A. Sullivan, Moses Sullivan, S. H. Peirsal, Heck & Patterson, Bauer & Bro., Martin Reiber, Sr., H. G. G. Krugh, Henry Eitenmüller, Harvey Colbert, J. S. Campbell, Jacob Reiber & Bro., O. D. Thompson, J. D. McJunkin, W. D. Brandon, R. P. Scott, George W. Fleeger, W. H. Ritler, A. L. Craig, B. C. Huselton and W. C. Neeley. A sort of an agreement was drafted by which any person who would agree to pay \$50 would have a thirty-secondth in the well. Sufficient money was raised in this way for present needs, and the well was located near the intersection of the lines already alluded to. W. C. Neeley had the contract for putting down the well. He was to furnish the machinery, get \$1 a foot for drilling and to carry one-fourth of the stock. When the rig was about to be erected, it was found that

*The ridges in this region are said to have been deposited by the action between future and present sea level, and are situated in the center, and those the uppermost of the same Bald Ridge. At present time the hills are covered with a thick, second growth, composed principally of scrub-oak.

†The facts concerning the Bald Ridge Company are chiefly collected from an article which appeared in the *Butler Eagle*.

water was scarce at that point, and the location of the well was changed. The derrick was located about 1,100 feet south of the first location, near a spring on the Smith farm. Drilling was commenced in this well about the 1st of September, 1880. It was soon discovered to be a hard place to drill a well. Salt water gave no little trouble, and when any break would occur considerable time was lost in getting repairs, as there were no machine shops nearer than Petrolia. After many vexatious delays, the well was drilled to a depth of 1,600 feet. At this point the contractor became discouraged, said he had lost money on the contract and was willing to abandon the enterprise. He accepted a proposition, however, to continue drilling at \$5 per foot for whatever additional drilling there might be. At 1,620 feet, oil was obtained, but the well was drilled to a depth of 1,750 feet for the purpose of testing the rock. The well was afterward tubed and proved to be about a six-barrel well. This well was completed March 8, 1881. After consultation, it was agreed that operations should be continued. In April, 1881, a charter was granted to the "Bald Ridge Oil and Transportation Company," composed of most of the members of the original organization and having as new members H. L. Westerman and Simon Yetler. W. D. Brandon was elected President; M. Reiber, Sr., B. C. Huselton, G. W. Fleeger and S. H. Piersal, Directors; John L. Campbell, Treasurer; Harvey Colbert, Secretary, and Ferdinand Reiber, Superintendent. (These with the exception of M. Reiber, Sr., deceased, are the present officers of the company. A. Reiber was elected Director after the death of his father.)

The capital stock of this organization was fixed at \$16,000. The Bald Ridge well No. 2 was begun in June, 1881, and completed in the latter part of September or 1st of October. It was drilled to a depth of 1,692 feet. This well when pumped only produced about two barrels per day. A shot was afterward put in and the well tubed with a Hoadley packer, when she began producing sixteen barrels per day, but finally subsided to a daily production of eleven barrels, and at the present time is producing eight barrels per day.

Simcox & Meyers came down to this field with a view of operating, at the time the Bald Ridge No. 2 was struck. The Bald Ridge Oil Company had offered 10 acres off the eastern part of their tract of leases to any person or persons who would put down a well. They finally gave Simcox & Meyers 150 acres, and they commenced drilling a well on the Hamil farm, about the 1st of November, 1881. Soon after the Bald Ridge Company succeeded in leasing 160 acres southwest of Simcox & Meyer's well and commenced putting down a well on the David Crowe farm. In

January, 1882, when they had got about fifteen feet in the sand, they temporarily abandoned the well, after having tubed it. The Simcox & Meyers well was completed March 20, 1882, when it commenced flowing through the casing at the rate of 100 barrels per day. This production was kept up for some time, when it finally began declining, owing to the pressure of the salt water. After Simcox & Meyers had succeeded with this well, the Bald Ridge Company concluded to drill the Crowe well deeper, and got through the sand which was reasonably promising and forty-six feet thick, without any oil, on the 10th of April. Next, the Bald Ridge Company gave Herr McBride 100 acres, and he drilled a well 120 rods north of Bald Ridge Nos. 1 and 2, on the Dufford farm. He began in November, 1881, and completed it about the 1st of March, 1882. He drilled to a depth of 1,665 feet, and did not get enough oil to justify him in pumping it. The Simcox & Meyers well, No. 1, was tubed recently, and a shot was put in it. After that it produced 240 barrels per day, but soon declined.

Such, in brief, is the history of the work done by the Bald Ridge Company and some of those who leased from them or operated upon their lands. Their pioneer operations on this field led David Renfrew to lay out a village, in the summer of 1882, which is still in the embryotic stage, though what it may eventually become no man knows.

The great well of the Bald Ridge region—the famous Shidemantle, at this writing probably the best well in the State—drew general attention to the field. It was struck July 26, 1882, on the Weber farm. Its highest production in one day was 750 barrels, but it gradually declined until at the 1st of November it was producing 200 barrels. The well was put down by Andrew Shidemantle, one of the most successful operators in the oil regions. In brief, the record of the well is as follows: Struck limestone at 348 feet; through limestone at 363 feet; cased at 630 feet; struck salt water at 1,120 feet; struck more salt water at 1,300 feet. (In all there is about five barrels of salt water per day.) Struck third sand and some oil at 1,547 feet; struck more oil and well began flowing at 1,575 feet; went through sand at 1,595 feet.

The drilling, except limestone, was through alternate sand and slate corresponding to the usual formation of the locality.

Phillips Bros., of New Castle, than whom probably there are no more intelligent, energetic or extensive operators in the entire oil region, have no immense leases in Butler County, their lands lying in the vicinity of Bald Ridge and north and east of that locality, and are carrying on "wild catting" in a very sys-

tematic way. Their prospecting will be watched with interest, there being a general belief that there is much virgin oil territory in Butler County, and that another great era of development lies not far distant in the future. The Messrs. Phillips have the enormous amount of 11,000 acres of land under lease in Butler County, and, in company with Dr. Egbert, of Franklin, own 1,100 acres more (the McCalmont farm, in Butler Township) in fee simple.

It has been noted as a characteristic of the Butler County wells that they are more lasting than in other regions. The present production of the Butler oil territory is from 65,000 to 70,000 barrels per month, and the number of producing wells (most of them quite old ones) nearly or perhaps quite 1,000. The oil from these wells is pumped to the stations of the United Pipe Line, and thence to the great refineries. There are three main line stations of the United—one at Karns City, one at Millerstown and one at Troutman. The National Transit Company has huge pumping stations at Carbon Center and at Hilliard. The number of local pumps in the pipe line district, extending from Martinsburg to Bald Ridge, is 103, and there are a number more north of the point first named.

The distribution of the producing wells, as shown by the United Pipe Line Company's books, is as follows:

Martinsburg and Campbell farm, 103; Petrolia, 83; Karns City and Central Point, 82; Karns City and Haysville, 74; Kaylor (12 are in Armstrong County), 42; Criswell and Queenstown (27 are in Armstrong County), 65; Greece City and Modoc, 56; Troutman, 55; Millerstown, 63; Great Leather and Eastern Belt, 68; Iron City and Millerstown, 80; St. Joe, Carbon Center, Hume's Station and Herman Station, 77; Bald Ridge, 7; in Butler County, north of Martinsburg, 96.

The number of producing wells will be brought quite up to 1,000, whenever the price of crude material advances, by the cleaning out and pumping of old wells which have been neglected.

The area of the developed territory in Butler County is about 25,000 acres. According to the most trustworthy statistics, the total production in the county has, up to January 1, 1882, amounted to the enormous quantity of 33,750,000 barrels, more than one-sixth of the total production in Pennsylvania from 1859 to 1882, which was 186,502,798 barrels. A large amount of this was sold at \$4 per barrel and some for only 40 cents.

It has been estimated that the development of the Butler oil region has brought in an immigration which has increased by 10,000 the population of the county, and it has added untold millions to its wealth.

Geologically, there is a difference between the lower oil region and the upper, which may be briefly exhibited. The first wells put down in the county, in the vicinity of Martinsburg, were all third sand wells and the character of the stratification through which they were drilled is in conformity with the Venango County drills. Geologists conclude that this is "truly equivalent, or of contemporaneous origin, with the third sand of Oil Creek and bullion." No other locality on the Butler-Clarion belt shows such an agreement with the arrangement of the sands on the Venango belt as exists in the vicinity of Martinsburg. The first, second and third sands can all be recognized at their proper horizons, but at all other places in the Butler region these sands are so split up by shales, slates and red rocks that it is often impossible to tell where the first sand ends and the second begins, or where the latter ends and the third begins. At Bald Ridge it is held by many that the third and fourth sands unite. "The names given to the different members of the group," says H. M. Chance, geologist, "are purely arbitrary and do not express any synchronism between the individual sandstones here and those on Oil Creek. In the Butler District, the group of sands is found intact, but shows a very different arrangement from the Oil Creek type." The following is a summary of the stratification in the nomenclature of the driller, the "first sand" being omitted, because it is not the true first, but the third mountain sand:

Second sand (Oil Creek "first sand").

(Interval.)

Fifty-foot rock (oil at Martinsburg).

(Interval.)

Thirty-foot rock (oil at Martinsburg).

(Interval.)

Blue Monday.

(Interval.)

Bowlder.

(Interval.)

Stray third (locally oil bearing).

(Interval.)

Third sand (main oil horizon).

(Interval.)

Stray fourth (locally oil bearing).

(Interval.)

Fourth sand (oil on "Cross Belt").*

These sand rocks are separated by bands of shale slate and red rocks, which, like the oil-producing strata, are very variable, the total thickness of the group exhibits but slight variations, usually ranging from 275 to 325 feet, and occasionally reaching a thickness of 350 feet.

The ferriferous limestone is used as a "key

rock" throughout the district, third sand being looked for at 1,160 to 1,200 feet beneath its top, and the fourth sand at a depth of from 1,250 to 1,275.

The following table shows the elevation above or below ocean level of the top of the third and fourth sands at a number of the best known locations within the limits of the 22 degree belt and the cross belt:

	3d Sand	4th Sand
Parker, above ocean.....	60	
Farrentown, above ocean.....	10	
Stonehouse, below ocean.....	8	
Martinsburg, below ocean.....	30	
Frouseingform, below ocean.....	20	
Argyle, below ocean.....	70	
Petrolia, below ocean.....	100	
Fairview, below ocean.....	90	175
Modoc, below ocean.....	120	260
Georgetown, below ocean.....	320	300
Criswell, below ocean.....	105	190
Brady's Bend.....	130	215
Karns City, below ocean.....	160	250
Millerstown, below ocean.....	215	320
St. Joe, below ocean.....	260	335
Carbon Center, below ocean.....	294	376
Humes Farm, below ocean.....	375	457
Herman Station, below ocean.....	418	500

These figures show that the average dip south by west is about twenty three feet per mile.

CHAPTER XV.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The Old Agricultural Society and the New Medical Society of Butler County—Fogelers' Institute of 1833—Teachers' Association—The Butler County Bible Society.

THE old Butler County Agricultural Society was organized in Butler Borough March 25, 1856, at which time the following officers were elected, viz., President, John Anderson; Treasurer, James Bredin; Recording Secretary, Archibald Blakeley; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Ferrero; Librarian, James Campbell.

Vice Presidents—Adams, Samuel Marshall; Allogheny, Henry Kohlmaire; Brady, Silas Covert; Butler, Silas Pearce; Buffalo, William Barker; Cherry, William Gilchrist; Clay, Jesse Hall; Concord, Calvin Graham; Center, Robert K. Hunter; Connoquessing, W. C. Martin; Clearfield, John Gallaher; Cranberry, Alexander Gillespie; Clinton, Robert Love; Donegal, Manasses Gillespie; Fairview, James Story; Franklin, Henry Shaffer; Forward, Henry Buhl; Jefferson, James Dunlap; Jackson, Jacob Burrey; Lancaster, Francis M. Scott; Mercer, John R. Harris; Marion, Joseph Cummings; Muddy Creek, Isaac Moore; Middlesex, James Fulton; Oakland, Anthony Hoon; Pennsylvania, Abner Bartley; Parker, David Kelley; Slippery Rock, Josiah McJunkin; Summit, Robert B. Maxwell; Venango, Samuel Layson; Washington, Peter Shira; Winfield, Griffin McGahey;

Worth, Alexander H. Boyle; Borough of Butler, William Campbell; Centerville, John T. Bard; Harrisville, James Kerr; Harmony, George Bean; Portersville, W. A. Patterson; Prospect, James White; Saxenburg, E. Maurhoff; Zelienople, Sidney Passavant.

CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. The name of this Society shall be "Butler County Agricultural Society."

SEC. 2. The objects of this Society are to encourage and improve the agricultural, horticultural and domestic arts.

SEC. 3. This Society shall consist of all such persons as shall signify to the executive committee their wish to become members, and shall pay to the Treasurer, on signing the Constitution of the Society, not less than \$1, and also of honorary and corresponding members. The payment of \$20 shall constitute a life membership, and exempt all members so contributing from all annual payments.

SEC. 4. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, and also a Vice President from each township and borough in the county; a Treasurer, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Librarian and such assistants as the Society may consider essential to the transaction of its business. The Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer and Librarian shall constitute the executive committee.

SEC. 5. The President shall have a general superintendence of all the officers of the Society. In case of death, illness or inability of the President to perform the duties of his office, the executive committee shall select a Vice President to act in his place, who shall have the same power and perform the same duties as the President, until the next annual election. The duties of the Vice Presidents shall be to take charge of the affairs of the association in their several districts, and to advance all of its objects; to call upon farmers to report as to the condition of agriculture in their neighborhood; to ask for information as to the modes of cultivation and all such matters as may interest farmers in every part of the county. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys paid into his hands, and shall only pay bills audited and approved by the executive committee.

SEC. 6. The Society shall meet annually. All officers of the Society shall be re-elected by ballot for the ensuing year and until another election. They shall also hold a general meeting at the time of exhibition, and special meetings whenever convoked by the executive committee. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum to do business, but no member in arrears shall be entitled to the benefits of the Society.

SEC. 7. The constitution may be altered or amended at the annual meetings by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

THE PRESENT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing the Butler County Agricultural Association was held in Thompson & Scott's law office October 15, 1877. The following officers were elected: President, G. C. Cross; Vice Presidents, G. A. McBride, J. S. Purvis, J. H. Tebay; Directors, W. P. Roessing, Joseph Purvis, L. M. Cochran, G. J. Cross, W. H. H. Riddle; Treasurer, J. L. Purvis; Secretary, P. W. Lowry; Corresponding Secretary, W. P. Roessing. The capital stock was fixed at \$5,000. The charter of the society was granted November 3, 1877, by Judge E. Mehm.

kin. The grounds at present used by the society were leased from Mrs. Eliza Bredin and Dr. S. Bredin for a period of ten years. The society started upon its career auspiciously, and held its first fair in the fall of 1878. The officers elected at the organization held over during that year. The officers for the years subsequent have been as follows:

1879—President, Gardner J. Cross; Vice Presidents, W. H. H. Riddle, J. H. Tebay; Secretary, W. P. Roessing; Treasurer, J. S. Campbell; Directors, Gardner J. Cross, George A. McBride, L. M. Cochran, James H. Tebay, Joseph L. Purvis, R. P. Scott, John S. Campbell.

1880—President, W. P. Smith, Centre Township; Vice Presidents, E. A. Helmbold, Saxonburg; J. L. Purvis, Butler; Secretary, W. P. Roessing; Treasurer, J. S. Campbell; Directors, James D. Anderson, R. D. Stevenson, G. H. Graham, James H. Tebay, Joseph L. Purvis, W. H. H. Riddle, John S. Campbell.

1881—President, W. P. Smith, Centre Township; Vice Presidents, W. H. H. Riddle, Butler; Alexander Hunter, Brownsdale; Secretary, W. P. Roessing; Treasurer, J. S. Campbell; Directors, W. M. Brown, R. Stephenson, J. D. Anderson, J. L. Purvis, J. S. Campbell, Harvey Osborn, Thomas Hays.

1882—President, W. P. Smith, Centre Township; Vice Presidents, W. H. H. Riddle, E. A. Helmbold; Secretary, W. P. Roessing; Treasurer, J. S. Campbell; Directors, Joseph L. Purvis, J. D. Anderson, R. D. Stephenson, William M. Brown, Walter Evans, W. P. Smith, Harvey Osborn; J. L. Purvis, General Superintendent; G. A. McBride, Assistant; Thomas Hays, Chief Marshal; Fred Buhl, Marshal Horse Department; Thomas Scott, Marshal Cattle Department.

The Butler County Agricultural Society makes a practice of paying all premiums upon the close of the fair, at which they are awarded.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR COMPETITORS

1. The Secretary will be prepared to receive entries at any time at his place of business, Butler, Penn., up to 6 P. M., September 18, after which his office will be on the grounds of the association, where he will receive entries up to 10 o'clock Wednesday, September 20, when all entries will be closed. But we would urge the importance of exhibitors making their entries previous to that day.

2. Cards properly numbered and classified will be furnished by the Secretary, which must be attached to their articles, and no article or animal will be examined by the judges without such card being attached.

3. No article or animal shall be entitled to more than one premium, except as provided for by the premium list.

4. All articles and animals should be in their places on Tuesday, September 19, at 5 o'clock, and no animal or article will be received after Wednesday, September 20, at 10 o'clock, and no article or animal will be allowed to remove from the grounds until after the grand parade on Thursday, September 21.

5. Hay and straw will be furnished free to bona fide exhibitors, and grain at cost for all animals put on exhibition.

6. Any person attempting to influence the judges in their decision, shall forfeit all claims to the premium.

7. The members are entitled to withhold any premium given by the judges under false representations, or not in accordance with the rules and regulations.

8. All protests must be made before 3 o'clock P. M. on the closing day of the fair, as at that hour the payment of premiums will be commenced.

9. All premiums which are not protested before 3 o'clock P. M. on the closing day of the fair, will be paid after that hour at the office of the Secretary, on the grounds, and in the order in which the judges' books of the several classes are returned to the Secretary.

10. Exhibitors of thorough-bred stock will be required to deposit with the Secretary an authentic copy of the pedigree of each animal or reference to Stud Book or Herd Book, for the use of the jury of awards.

11. No article can compete in more than one class, nor but once in the same class, except as provided for by premium list.

12. There will be a parade of all stock on exhibition, except sheep and swine, at 3 o'clock P. M., each day, at which time all horses and such cattle as may be required by the Superintendent shall appear at the call of the Superintendent, under halter and in charge of a groom. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles and animals, and be ready to exhibit them at such times, and in such places, and in such manner as the Superintendent in charge shall direct, in accordance with the daily official programme. This rule will be strictly enforced, and any failure or neglect, without excuse obtained from the General Superintendent, will work a forfeiture of all premiums.

13. The Department Superintendents are to have full control over every article or animal in their several departments, and shall arrange and assign, and re-arrange and re-assign, as his judgment may dictate, each article or animal in his department, and each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to observe all the rules and regulations of the association.

14. All entries in any class *free*, except those hereinafter mentioned.

15. Exhibitors must see to the delivery of their stock or articles to the Superintendents of the different departments, who shall assign them their places and have full control of them during the time they are on the grounds.

16. All horses and cattle brought upon the grounds are required to be tied, and when exhibited in the ring, or on parade, to be under halter and in care of a groom.

17. No person, except members of the board, who are not competitors will not be allowed to see the entries or have access to the entry books until after the award is made.

18. All entries will be made in strict compliance with the offered premium list, and awards made in accordance. Parties should be particular to have stock or articles entered just as they want them. Entries of stock will not be changed from one class to another after the entry is once made.

19. If there is any question as to the regularity of the entry, or the right of an animal or article to compete in any given class, the judges shall report the same to the Superintendent of the department for adjustment.

20. No distinction of premium shall be made for articles or animals which are not included in the regular list may be commended; and the commendation, together with the reason therefor, shall be entered on the judges' books, and will be considered at some regular meeting of the association.

21. The judges, on all animals, will have regard to purity of breeding and the general characteristics of the respective

breds to which they belong, they will make due allowance for the effects of age, feeding, early maturity.

THE BUTLER COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

This agricultural club was organized in April, 1869, with the following officers: President, John Q. A. Kennedy, of Penn Township; Vice-Presidents, Herman J. Berg, Butler, John Martin, Connoque-nessing; David McKee, Slippery Rock; W. M. Graham, Washington; James Anderson, Penn; John B. McGlaughlin, Clearfield; H. C. McCoy, Abraham Moyer, Lancaster; Samuel Marshall, Adams; Josiah M. Thompson, Brady; Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Lyon; Recording Secretary, John Q. A. Sullivan; Treasurer, Hugh Morrison; Librarian, W. H. Black.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE OF BUTLER COUNTY.

This organization held its first annual fair at Butler September 28, 29 and 30, 1870. Its officers were as follows: President, John Q. A. Kennedy; Vice Presidents, H. J. Berg, Sr., A. Cuthbert; Secretary, W. H. H. Riddle; Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Lyon; Treasurer, Hugh Morrison; General Superintendent, G. W. Shoffer.

THE BUTLER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society had its origin in 1866. In the fall of that year, circulars were received by various medical petitioners in the county, from Drs. Hamilton, Coffee and King, of Allegheny County, suggesting the idea of organization. This was acted upon at a meeting held in Butler November 3, 1866. The following officers were elected, viz.: President, Dr. Amos Lusk; Vice President, Dr. A. M. Neyman; Secretary, Dr. Stephen Bredin; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Huselton; Treasurer, Dr. Irvine; Medical Censors, Drs. McMichael, Cowden and Joseph Lusk.

At a meeting held January 3, 1867, a constitution was reported by Dr. Cowden, Richardson, Amos Lusk, Bredin and Neyman, appointed as a committee for that purpose at a previous meeting. This was signed by the following ten gentlemen, who thus were the original members of the society, viz.: Amos Lusk, Zelienople; A. M. Neyman, Butler; Thomas Irvine, Evansburg; S. H. Mathewson, Saxonsburg; J. B. Livingston, Slippery Rock; E. F. Henderson, Coulterville; G. W. Coulter, Slippery Rock; Stephen Bredin, Butler; A. M. Richardson, Prospect; T. J. Blackwood, Glade Mills; Theodore Frickelstein, Butler; W. R. Cowden, Portersville, and Joseph S. Lusk, Harmony.

In addition to the foregoing, the society has received, from time to time and in the order given, the following members: W. N. Clark, Whitestown; N. M. Hoover, North Hope; J. McMichael, Millerstown; Samuel Graham, Butler; S. S. Fowler, Millerstown; C. E. Peck, Millerstown; S. D. Bell, Millerstown;

C. F. McBride, Butler; A. Donaldson, Coulterville; B. A. Henlen, North Hope; R. L. Patterson, St. Joe; David Harper, Karns City; R. H. Pillow, Josiah M. Thompson, G. W. Sloan, J. L. Christy, John E. Byers, all of Butler; J. H. King, Saxonsburg; H. R. Wilson, Portersville; F. V. Brooks, Evansburg; Will R. Wilson, Portersville; C. A. McCaskery, Millerstown; Lewis G. Davis, —; Theodore Kersting, Evansburg; C. L. Campbell Brownsdale.

The objects of the Butler County Medical Society, as stated in the constitution, are "to organize the profession in the county in connection with the State Medical Society and American Association, and to advance the interests of the profession and render it more subservient to the good of humanity."

To be entitled to membership, the applicant must be a citizen of Butler County and a practitioner in the same for at least six months, be either a graduate of some respectable medical school, have license to practice from a board recognized by the State Medical Society, or have been a practitioner in good standing for fifteen years.

THE BUTLER COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The first teachers' institute was organized November 19, 1855, with the following officers: President, Isaac Black, County Superintendent; Vice President, A. J. Rebstock, Matthew Greer; Secretary, Thomas Balph; Treasurer, Jacob P. Myers; Executive Committee, S. P. Irvine, Mary M. Tazegart, M. Louisa Butler. Fifty teachers were present at this meeting.

"Feeling that popular education would be greatly enhanced by the adoption of a uniform system throughout the county," the institute selected and recommended the following list of school books, viz., Little Teacher No. 1, Orthographic Chart, McGuffey's Eclectic Primer and the Pictorial Primer, Spelling-Book, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers by the same author, being McGuffey's entire series, also Ray's Arithmetics, Messrs. McNally's and Monteyth's Geographies and Pineo's series of grammars.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We firmly believe the common school system of Pennsylvania to be well calculated to govern the schools of the State, and advance the sadly neglected cause of popular education, and feel that we are worthy of public confidence and support, therefore,

Resolved, That in order to promote the public interest in this respect, and elevate the character of our profession, we hereby secure the allegiance we owe to that great system, by pledging ourselves to the faithful discharge of our responsible duties as educators commissioned by the State, and to a cordial co-operation with our energetic County Superintendent (Isaac Black), in his arduous efforts to reform and build up the common schools of Butler County.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the teachers here assembled, Mr. Isaac Black, our worthy Superintendent of Public

Schools, has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office with marked zeal and ability, and that we will cordially co-operate with him in all of his efforts to elevate the common schools of the county.

Resolved, That the several Boards of Directors of this county be respectfully requested to vote a salary to the County Superintendent, commensurate with the duties of his office, which have demanded, and will continue to demand, his whole time and best energies.

Resolved, That we loudly call upon the friends of education throughout Butler County to unite with us in our endeavors to elevate the standard of teaching, and the condition of our common schools.

BUTLER COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The organization of this association was effected May 26, 1881, at a meeting held at Butler, of which the Rev. T. F. Stauffer acted as presiding officer. The officers elected were as follows: President, J. C. Tuistman; Vice President, T. F. Stauffer; Recording Secretary, Louisa McLure; Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Barnhart.

This association is entirely independent of the County Teachers' Institute, which is held annually, in accordance with the provisions of a special law. In 1882, that association had seventy-five members.

This society was organized August 12, 1828, at a meeting held at the court house. Walter Lowrie was chosen Chairman and John Bredin, Secretary. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: Presidents, John Potts, Rev. Reid Bracken; Vice Presidents, Rev. Isaiah Niblock, Rev. John France, Rev. Robert Greer, Rev. S. Stoughton, Rev. John Coulter, C. G. Sweitzerbach, Thomas McClintock, Robert Brown; Treasurer, Robert Scott; Secretary, John Bredin.

CHAPTER XVI.

STATISTICS.

Population from 1810 to 1880 by Townships. Agriculture. Estimated Yield of Crops. School Statistics.

THE following table exhibits the population of the county by townships, at periods of ten years, from 1810 to 1880:

TOWNSHIPS.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adams					806	975	1456	
Allegheny					881	800	1287	
Butler*	153	472	768	1389	2622	1198	3884	1008
Butler Borough			589	861	1318	1935	2507	
Buffalo	375	582	1012	1829	2551	1295	1995	1662
Brady					701	600	772	
Center	112	972	1332	1831	1495	829	833	980
Cherry				665	950	907	903	1161
Clay					1039	800	1170	
Concord					875	800	1052	
Corning	138	957	1944	2692	2518	1098	1500	1191
Clinton							1132	1018
Charfield	288	515	617	1103	1924	869	875	909
Cranberry	543	765	1946	1822	2236	931	945	982
Donegal	671	960	1985	1915	1171	390	852	3201

TOWNSHIPS.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Forward						1020	1655	1133
Franklin					1119	800	1047	1409
Fayette					1078	1106	1678	6150
Jackson						1117	1135	2256
Jefferson						1457	1234	1533
Lancaster						1139	1065	1970
Marietta						789	850	1086
McCook	588	611	771	1233	1296	515	478	1371
Midway	538	1010	1231	1692	2259	1031	1010	1101
Muddy Creek	305	868	1317	1998	1142	1094	972	1006
Oakfield						919	926	1039
Park	399	659	945	1364	769	1170	1309	2516
Perry						914	837	1131
Slippery Rock	658	865	1541	1507	1190	993	879	1424
Summit						939	1304	1266
Union	377	353	999	822	1473	836	902	1522
Washington					1003	993	996	1285
Wheatfield						1131	1121	1092
Worth						928	893	1076
Total	3364	5926	10771	14561	17550	36510	36510	52536

AGRICULTURE.

Shown, the amount of the assessed value of taxable property, returned by the Assessor, as Equalized by the County Commissioners for 1882.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHES.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.
Adams	\$287,326	\$306,862
Allegheny	217,513	255,175
Butler	260,194	274,995
Buffalo	266,585	284,602
Brady	171,410	189,088
Concord	208,823	335,181
Cleanfield	171,399	182,331
Cherry	211,455	235,805
Cranberry	259,835	278,734
Clay	249,943	272,951
Clinton	255,171	290,096
Centre	225,487	212,089
Corning	231,970	253,330
Donegal	220,571	351,827
Earwicker	257,300	251,780
Franklin	267,744	282,573
Fayette	152,395	503,556
Forward	272,134	289,829
Jackson	257,178	272,867
Jefferson	229,053	251,848
Marietta	161,587	180,036
McCook	249,676	265,409
Midway	268,923	267,510
Marietta	216,923	270,365
Oakfield	239,878	243,388
Park	336,071	310,000
Perry	235,842	340,297
Summit	219,065	217,788
Slippery Rock	282,713	301,400
Union	202,377	217,818
Washington	253,002	210,062
Wheatfield	210,857	242,271
Worth	250,835	277,330
Butler Borough	493,398	525,788
Centerville Borough	52,173	58,517
Fairview Borough	49,494	55,751
Karns City Borough	54,132	65,176
Millersburg Borough	26,291	30,810
Petrolia Borough	58,431	64,720
Prospect Borough	28,656	31,098
Sunbury Borough	59,721	94,716
Saxtonville Borough	48,136	57,717
Harrisburg Borough	81,968	90,925
Hampden Borough	31,360	34,170
Portersville Borough	82,045	94,716
Zelenople Borough		

Population of the County, 1880, by Townships and Boroughs. Total, 52,536.

missioners appointed to examine them. One of the Commissioners, under date of June 7, 1802, writes of the lands proposed by the Cunninghams for a county seat as follows: "The situation is beautiful, being on an eminence, which descend in all directions; the land scarce of timber, but sufficiently dry, and large bodies of meadow ground near the seat. This site will have the advantages of the creek, with sundry good springs of water and coal banks near, limestone and freestone quarries partly adjoining the site. The ridges all pointing into the little valley, will be convenient for roads from every direction."

One commissioner at least was favorably impressed. The impression which was made by the day's observation was doubtless strengthened by an evening's conversation. The commissioner from whose diary we have quoted, writes further: "We parted that evening, Messrs. Weaver, Hamilton and Lane lodging at the mill house, Mr. Morton and myself returning with Mr. Robert Cunningham to the Salt Lick place, where that young man keeps bachelor's hall in a nice cabin building." All of the commissioners were that night the guests of the Cunninghams, the mill house where three of them lodged being the home of some of the members of the family, probably of John and Samuel, by whom the mill itself had been built about two years previous. The Cunninghams and Robert Graham proposed to lay out in town lots 300 acres of land, five acres of which should be devoted to the use of the county of Butler, should their location be made the seat of justice. That they gained the object of their desire was first made known to the general public when the Legislature, upon the 8th of March, 1803, passed an act, of which the following are the important sections:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* that John McBride, Esq., William Elliott, Esq., and John David, be and hereby are appointed Trustees for the county of Butler, and the said Trustees, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and required to survey, or cause to be surveyed, 300 acres of land situate on the north side of Connoquessing Creek, near Samuel Cunningham's mill, agreeably to a description given of the situation and boundary thereof expressed in the grant and obligation of Samuel Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham, made by them to the Governor for the use of the county of Butler, and the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required to lay out a convenient lot or lots of land within the said 300 acres not exceeding five acres, whereon the public buildings shall be erected for the use of the county of Butler, and the surplus or residue of said 300 acres of land, which shall remain after the sites for the public buildings are set apart and determined, shall be laid out for a town, with suitable town lots, at the discretion of the Trustees, with necessary reservations for a quarry, streets, lanes, alleys and roads or highways; provided, however, that no outlots shall exceed five acres, and the town hereby directed to be laid out shall be called Butler.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the said Trustees aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the said Trustees, or a majority of them, to call by public notice, the said town lots and outlots at such times as they may, in their most advantageous to the county, which sale shall be held at the said Cunningham Mill, in the said county, previous to which the said Trustees shall advertise the same three times at least in one or more newspapers published in Pittsburgh, Greensburg and Washington, one month before the day appointed for such sale, provided that before the said sum of money received by the discharge of the duties herein enjoined and required, they shall demand and receive from the aforesaid Samuel Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham sufficient deeds in fee-simple of the above described 300 acres of land in trust for the use of the county of Butler, agreeably to the grant thereof heretofore made to the Governor for the use of the county of Butler by the said Samuel Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham, and shall procure the same to be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in Allegheny County, and when the said Trustees shall have so done they shall have authority, and it shall be their duty, to make out and grant sufficient deeds in fee-simple for the town and outlots by them sold in pursuance of this act.

In August, 1803, the village was duly laid out, the plat containing seventy-six acres and seventy-nine perches. This was deeded to William Elliott, John David and John McBride, as Trustees for the county, and the sales of the lots were made through them at a public auction. David Dougal purchased Lot No. 1, on the northwest corner of Main street and the Diamond, paying for it the sum of \$100, which was the highest price paid for any lot in the village. Others sold for prices ranging from \$90 down to \$10.

As the town was the theatre of justice, people were sanguine in their expectations of business. The lots were readily sold, and the pioneer villagers entered upon the humble beginnings of what were to be as a rule successful careers. There was promise of prosperity for almost every one, except John Cunningham, one of the founders of the town. His financial affairs became involved,²⁰ and he was doubtless hurried to the grave by the disappointments he met with. He died in 1805, and was buried in the little plat of ground which he had in 1803 reserved for a cemetery. No monument marks his grave.

This deed of release was executed in favor of John Cunningham by his creditors, Simon Gratz and Heyman Gratz, trading under the firm name of Simon & Heyman Gratz; William Wistar, John Price and John Wistar, trading under the firm name of Wistar, Price & Wistar; John Wistar, in his private right; Joseph Karriek and Joshua Percival, trading under the name of Karriek & Percival, and Thomas R. Jones, of the

²⁰ See the account of the sale of the Cunningham lands, in the *Butler County Gazette*, of the 10th of August, 1803, and the account of the sale of the lands of John Cunningham, in the *Butler County Gazette*, of the 10th of August, 1805.

Philadelphia, and is the first recorded instrument in the Recorder's office in Butler. The deed was executed in Philadelphia on the 5th of October, 1803, and recorded on the 23d of January, 1804.

A number of the men who bought lots immediately begun erecting log cabins upon them. To James Thompson, a sturdy blacksmith, belongs the credit of building the first, located near the Diamond; William Young built the second, William Neyman the third, Abraham Brinker the fourth and Jacob Funk the fifth, on the lot now occupied by Jacob Zeigler. Other houses, all of very primitive character, were built soon after by John Emfrey, George Powers, Stephen Crawford and John Potts. The latter built originally where Dr. Linns' drug store now is, but two or three years later erected a substantial hewed log house upon the opposite side of the street, which is still doing service as a dwelling, although the logs are hidden by a facing of boards. This house, the oldest in town, adjoins the store of H. C. Heineman, and is owned by him.

The men named in the foregoing lines were the first settlers within the original limits of Butler. John Negley had settled in 1800 south of the creek, opposite the Cunningham mill (now the Walter Mill), the Cunninghams had lived in the vicinity since 1797 and so also had Robert Graham and family. His was probably the first family which had a residence within the present borough limits, but his house was outside of the original plat. Robert Graham's son William, who made his advent in November or December, 1803, was the first child born. The first female child was Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Potts, who was born in March, 1805. She is still living in Butler, the widow of Squire Robert Carnahan.

The winter of 1803-4 was a dreary one. The only means of communication with the outer world was by means of a bridle path leading through the hills to Pittsburgh. Henry M. Brackenridge, son of Judge H. H. Brackenridge, of Pittsburgh, was appointed clerk to William Ayres, Esq., the first Prothonotary of Butler County, and passed the winter in the new outpost of civilization. In his "Recollections of the West" he says: "On my arrival in 1803, there were a few log houses just raised, but not sufficiently completed to be occupied. It was not long before there were two taverns, a store and a blacksmith shop; it was then a town. The country around was a howling wilderness, with the exception of a few scattered settlements, as far removed from each other as the kraals in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope."

In the spring of 1804, the population was increased, improvements were made, public business commenced and some of the institutions of civilized life

were established. The first session of the court was held in February,* and soon afterward a school was organized and a series of religious meetings inaugurated. At the February term, licenses were issued to William Ayres and James Thompson permitting them to keep taverns, and in May four others—John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers and William Brown were added to the list of backwoods bonifaces. The first merchant was, in all probability, John Potts, who continued in business until his death in 1838, except when representing his constituents in the General Assembly; closely following Potts in opening stores in the new village were David Dougal, William Purviance, Samuel Hill and Walter Lowrie.

In the summer of 1804, occurred the first social and festive assemblage of the people. The occasion was the celebration of the 4th of July. It was held at the Federal spring, near the Connoquenessing. "A long table, say 100 feet, well supplied with the best the country afforded, accommodated the eating and drinking part of the occasion. After dinner, William Ayres was appointed President and John McCandless (then Sheriff) Vice President. Patriotic toasts, general and volunteer, suited to the occasion, were read by the President, at the head of the table, and repeated by the Vice President, at the foot. Then followed the drink, the huzzas and firing of musketry, and music of drum and fife playing, playing the old Revolutionary tunes of 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Hail Columbia.'"

It is related that on this occasion one of the toasts caused much amusement. Mr. Ayres proposed a "health" to Thomas McKean, coupling with his name the sentiment "energy and wisdom." McCandless, who was a little deaf, and possibly of the opposite political party, rose at the foot of the table and in a sonorous voice announced "Thomas McKean—injured by whisky," and so the toast was drunk.

Passing down the years, we find that in 1828, just a quarter century from the time Butler was settled, many material improvements had been made. The population had largely increased, and numbered between four and five hundred. The borough had been incorporated. About five years prior to the time of which we write, the citizens had begun to build brick dwellings, and there were now twenty-one in the town. The whole number of dwellings was about seventy. There were two newspapers printed here at that time; two physicians attended to the needs of the sick; seven residents lawyers practiced in the court; seven taverns were open for the entertainment of the wayfarer and the stranger, and fourteen stores displayed varieties of merchandise to the people, which they

could obtain in exchange for bear skins, deer skins, cranberries, honey, beeswax or cash. The principal merchants at this period were John Gilchrist, John Duffy, Samuel Johnson, William Haggerty, Adam Funk, Maurice and John Bredin, Clark McPherrin, A. and J. Brinker, John Sullivan and Walter Lowrie.

At the end of the first quarter century the number of taxable inhabitants was ninety-seven, and their names as follows: William Ayres, David Albright, Maurice Bredin, John Bredin, Jacob Brinker, William Beatty, Abraham Brinker, William Brion, Joseph Brand, Joseph Beatment, Robert Elliott Brown, Daniel Catney, O. G. Croy, William Criswell, William Campbell, Robert Carnahan, Daniel Call, Milton Carnahan, Timothy Cannon, Thomas Dickey, Henry C. De Wolf, David Dougal, John Duffy, Michael Deuney, Francis Dobbs, Norbert Foltz, Adam Funk, David Funk, John Gilmore, John Gilchrist, James Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore, Benjamin Gregg, William Gibson, James Glenn, Solomon Gregg, Robert Gilchrist, William Haggerty, Daniel Hydron, Samuel Harris, Matthew Harbison, Samuel Johnson, Patrick Kelley, Isaac Kinson, Jacob Kelker, John Harper, Walter Lowrie, George Linn, Jacob Lackey, Jacob Leazure, John McCullough, Joseph McQuistion, Christopher Myres, Mark McCandless, Jacob Mechling, Samuel McPherin, John McQuistion, George Miller, Hugh McKee, John McLaughlin, Clark McPherin, Andrew Marshal, Francis McBride, John Martin, Henry McGinnis, John Marshall, Hugh McLaughlin, John McLeland, Daniel Moser, John Negley, Isaiah Niblock, William Neyman, Eleanor Neyman, John Potts, Campbell Purviance, George Potts, George Reed, Malachi Richardson, John Reed, James Spencer, Andrew Sproul, Robert Strain, Alexander Scott, John Sullivan, Eli Skerr, Robert Scott, William Stewart, Joshua J. Ledwick, Mathias Ledwick, David Strawick, G. Washington Smith, Joseph Sterrat, Lewis Tucker, James Thompson, John Thompson, John Welsh, George Wolfe.

Prior to the close of the first twenty-five years of Butler's existence, two notable events had occurred—the visit of Gen. Lafayette in 1824, and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, in 1826.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO BUTLER.

An account of the memorable incident in the history of Butler we copy from the columns of the *Sentinel* of June 4, 1825: "On Wednesday last June 1, Gen. Lafayette, on his way from Pittsburgh to Erie, passed through this borough. On the evening preceding, a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house, and preparations made for receiving and accommodating him in a suitable and respectable

manner. A committee of six was appointed, of whom two were to go out and meet him and escort him into town; two to prepare necessary accommodations for his entertainment while here, and two to accompany him as far as Mercer. On Wednesday morning, two triumphal arches were erected, one at each end of the town, decorated with laurel and other evergreens, and on the summits of which were hoisted the American flags. From the center of each arch was suspended a tablet with "Welcome Lafayette" in large and legible letters, and encircled with wreaths of flowers and roses. When it was ascertained that the General was near, the citizens of the borough, with a numerous concourse of people from the surrounding vicinity, who had been assembled to get a sight of the Nation's guest, formed in regular order and marched to the southern extremity of the town; there arranging themselves in single file on each side of the road, they awaited his approach, and saluted him as he passed, after which they turned in and marched in regular procession after the carriage up the main street to the public square, where the General alighted at Mr. Mechling's inn, where a sumptuous entertainment was prepared for his accommodation. After dinner, he walked out among the people, and was introduced to all indiscriminately, who requested that honor.

"The General appeared highly pleased during the short time he remained, and being introduced to some old Revolutionary soldiers who had shared the toils and perils of the Brandywine battle with him, it is said that he distinctly recollected their features, and conversed familiarly upon subjects that transpired at that battle. On taking his leave, he bid them an affectionate adieu, and exclaimed, 'Farewell, my friends; this is the last time you will see me.' He stayed but a short time, but it is presumed that during his stay he shook hands with not less than 400 people. About four o'clock he departed, carrying with him the good wishes of the multitude, and was escorted by the committee of arrangements. He arrived at Mercer about 1 o'clock next morning.

FIFTIETH CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY, 1826.

The fiftieth anniversary of American independence (1826) was celebrated with unusual splendor and enthusiasm in Butler and several other boroughs in the county.

The principal orator of the day at the Butler celebration were John Bredin, Esq., and S. A. Gilmore.

The Butler Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. R. Lemmon, after giving an exhibition parade, together with a number of citizens, partook of a dinner at Daniel Coll's. Moses Sullivan, Esq., was appointed President of the Day and John Gilmore Vice President.

The cloth being removed, the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. H. C. De Wolf, following which John Bredin, Esq., delivered an oration. After the regular programme of toasts had been drunk (including Washington, Franklin and Greene, the grand Pennsylvania Canal, the President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Greeks, the South American and Mexican Republics and Gen. Bolivar), volunteer toasts were offered by Mr. John Welsh, Mr. James Lappin, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Robert Criswell, John Gilchrist, Esq., Mr. Henry McGee, by Mr. P. McKenna, of Pittsburgh, Mr. John Gilliland, Maurice Bredin, Esq., A. S. T. Mountain, Esq., Dr. De Wolf, Mr. William Stewart, Mr. Joseph Sterrett, Mr. John Reed and others.

The rifle company commanded by Capt. William Beatty had a similar dinner and celebration, after parade, at Mr. Neyman's tavern, Capt. Beatty acting as President and Dr. George Linn as Vice President. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. S. C. Gilmore, who also delivered an oration. Among those present were Maj. William Gibson, Eli Skerr. John Duffy, Matthew Hannah. John Alexander, Robert W. Stewart, George Mechling, Campbell E. Purviance, David Scott, Samuel McCullough, Hugh L. West, Charles McGinnis, James Potts, Alexander W. Galbraith, Christian Mechling, Samuel Williams.*

GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

Before passing to the corporate history of the borough and the detailed accounts of its religious and educational institutions, its business and manufacturing interests, it may not be amiss to make a brief statement of its growth. In 1830, the borough had but 580 population. This was increased to 861 in 1840; to 1,148, in 1850; to 1,399, in 1860; to 1,935, in 1870, and to 3,163 in 1880. It will be noted that the growth was quite slow and even until 1870, when it became known that the Butler Branch Railroad was to be built, the population increased more rapidly, and business interests were materially enhanced. The completion of that road, in 1871, was the most important event in the recent history of Butler, and as such,—as the harbinger of increased prosperity—was enthusiastically celebrated.† The oil development in the northeastern part of the county, which,

in 1872 and 1873, was pushed toward Butler as far as Greece City, and Millerstown also had a tendency to enliven the town and swell the number of its people. Many substantial buildings were erected, both business blocks and dwellings, and as the town developed new needs, they were met by men of enterprise. Thus the gas works were established, chiefly through Mr. John A. Goetz, and the water works through a company, of which J. L. Purvis, Charles Duffy and H. C. Heineman were the principal officers.

CORPORATE HISTORY.

Butler was incorporated as a borough* by an act entitled, "An act to erect the town of Milton, in the county of Northumberland and the town of Batler, in the county of Butler, into boroughs," which was read February 6, 1817, and passed February 26. The charter was issued May 2, 1817, by Gov. Simon Snyder, and signed by Nathaniel B. Boileau, Secretary.

The sections of the act relating to Butler are as follows:

SECTION 16. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the town of Butler, in the County of Butler, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the "Borough of Butler," and contained within the following notes and bounds. The original plat or draft of the town of Butler, beginning at a black oak on the bank of the mill dam, thence north 78 degrees west 7 perches; thence south 52 degrees west 8 perches; thence south 11 degrees west 7 perches south, 3 degrees east 10 perches south, 36 degrees east 8 perches south 73 degrees west 11 perches north 10 degrees west 14 perches north, 10 degrees east 14 perches north 40 degrees west 12 perches west 16 perches south 59 degrees, west 23 perches; thence south 11 degrees west 13 perches south 25 degrees east 5 perches south 20 degrees west 14 perches; thence south 18 perches; thence south 52 degrees west 26 perches south 41 degrees west 6 perches south 61 degrees west 131 perches south 57 degrees west 7 perches to a hickory; thence leaving the dam north 77 degrees west 9 perches; thence 57 degrees west 59 perches to two hickories on the bank of the creek; thence north 15 degrees west 40 perches north 3 degrees west 152 perches and five-tenths; thence north 87 degrees east 173 perches, and thence south 33 degrees east 133 perches and two-tenths to the place of beginning.

Section 17 of the act provided that the inhabitant of the borough entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly having resided in the borough at least six months preceding the election, should, "on the Friday immediately preceding the third Saturday of March next," have power to cast their votes between the hours of 1 and 5 in the afternoon, for one Chief Burgess, one Assistant Burgess and seven citizens to be a Town Council; also one High Constable.

The first election of borough officers was held May 30, 1817, at the house of Adam Funk, but most of the subsequent elections for a long term of years were held in Jacob Mechling's.

A few years ago, on July 1, 1961, the first American-born President of the United States was inaugurated. In the 1960s, the United States was a superpower, and it was necessary to build up a strong military and intelligence apparatus. As a result, the United States was involved in a number of wars, including the Vietnam War and the Cuban Missile Crisis. The United States was also a leader in the space race, and it was the first country to put a man on the moon. The United States was a powerful and influential country, and it was a model for other countries to follow.

³ See Chapter A for Fundamental Improvements.

The Corporation was re-incorporated under act of April 3, 1854, by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions passed January 15, 1853.

We subjoin a list of the Burgesses and members of the Council from 1817 to 1882 inclusive, and a list of Justices of the Peace from 1840 to the present:

1817—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, William Campbell, Joshua Potts, George Miller, Hugh McKee, David Dougal, James Stephenson, Jacob Mechling.

1818—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, Peter Peterson, John Gilchrist, James Stevenson, John Empich, William Campbell, George Miller.

1819—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, John Gilchrist, James Stevenson, John Empich, Patrick Haggerty, Maurice Bredin.

1820—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, John Galbraith; Council, Hugh McKee, Thomas McLeary, Joseph McQuiston, William Beatty, John Potts, Robert Scott, Eli Skeer.

1821—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Walter Lowrie; Council, Jacob Mechling, Maurice Bredin, David Dougal, Patrick Haggerty, Thomas M. Sedwick, John Sullivan, Norbet Foltz.

1823—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Robert Scott; Council, Hugh McKee, James Thompson, John Potts, John Sullivan, John Sheridan, John Gilchrist, William Haggerty, Eli Skeer.

1824—Chief Burgess, John Sullivan; Assistant Burgess, Hugh McKee; Council, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Beatty, Patrick Haggerty, David Scott, Norbet Foltz, John Bredin.

1825—Chief Burgess, John Potts; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Council, Walter Lowrie, John Sullivan, John Bredin, William Haggerty, Joseph McQuiston, Robert Carnahan, Robert Scott.

1826—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell; Council, John Gilmore, David Dougal, Jacob Brinker, Joseph McQuiston, John Gilchrist, Alexander Scott, Robert Carnahan, Norbet Foltz.

1827—Chief Burgess, —————; Assistant Burgess, —————; Council, William Ayres, John Gilmore, Joseph Brinker, William Campbell, Norbet Foltz, Andrew Sproul, William Haggerty.

1828—Chief Burgess, William Campbell; Assistant Burgess, Adam Funk; Council, John Duffy, Hugh McKee, William Ayres, Francis Dobbs, Daniel Cole, Joshua Sedwick, John Gilmore.

1829—Chief Burgess, Robert Scott; Assistant Burgess, John Bredin; Council, William Ayres, John Potts, Jacob Mechling, Hugh McKee, William Haggerty, William Beatty, John Gilchrist.

1830—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, John Bredin; Council, William Ayres, Wil-

liam Beatty, H. C. De Wolf, John Duffy, Francis McBride, Hugh McKee, S. A. Gilmore.

1831—Chief Burgess, John Mechling; Assistant Burgess, John Bredin; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, John Sullivan, Samuel A. Gilmore, Hugh McKee, Joseph McQuiston, Francis McBride.

1832—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell; Council, William Beatty, S. A. Gilmore, Hugh McKee, M. Richardson, George Linn, S. A. Purviance, William Stewart.

1833—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, John Potts; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, Hugh McKee, Jonathan Plummer, Patrick Kelly.

1834—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, David Cole; Council, John Gilmore, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Beatty, Hugh McKee, Jonathan Plummer, Jacob Mechling.

1835—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, David Cole; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, John Gilmore, William Campbell, Jacob Mechling, David Dougal, Hugh McKee (William Stewart was elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McKee).

1836—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, —————; Council, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Stewart, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, David Cole.

1837—Chief Burgess, John Duffy; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly, Sr.; Council, William Ayres, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Daniel Cole, William Campbell, Sr., Robert Carnahan, George Potts.

1838—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, —————; Council, Joseph McQuiston, Jacob Mechling, John Gilmore, George Potts, Robert Carnahan, G. W. Smith, George Miller.

1839—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly, Jr.; Council, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Robert Carnahan, Andrew Carnes, John McCarnes, Jacob Brinker, John N. Purviance.

1840—Chief Burgess, S. S. Beatty; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly; Council, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Jacob Brinker, John McCarnes, John Sweeney, Daniel Coll, Samuel A. Gilmore.

1841—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, John N. Purviance; Council, S. S. Beatty, Jacob Mechling, Thomas McNair, William Balph, George W. Reed, Samuel A. Purviance, Patrick Kelly.

1842—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, William Beatty, William Campbell, George W. Reed, J. Gilchrist, J. McQuiston, S. A. Purviance, P. Kelly.

1843—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, Jacob Mechling,

G. W. Reed, Samuel A. Purvis, Jacob Zeigler, Samuel M. Lane, A. S. McBride, Patrick Kelly, Jr.
 1841—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, William Beatty, John McCarnes, Andrew Carnes, I. Ayres, Patrick Kelly, Michael Zimmerman, Alexander Henry.

1845—Chief Burgess, John Gilmore; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell, Jr.; Council, William Beatty, David Dougal, John Pollock, Andrew Carnes, George W. Smith, Jacob Walter, Samuel M. Lane.

1846—Chief Burgess, Harper Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, William Balph; Council, William Beatty, David Dougal, George W. Smith, Andrew Carnes, Jacob Walter, William Balph, Samuel M. Lane.

1847—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, Jacob Mechling, David Dougal, S. A. Gilmore, C. C. Sullivan, Samuel M. Lane, William Balph, Jacob Walter.

1848—Chief Burgess, H. C. De Wolf; Assistant Burgess, William Criswell; Council, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, David Dougal, William Beatty, George W. Smith, Samuel M. Lane, Samuel G. Purvis.

1849—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling, Jr.; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly, Jr.; Council, Jacob Mechling, Sr., William Beatty, William Balph, George W. Crozier, Jr., David Walker, Jacob Walter.

1850—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, Ebenezer McJunkin; Council, Jacob Mechling, Samuel G. Purvis, Jacob Walter, Samuel M. Lane, Charles C. Sullivan, James Glenn, Michael Emrick.

1851—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, J. L. Bredin; Council, Louis Stein, William Balph, S. C. Stewart, Philip Mechling, Jacob Walter, Patrick Kelly, Jr., Michael Zimmerman.

1852—Chief Burgess, W. B. Lemon; Assistant Burgess, William Ziegler; Council, John H. Negley, Jacob Mechling, Michael Zimmerman, Michael Emrick, David Dougal, Samuel Purvis, John Martin.

1853—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, Henry Dickey; Council, George W. Smith, Jacob Mechling, Samuel Purvis, S. C. Stewart, F. McJunkin, P. Bickel, Jacob Walter.

1854—Chief Burgess, John Gilmore; Assistant Burgess, James F. McJunkin; Council, George W. Smith, Samuel Purvis, E. McJunkin, P. Bickel, Jacob Mechling, S. C. Stewart, Jacob Walter.

1855—Chief Burgess, John Graham; Assistant Burgess, Valentine Feigel; Council, J. G. Campbell, Peter Duffy, George W. Smith, P. Bickel, E. McJunkin, Charles C. Stewart, Jacob Walter.

1856—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, William Balph; Council, J. G.

Campbell, Peter Duffy, J. G. Muntz, Patton Keames, S. C. Stewart, Samuel Purvis, Michael Zimmerman.

1857—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Council, William Campbell, A. C. Martin, S. G. Purvis, Frederick Miller, Peter Duffy, Patrick Kelly, Michael Zimmerman.

1858—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuiston, Assistant Burgess, Francis Eyth; Council, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, Peter Duffy, George Reiber, William Balph, A. C. Martin.

1859—Chief Burgess, Henry Eitenmuller; Assistant Burgess, George W. Schaffer; Council, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Michael Zimmerman, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, Peter Duffy, George Reiber.

1860—Chief Burgess, Stephen Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Adam Troutman; Council, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John Graham, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, George Reiber, Michael Zimmerman.

1861—Chief Burgess, William S. Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Council, John Berg, Lewis Z. Mitchell, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, George Reiber, Michael Zimmerman.

1862—Chief Burgess, R. M. McLure; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Reiber; Council, Conrad Smith, George Reiber, William Campbell, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John Berg, Patrick Kelly.

1863—Chief Burgess, Joseph J. Elliott; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Keck; Council, same as in 1862.

1864—Chief Burgess, A. M. McCandless; Assistant Burgess, Charles Wiseman; Council, J. J. Cumming, John Lawall, John Berg, George Reiber, Conrad Smith, Lewis Z. Mitchell.

1865—Chief Burgess, Joseph J. Elliott; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Keck; Council, same as in 1864, with the exception of John Frazier in place of Conrad Smith.

1866—Chief Burgess, George Reiber; Assistant Burgess, Louis Bishop; Council, James Bredin, John Frazier, Lewis Z. Mitchell, George Reiber, John Lawall, J. J. Cummings.

1867—Chief Burgess, William A. Lowry; Assistant Burgess, John Lawall; Council, Jacob Keck, Charles Duffy, John Lawall, James Bredin, George Reiber, John Frazier.

1868—Chief Burgess, D. H. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, Martin Reiber; Council, William M. Rheinlander, Gabriel Etzel, James Bredin, Jacob Keck, John Lawall, George Reiber.

1869—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, George L. Rose; Council, John Frazier, James Bredin, John Lawall, Jacob Keck, Gabriel Etzel, William M. Rheinlander.

1870—Chief Burgess, O. C. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, Fred K. Gauter; Council, W. A. Lowry,



WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

William Campbell, the progenitor of the family which here sketch was of Scotch descent, came to Butler in 1803, the year the village was laid out, from Franklin County, where he was born on the 27th of April, 1772. He lived upon the lot in the south part of Butler, immediately opposite the present residence of his son William. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that occupation for a few years, building some of the early houses in the embryo village. Being a man of sterling character and good executive ability, he was soon called upon to serve the public, first as Sheriff of the county, to which office he was elected about 1812. Afterward, he was appointed Prothonotary. Both of these offices he filled creditably to himself and acceptably to the people. It was as a business man, however, that he was best known. With his sons as partners, he opened a dry goods and general store in 1835, which was carried on successfully for about ten years under the firm name of William Campbell & Sons. About 1845, he transferred his interest in the business entirely to his sons, and from that time onward to his death, which occurred in 1849, was not actively engaged in any enterprise.

Mr. Campbell's wife was Jane Gilmore, of Washington County, a sister of John Gilmore, Esq., afterward a settler in Butler and a well known practitioner at the bar. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are still living. The sons to whom allusion has been made in this sketch, were the oldest, James Gilmore, was born in April, 1811, and William, January 8, 1813. The daughters were Eleanor (the widow of Robert Cunningham), a resident of Butler Borough, and Margaret (Mrs. B. R. Bradford), of New Brighton, Beaver County.

The dry goods business founded by William Campbell & Sons in 1835 was carried on by the latter under the firm name of J. G. & W. Campbell, after their father's retirement, until 1852, when it was suspended. Five years prior to this date, they had established the foundry south of the Connoquenessing, and they now opened a store for the sale of the articles which they manufactured, and also for agricultural implements. In 1877, they added a stock of general hardware, and since that time have car-

ried on a heavy business in all that pertained to their line. Their place of business is just one door south of the old store in which they began their mercantile life in 1835.

James Gilmore Campbell has been somewhat prominent in politics, and has held several important offices of trust. He was elected Sheriff in 1842, and in 1856 was appointed by President Buchanan United States Marshal for the District of which Pittsburgh was the center. He held this position until the opening of the war of the rebellion. He was Captain of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, which with other troops responded to Gov. Curtin's call to resist threatened invasion of the State, in September, 1862.

William Campbell has been known as one of the most careful, conservative, substantial men of Butler Borough and county. He has been a successful business man and a useful man in the community as merchant and manufacturer, as President of the Butler Savings Bank, Director of the Butler and Allegheny Plank Road Company, and in every other business in which he has engaged, he has enjoyed in the highest degree the confidence of the people, for promptness, energy, fidelity and integrity. Every trust confided to him has been well and faithfully discharged. His interest in politics has never been more nor less than that of the citizen desirous of the best welfare of society and the State. He has ever borne his share of the work of advancing the best interest of the town in which he has resided, religiously, morally and materially. He has been an almost lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church of Butler, and since 1841 one of its Elders, and for many years Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

Mr. Campbell has been twice married. In 1835, he was united with Clarissa, daughter of John Leslie Maxwell, one of the pioneers of Butler Township. She died about three years later. In March, 1841, Mr. Campbell married his present wife, Eliza Jane Shaw, of Allegheny County. Four children were the offspring of this union, of whom three survive, viz., William and John S., of Butler, and Mary (Mrs. Joseph Herron), of Monongahela City.

T. S. McNair, James Bredin, John Frazier, William M. Rheinlander, Gabriel Etzel.

1871—Chief Burgess, Alex Baxter; Assistant Burgess, W. W. McQuistion; Council, same as in 1870, with the exception of George Walter in place of William M. Rheinlander.

1872—Chief Burgess, A. N. McCandless; Assistant Burgess, Archibald Frazier; Council, Walter L. Graham, William Ziegler, A. W. Lowry, T. S. McNair, Gabriel Etzel, George Walter.

1873—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, C. Rockinstein; Council, John H. Thompson, Joseph Elliott, Gabriel Etzel, William Ziegler, Walter L. Graham, George Walter.

1874—Chief Burgess, S. H. Peirsul; Assistant Burgess, Casper Rockenstein; Council, Martin Reiber, George Bauer, Walter L. Graham, John H. Thompson, Joseph Elliott, William Ziegler.

1875—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, Andrew Fitzsimmons; Council, John Lowell, Frank Fisher, Martin J. Reiber, George Bauer, Joseph Elliott, John H. Thompson.

1876—Chief Burgess, J. B. Butler; Assistant Burgess, George W. Shafer; Council, Joseph L. Purvis, F. M. Eastman, Joseph L. Elliott, Martin J. Reiber, Frank Fisher, John Lawall.

1877—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, James Convery; Council, Philip Bauer, M. J. Reiber, F. M. Eastman, John Lawall, Frank Fisher, Joseph L. Purvis.

1878—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Council, Philip Weisner, L. M. Cochran, F. M. Eastman, Martin J. Reiber, Joseph L. Purvis, Philip Bauer.

1879—Chief Burgess, G. C. Roessing; Assistant Burgess, Grower Bauer; Council, George Schoffner, J. N. Patterson, Philip Weisner, L. M. Cochran, Martin J. Reiber, Philip Bauer.

1880—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, A. Baxter; Council, G. C. Roessing, Martin J. Reiber, J. N. Patterson, L. M. Cochran, Philip Weisner, George Schoffner.

1881—Chief Burgess, A. Baxter; Assistant Burgess, Philip Crouse; Council, Casper Rockenstein, John Frazier, John M. Muntz, J. N. Patterson, G. C. Roessing, George Schoffner.

1882—Chief Burgess, George W. Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, Harvy Kearns; Council, George Walters, George Schoffner, Jacob Ziegler, John M. Muntz, John Frazier, Casper Rockenstein.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

1840-45, Patrick Kelly; 1840, Robert Carnahan; 1841, Samuel C. Stewart; 1845, Robert Carnahan; 1845, S. G. Purvis; 1846, James Glenn; 1850, Sam-

uel G. Purvis; 1850, Robert Carnahan; 1851, James Glenn; 1855, Samuel G. Purvis, Robert Carnahan; 1856, George C. Roessing; 1860, James McNair; 1860, S. G. Purvis; 1861, George C. Roessing; 1865, James McNair, S. G. Purvis; 1866, William S. Ziegler; 1869, Jacob Keck, Robert McLure; 1871, J. G. Muntz; 1874, Jacob Keck; 1875, John B. Butler; 1876, L. G. Muntz; 1878, Henry Pillow; 1879, Henry Pillow, Jacob Keck; 1880, Lewis P. Walker, Jacob Keck; 1881, Jacob Keck, John Black; 1882, Samuel P. Irvine.

Not long after the incorporation of the borough, measures were taken to guard against fire. We find that the Council considered plans for fire protection February 19, 1825, and appointed John Potts, Jacob Mechling, Maurice Bredin, William Beatty, Abraham Maxwell and William Haggerty to obtain subscriptions for buying fire apparatus. At the same meeting, John Gilmore, John Bredin and Robert Scott were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution for a fire company.

A fire engine was bought by the Council from the Allegheny Fire Company in 1827, for \$400. An engine-house was built the following year.

MANUFACTURING.

The oldest manufacturing site in the borough limits is that of the Walter Mill. Allusion has been made in this chapter to the grist-mill built by the Cunninghams in 1802. It stood where the Walter Mill now does. The Cunninghams sold it in 1806 to John Negley. Mr. Negley carried on business here until 1833, building a new mill to take the place of the original primitive log structure, swept away by a flood, and adding a woolen mill. Robert McNair & Bros. were his successors. While they owned the mill, in 1842, it was destroyed by fire. They rebuilt the flouring-mill, and it afterward became the property of William Beatty, who leased or sold it to John McCarnes. McCarnes in turn sold it to Jacob Walter, who sold to John C. Grohman, and he in turn transferred the property to Jacob Boos, from whom the present owner, George Walter, obtained it.

John Negley, mentioned as having bought the Cunningham Mill, in 1806, started a cabinet shop about the same time, which was the first cabinet shop in Butler.

Another early mechanical industry was the carding machine brought to the vicinity of the borough, in 1812, by John Gilmore.

Julius Klingler began the milling business in 1867, establishing a small custom mill. This was carried on until 1880. In that year, Mr. Klingler expended about \$15,000 in improvements, the result of

which is well known to his fellow citizens. He has now one of the finest flouring mills in the country, and produces by the gradual reduction, or roller-crushing process, known as the Hungarian patent, about 200 barrels of flour per day, for which a ready sale is found at the best prices, in various markets in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The mill now owned by George Reiber was built by a Mr. McColl in 1842, transferred to the possession of Clymer & Meylert soon after, and by them to Mr. Reiber in 1857. It is run by both steam and water power, and contains five "runs of stones," or sets of buhrs. The mill is occupied most of the time with custom work.

The largest mechanical industry in Butler is the Purvis Planing-Mill. This was started in 1864 by S. G. Purvis, who carried it on until his death, in 1879, since which time the business has been conducted by his sons, J. L. and L. O. Purvis, under the firm name of S. G. Purvis & Co. Until 1879, the patronage of the mill was principally from the surrounding country, but since then the proprietors have been engaged extensively in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, which find a market in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The Purvis Planing-Mill employs about fifty men, and annually uses up about three million feet of lumber.

The oldest manufacturing enterprise carried on continuously by one man is the tannery owned by C. Roessing, and established by him in 1832. The largest part of the leather which he turns out is used for the manufacture of harness and is disposed of in the home market as well as others.

The Union Woolen Mills, owned by H. Fullerton, have been in operation since 1842. The building was erected by William John Ayres, who entertained the project of manufacturing broadcloth. The main factory was successively owned by William P. Mackey, John H. Thompson and Mrs. William P. Mackey, and bought by Mr. Fullerton in 1861. He has since carried it on and produced flannels, blankets and yarns. Formerly, he manufactured cassimeres, but of late years has given little attention to that branch of the business. The mill is in good condition, contains valuable machinery, and is run by steam power.

The foundry owned by J. G. & W. Campbell was started by John McCarnes about 1840, and bought by them in 1847. At this establishment stoves are manufactured and a line of miscellaneous castings produced. Another foundry was started soon after that of the Messrs. Campbell by A. Carnes and James T. McJunkin. In 1859, it was bought by M. Reiber, Sr., and Julius Klingler. In 1862, the firm became Reiber & Weekbecker. Mr. Reno took an interest in 1866, and in the following year Mr. Retzert became the fourth partner. In 1868, the firm became Eyth,

Weekbecker & Retzert, and, in 1870, Eyth, Fuller & Rodgers. Soon after the year last mentioned, business was suspended.

G. C. Roessing began cabinet-making in 1847, and in 1860 bought out the carriage shop of Thompson Bros., established by them in 1857. He has since carried on the business of carriage-making very successfully.

John Lawall began carriage-making in 1848, and carried on the business until his death, in 1877. Since that time the manufacture has been in the hands of his sons, who conduct it under the firm name of J. Lawall & Bro. They have enlarged their facilities from time to time, and now do a large business.

The production of whisky was for a number of years quite an important industry. In 1857, a distillery was started on Sullivan's Run, which was, in 1867, removed to George Reiber's flouring-mill. This was the property of George, Jacob and Martin Reiber, and they conducted business under the firm name of Jacob Reiber & Co. The distillery was run about five years after the removal to Reiber's Mill. Another distillery was carried on from 1869 to 1878, near the depot. This was started by Jacob Zimmerman and subsequently carried on by Harvey & Co.

The establishment of the glass works of D. Thompson & Son, in the autumn of 1882, has been an important addition to the manufacturing interests of Butler. The cost of the works was about \$40,000, a portion of which amount was subscribed by a number of liberal and enterprising citizens.

MERCANTILE BUSINESS

The early merchants and some of their successors have been mentioned in the beginning of this chapter. The oldest merchants now in business are J. G. and W. Campbell, the successors of their father, William Campbell; Charles Duffy, the successor of his father, Peter Duffy, and Louis Stein, who has been in business since 1840.

The following is a directory of the present business houses of Butler:

Dry goods—Charles Duffy, Louis Stein & Son, Reiber & Radston, D. T. Pape, A. Troutman, Casper Rothenstein.

Groceries—M. Reiber & Son, E. Roessing, Mrs. C. Koch, G. W. Miller & Bro., Jacob Boos.

Drugs—Zimmerman & Waller, Dr. H. Waller, Linn, J. C. Redick.

Hardware—J. G. & W. Campbell, J. Niggel & Bro., Berg & Cypher.

Books, stationery, etc.—H. C. Heimann, Jacob Keck.

Boots and shoes—B. C. Henselton, Al. Ruff, J. Bickell.

Clothiers—Heck & Patterson, H. Schneideman.
 Merchant tailors—Jacob Keck, W. Alland.

Hats, caps, furnishing goods etc.—C. Grieb.

I. Colbert.

Wholesale liquor dealers—Jacob Reiber & Bro.
 Variety stores—J. F. T. Stehle, Josie M. Pape.
 Undertakers—C. Roessing, Jacob Keck.

Jewelers—D. L. Clelland, E. Grieb, C. F. T. Pape.

Gunsmith—Thomas Stehle, Sr.

Tinners—M. C. Roekenstein, Chris Stock, H. Biehle & Co., Leonard Wise.

Hotels—Lowry House, Alexander Lowry; Vogeley House, Jacob Fiedler; Eitenmiller House, H. Eitenmiller; Willard House, George W. Campbell; Wick House, Alfred Wick; Schreiber House, L. Nicklas; Butler House, C. Boyle.

Livery stables—J. Lawall & Bro., Samuel Fry, George A. McBride, A. Wick, Bickel & Mitchell, Sellers & Co., A. Flick, -- — Christy.

Tobacconist—George Vogeley.

Photographer—Nick Criley.

Music stores—William Harvey.

Furniture—George Ketterer, William F. Miller, Miller Bros.

Meat markets—George Krugh & Bro., S. Schamburg, A. Komer.

Bakeries—Louis Bishop, John Stein, James Vogeley.

BANKING.

The beginning of banking in Butler was a private bank started in 1854, Campbell, Bredin & Co. (James Campbell, Judge James Bredin, S. M. Lane, Dr. Isaiah McJunkin and A. N. Meylart). Judge Bredin was the managing banker, and Isaac J. Cummings was the Clerk, or Cashier. In 1855, the business of the bank was turned over to Mr. Cummings, and he carried it on from that time until the organization of the First National Bank, in 1864.

The articles of association of the First National Bank of Butler were formed January 27, 1864, under and in accordance with the act of February 25, 1863, "to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of the United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." The capital stock was fixed at \$50,000. The original stockholders were James Campbell, John Berg, H. J. Klingler, John M. Thompson, James Bredin, John N. Purviance, Lewis Stein, Charles McCandless, Isaac J. Cummings, Thomas Stehle, Jacob Ziegler, John Purviance, Mary A. Reed, Charles Duffy, William Campbell, Michael Zimmerman, Ebenezer McJunkin, R. C. McAboy, John A. Graham, Jacob Walter and Christian Seibert. At a meeting of stockholders, held at the office of John N. Purviance, Esq., February 2, 1864, the

following Directors were elected, viz., James Campbell, John Berg, John N. Purviance, Lewis Stein, Ebenezer McJunkin, H. Julius Klingler, James Bredin, John M. Thompson and Robert C. McAboy. The first President was James Campbell, and the first Cashier Isaac J. Cummings. Mr. Campbell was succeeded as President by Charles McCandless, he by Charles Duffy, and he in turn by W. H. H. Riddle. Mr. Cummings, the Cashier, was succeeded by Edwin Lyon, who in turn gave place to John Berg, Jr., who was followed by Alexander Mitchell. The bank was opened in the building now owned by Thomas Stehle, and, in 1875, was removed to the handsome three-story building on the southwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, built by the stockholders the year previous. The First National Bank failed July 18, 1879. Henry C. Cullom was appointed Receiver, and served in that capacity about six months, being succeeded by John N. Purviance, who received his appointment January 15, 1880.

The Butler Savings Bank came into existence in 1868, the articles of association being signed January 29, and the first election of officers taking place on February 3. Following is a list of the first stockholders: William Campbell, Theodore Huselton, J. C. Redick, W. O. Breckinridge, Milton Henry, George Reiber, James A. Negley, Eugene Ferrero, William Dick, J. B. Clark, E. A. Helmbold, Allen Wilson, Samuel Marshall, Harvey Osborn, Ben Jack, Hugh Morrison, Susan C. Sullivan, Charles A. Sullivan, James B. Story, George Weber, H. L. Westerman, James Bredin, John M. Thompson, L. Z. Mitchell, Edwin Lyon, H. Julius Klinger, Nancy Bredin, Joseph Bredin, R. A. Mifflin, D. Kelly, H. E. Wick, William G. Stoughton, H. C. Heinneman, William Vogeley, G. Etzel, George Vogeley, Adam Troutman, Martin Reiber, Josiah McCandless, John Carson, H. J. Berg. At a meeting held at Jack's Hotel February 3, the following officers were elected, viz., Trustees, Samuel Marshall, David Kelley, R. A. Mifflin, Gabriel Etzel, J. C. Redick, Eugene Ferrero, William Dick, E. A. Helmbold and Adam Troutman; President, James Bredin; Cashier, Edwin Lyon. At a subsequent meeting, the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors: James Bredin, William Campbell, H. Julius Klinger, William Vogeley and John M. Thompson. In July, 1871, a charter was obtained from the State, and the manner of conducting the bank underwent some slight changes. Upon October 30, 1871, Judge Bredin was succeeded as President by John M. Thompson. The resignation of the latter was accepted, and William Campbell, Sr., elected President, February 21, 1877. Mr. Campbell was succeeded by J. W. Irwin in January, 1880. The first Cashier, Mr. Lyon, was succeeded by William Camp-

bell, Jr., February 6, 1871. The present officers are: President, J. W. Irwin; Cashier, William Campbell, Jr., and E. W. Vogeley, Teller, the latter having occupied his position since 1875. Under these officers the Butler Savings Bank is popularly and prosperously conducted, doing a large general banking business.

John Berg & Co. established their private banking business in 1870.

Private banks were opened in Butler and Greece City in April, 1873, by a company of which J. W. Irwin, Jacob Stambaugh and S. A. Wood were the principal stockholders. Capt. J. E. Ray was Cashier of the Butler bank. The Greece City bank was soon merged with the Butler institution, and this in turn was closed, in 1875, by Mr. Irwin, who bought into the Butler Savings Bank.

POST OFFICE.

Following is the succession of Butler Postmasters: William Young, John Potts, William Gibson, Jacob Mechling, Jr., John Gilchrist, David A. Agnew, Peter Duffy, James Potts, Patrick Kelley, Daniel Coll, William B. Lemmon, Joshua J. Sedgwick, Frank M. Eastman, Thomas White, Miss Sallie A. Robinson.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Church is the oldest organized religious society in Butler. It came into organic being in the year 1813, and comprised the congregations at Thorn's Tent, Harmony, Salt Spring and portions of Muddy Creek. Thorn's Tent was the first preaching place in this immediate neighborhood. The pioneer of Presbyterianism in Butler County was the Rev. John McPherrin,* who settled here in 1805, having accepted calls from the congregations of Concord and Muddy Creek. The records are not clear in regard to this period of his pastoral labors. In 1806, he is reported as pastor of Concord, Muddy Creek and Harmony, and, in 1809, as pastor of Concord and Harmony. He was installed as pastor of the Butler Church by the Presbytery of Erie, April 7, 1813. This church was then connected with the church of Concord. Mr. McPherrin remained as pastor of the united charge until the relation was severed by his death, which occurred on the 10th of February, 1822. His successor was Rev. John Coulter, who was ordained and installed September 10, 1823, and continued as pastor for nine or ten years. Rev. Loyal Young† began his labors on the first Sunday of July, 1833, and was ordained and installed pastor by the Presbytery of Allegheny December 4 of the same year. His pastorate closed

in April, 1868, and he was succeeded by Rev. (Prof.) W. I. Brugh, who was installed November 2, 1869. He resigned his charge in April, 1871. Rev. C. H. McClellan was installed in January and resigned in June, 1878. Rev. W. T. Wiley was called in January, 1879, entered upon his labors the first Sunday in March, was installed on the 24th of June, 1879, and resigned on the 31st of December, 1881. His successor, the present pastor, Rev. W. E. Oller, was called in the summer of 1882.

The first Ruling Elders, elected in 1813, were John Neyman, Alexander Hamilton and Robert Graham. Those subsequently elected have been James McCurdy and Malachi Richardson, in 1833; Robert Thorn, William McJunkin and Jonathan Plummer, in 1834; Hon. Walter Lowrie, in 1836; David McIlvain and Thomas Walsh, in 1839; Henry M. Boyd and William Campbell, Sr., in 1841; William Maxwell, James Mitchell and John Campbell, in 1849; Dr. R. L. McCurdy, Samuel Martin and Thomas H. Bracken, in 1858; George A. Black, in 1875; W. D. Brandon, J. C. Redick, James D. Anderson and James Stevenson, in 1877. The present Ruling Elders are William Campbell, Sr., James Mitchell, William S. Boyd, W. D. Brandon, J. C. Redick and James Stevenson.

The first church edifice erected in Butler was that in which the Presbyterian congregation worshipped. It was a small stone building standing on the ground occupied by the present large and commodious brick structure, and was built in 1815. The first movement toward erecting the old stone church was made in 1814. A subscription paper was circulated and subscriptions received varying from \$1 to \$50. To insure the success of the enterprise, the Rev. John McPherrin and twelve others entered into an obligation, December 12, 1814, agreeing "to pay an equal share of whatever might be lacking, to the Trustees of Butler congregation for building a meeting-house." The names subscribed in addition to Rev. McPherrin's, were those of William Neyman, James McCurdy, John Neyman, John Gilmore, Alexander Hamilton, David McJunkin, Robert Thorn, William Beatty, Robert Scott, Andrew Speer, John McQuiston and James Martin. The first Trustees were John Neyman, John Potts and William Campbell. They selected the site for the building, and purchased just one-half of the present church lot from Alexander Scott for the small sum of \$20. The stone church cost \$1,500. John Neyman was the contractor.

The church was chartered in 1823. At that time the Trustees were Walter Lowrie, John Leslie Maxwell, John Gilmore, Robert Scott, William Campbell and John Sheridan.

A second house of worship was built in 1833 at a

* A copy of a letter, from the Rev. John M. Pherrin, dated at Philadelphia, 1805, is in the collection of the Historical Society of Allegheny.

† A copy of the Rev. Loyal Young's report, dated at Erie, Pa., 1833, is in the collection of the Historical Society of Allegheny. The copy of the minutes here given is largely taken from the "Quarterly Minutes," furnished by Mr. Young, January 2, 1901.

upon blocks, made rude seats or pews. In 1824, a deed was given by Robert Campbell and wife to John Potts in trust for the Associate Reformed Church of Butler, for Lot 138, on which the church now stands. The sum paid for it was \$50. In 1825, John Potts, Benjamin Wallace, James Allison, John Dodds, Robert Lemmon and Hugh McKee, Trustees of the church made a contract with the Bryson brothers for the erection of a house of worship. The brick work was commenced in June. The building was duly completed and remained without alteration or improvement until 1867, when a vestibule of fourteen feet was added on McKean street, and the gallery was taken down. In 1871, an extension of twenty feet was made at the east end of the church. In the first improvement, about \$4,000 was expended and in the second, \$3,000. Various lesser improvements have been made from time to time.

The Sabbath school in connection with this church has existed since 1823. It was originally a union school, Episcopalians and Presbyterians joining with the Associate Reformed people. The officers, elected in the spring of 1824, were: President, William Ayres; Secretary, Jacob Mechling; Superintendents, Hugh McKee, John Gilmore, Joseph McQuiston, Maurice Bredin, John Potts and Robert Lemmon. The school was re-organized in 1829, with John Potts as President, and, in 1831, became a denominational school, with Hugh McKee as President.

Butler Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first society or class of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Butler was organized as nearly as can be ascertained about the year 1825. Among her first members were Andrew Sprout and wife, Mr. Dobbs and wife, Bennett Dobbs and wife, David Albright and wife, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. John Negley, Elijah Burkhart, and Caleb Brown, the first class leader.

In 1826, Rev. John Chandler was appointed as preacher in charge of Butler Circuit, at which time Rev. William Swartzie appears to have been Presiding Elder. In 1827, Caleb Brown, the class leader of Butler society, and son of Robert Brown, Esq., of old Middlesex Township, by the vote and recommendation of the Butler society, was licensed as an exhorter; and in the fall of the same year was placed in charge of Meadville Circuit as a supply, in place of Rev. J. Leach, whose health had failed.

The records for the Butler Circuit for the year 1828–29–30 cannot be found. From 1831 to and including 1882, the following statement, as nearly as can be ascertained, gives the names of the preachers in charge of Butler Circuit and of Butler appointment and station. The conference years do not date from the beginning of the years, but takes in or includes parts of two years:

1831–32, James Gilmore; 1832–33 34, William Carroll and Harvey Bradshaw; 1834–35, Abner Jackson and Lewis Janney; 1835–36, Abner Jackson, E. J. Renney and D. K. Hawkins; 1836–37, William C. Holdersen and L. Whipple; 1837–38, J. McKean; 1839–40, Peter M. McGowan. 1840–41, P. M. McGowan and William Cooper. 1841, Joseph Ray and James Patterson; 1842, Joseph Ray and Jacob S. Patterson; 1842–43, P. M. McGowan and Jer. Philips; 1843–44, C. C. Best and G. M. Maurice; no records of the society can be found from year 1844; 1848, J. K. Miller and R. Hamilton; 1850–51, Alfred G. Williams and Samuel Baird; 1851–52, A. G. Williams and John Gilliland; 1852, A. G. Williams, station preacher; 1852–53, A. Huston and W. A. Locke; 1853–54, A. Huston and J. D. Knox; 1854, James Borbridge and R. Morrow; 1855–56, James Borbridge; 1856–57, J. Ansley and Henry Neff; 1857, J. Ansley and D. Baker; 1858, J. Ansley and D. Baker; 1858–59, Samuel Crouse and Levi J. Reagle; 1859, H. Mansell; 1860, Thomas Starer and H. Mansell, R. G. Heaton, supply; 1861, Thomas Starer and E. H. Baird; 1862, A. J. Rich and A. Baker; 1863, A. B. Leonard; 1864–65, W. H. Tibbles; 1865–66, J. D. Leggett; 1867, J. D. Leggett; 1868–69, W. D. Stevens; 1870, J. F. Core; 1871, A. P. Leonard; 1872–73, D. M. Hollister; 1874, James M. Swan; 1875, J. J. McIllyar; 1876–77, J. J. McIllyar; 1878–79, M. J. Montgomery; 1879–80–81, William P. Turner; 1882, Homer J. Smith.

The first church edifice of the society in Butler, a plain substantial brick building of one story, was erected, as nearly as can be ascertained, about the year 1827, in the southwest part of the town, on Lot No. 57, purchased of John Negley, Sr.; consideration \$125; deed executed July 12, 1837, to William Stewart, Esq., Andrew Sprout, Henry Carsner, James McNair, John Wagley, Joshua J. Selwick, Andrew Carns, John Howe and James Miller, Trustees.

January 26, 1833, James McNair and William Stewart were class leaders.

April 24, 1841, the membership was reported as seventy-nine. Butler Sunday school in 1842 consisted of seven teachers, fifty scholars and had 306 volumes in the library. In 1843, the Butler Circuit was composed of eighteen appointments, with a total membership of 522.

From the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Butler in 1825 or 1826, it was one of the regular appointments of Butler Circuit up to August 9, 1851, when by vote of the Quarterly Conference it was set off as a station, having sixty-two members, with Rev. Alfred G. Williams as preacher in charge. George C. Boessing, John Millinger, Daniel Meser and William Derrimore were elected Stewards. It

remained a station for only one year, when it was again united with Butler Circuit.

During the prevalence of a terrible storm on the 19th day of April, 1856, a considerable portion of the brick walls of the church were blown down, the repairing of which cost about \$1,000.

December 15, 1860, articles of incorporation were duly granted the Butler society by the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County. In 1865, Butler Circuit was composed of four appointments, viz., Butler, Brownsdale, Petersville and the Temple. W. H. Tibbles was preacher in charge.

In the spring of 1867, Butler appointment was set off as a circuit, with Rev. J. D. Legget as preacher in charge; James McNair, local Deacon; Thomas Huselton, S. R. Diellinbacher, C. E. Anderson, S. E. W. Thompson and Jesse M. Jones, as Stewards, and S. R. Diellinbacher and C. E. Anderson, as Class Leaders.

November 5, 1868, the church decided to erect a new house of worship, and Theodore Huselton, Rev. J. D. Legget and C. E. Anderson were appointed a committee to select a suitable site. April 1, 1873, a deed to the present ground occupied by the church was procured at an expense of \$3,500. April 4, 1873, the old church property was disposed of for \$2,500.

The new church building (brick) was completed in the spring of 1874, costing in round numbers \$16,000—furnishings, \$2,000. Total value of church property, \$20,000. At this writing (1882), the church has a membership of 250 and a flourishing Sunday school of 300 scholars. Pastor's salary, \$1,200.

St. Peter's Church. The Protestant Episcopal Church of Butler called St. Peter's Church, was organized in the year A. D. 1824.

The first minister was the Rev. Robert Ayres, and the membership at that time consisted of but few families. When the first meeting was held to organize and take steps toward the erection of a church building, the members present in the court house were Hon. John Gilmore, Hon. John Bredin, Maurice Bredin, Esq., John B. McGlaughlin, James Bredin, Benjamin Wallace, Moses Hanlin, Samuel R. Williams, Campbell E. Purviance, Samuel A. Purviance, William Dixon, Samuel A. Gilmore, John N. Purviance, Mrs. John Gilmore, Mrs. Ann Anderson, Mrs. John Purviance, Mrs. James Bredin, Miss Susan Bredin, Mrs. Hugh McGlaughlin, Mrs. Thomas Collins and others. The Right Rev. John M. Hopkins, then Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., and afterward Bishop of the diocese of Vermont, presided. The first matter of consideration after divine services was the procuring of a suitable lot of ground. Judge Bredin, then a practicing attorney, generously proposed to and did donate a lot suitable in size and location on Jefferson street, it being the lot upon

which the church building was erected, and is now at this writing (1882) the building in which the congregation has worshipped ever since. Subscription was next in order, and Bishop Hopkins headed them off by a very liberal donation, in that day, of \$100, and all others present followed by contribution as they felt able, the amount then subscribed being about \$1,000. This sum and a free lot of ground was deemed sufficient to justify commencement of a church building. Accordingly, the same was soon after put under contract to Robert Brown, of Kittanning, and is the same church building now in use, though considerably enlarged and beautified. Prior to the erection of the building of the church, divine services were held in the court house, the Rev. Robert Ayres officiating as rector. The first pastor of the new church was the Rev. M. P. Bonnell. He commenced to officiate in 1824, holding services for a time in the court house, and continued about three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. William G. Hilton, who continued to officiate as rector about six years, when he resigned. The Rev. Thomas Crumpton took charge and continued for six months; then the Rev. William White, D. D., began his duties in the year A. D. 1837, and continued to officiate for a period of forty years, up to 1877, when upon his resignation, or soon thereafter, the Rev. Daniel I. Edwards accepted a call to succeed him on the 8th of January, 1878; he resigned on the 13th of April, 1880, to take effect on the 1st of June the next, when, after an interregnum of a few months, a call was extended to the Rev. Edmund Burke, of Carthage, N. Y., who accepted and commenced his duties as rector on the 1st of December, 1880, and is now, 1882, the minister of St. Peter's Church.

The church services are well attended, and the communicants number, according to the last report of the rector on the 10th of May, 1882, to the Annual Diocesan Convention, 118 communicant members. Present rector and officers: Rector, Rev. Edmund Burke; Vestrymen, E. McJunkin, Jacob Ziegler, William Meehling, John N. Purviance, Thomas Lindsay, James Bredin and Dr. S. R. Diefenbacher; Senior Warden, John N. Purviance; Junior Warden, Jacob Ziegler; Secretary, John N. Purviance; Treasurer, E. McJunkin; Superintendent of Sunday school, P. S. Bancroft; Collector, William Meehling; Sexton, W. E. Henry.

It may be noted that prior to the organization of the church, the Rev. Jackson Kemper, afterward Bishop, visited Butler in the year 1818, as agent for the society for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, and held divine services in that year in the parlor of the late Hon. John Gilmore; a number of children were then baptized by him.

It may also be noted that the church was greatly aided in its early struggles by the help of the Rev. John M. Hopkins, afterward Bishop of Vermont, then rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, whose efforts contributed largely to the establishment of the church in Western Pennsylvania.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Official records of ministerial acts among German Lutherans of this place date from A. D. 1813. The first entry in the "church book" is the baptism of Samuel Bernhard, son of Philip and Mary Margaret Bernhard, August 29, 1813, by Rev. Jacob Schnee. This reverend gentleman continued his missionary visits, preaching occasionally in a carpenter's shop, to the end of 1817, baptizing in the meanwhile the following persons: Elizabeth, Solomon and Samuel Pfueger, Magdalena, Henry, Abraham and Margaret Brinker, Anna and Jacob Braum, Joshua H. Carre, Michael Andre, Samuel and Thomas Meehling, Susan, Robert, Abraham and Sarah Ossenbacher, William and Anna M. Henry, Frank and Elizabeth Wormkessel, Abraham and Martin McCandless, Sarah Step, Franklin Bash, Daniel Shaner, George Koenig, Margaret Buechle, Anna M. Slater and Mary Barkstrasser.

In November, 1821, Bishop J. C. G. Schweizerbarth, a scholarly divine, somewhat eccentric, hailing from Stuttgart, Germany, then licensed, took charge of the interests of Lutheranism in this vicinity, attending for a series of years from his headquarters at Zelenople, to eleven stations in Butler and adjoining counties. It is said that he invariably wore a clerical robe in all his ministerial perambulations. He preached every four weeks in the old court house, whilst for communion services, he availed himself of the courtesy of the U. P. Church. He records that when he came he found but six members. On June 3, he first administered communion to the congregation, having the day previous confirmed his first class of catechumens and effected a preliminary organization. The officials chosen were Jacob Meehling, John McCullough and John Handsehn. In addition to these, those first communicants were: Joseph Moser, Henry Young, Isaac Yedder, Jacob Baht, Henry Steinmann, A. Buechle, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaner, M. McCullough, Magdalena Handsehn, Catharine Moser, Louise Brinker, Anna Young, Mary Yedder, Elizabeth Transu, Elizabeth Becht and Miss Helen Handsehn. Together with the catechumens: "Jacob Shaner, Philip Grub, Peter Pfueger, David and Abraham Handsehn, Catharine Grub, Elizabeth Braun, Sarah Baht, Mary Buechle, Elizabeth Handsehn, Elizabeth McCullough and Magdalena Young.

Ten years later, steps were taken to draft a permanent constitution, to secure a charter and build a

church. The application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for an act of incorporation, was signed, November 25, 1837, by the following council: G. Schweizerbarth, pastor; Jacob Meehling, Jacob Shaner, Jacob Walter, Isaac Yedder, Peter Nicklas, John Sorber, David Handsehn, Dr. Carl Eichholtz, John Dull, John Oesterling, Michael Zimmermann.

The charter was officially indorsed by David R. Porter, on April 13, 1841. According to this document, the foregoing council, or their successors in office, are constituted a corporate and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance forever by the name, style and title, "The Ministers, Trustees, Elders and Deacons of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Marcus Church in Butler." Meanwhile, the corner-stone to a brick church structure, 40x60x22, with a basement of eight feet for school purposes, the whole surmounted by a belfry, was laid on the corner of Wayne and McKean streets, Butler, July 8, 1840. It was dedicated September 26, 1841, by the Revs. J. C. G. Schweizerbarth, D. Rothacker and H. Melsheimer, respectively the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the "Eastern District of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States," at its sixth convention, then being held in Butler. The legend on the inscription stone of that building runs thus:

TEMPLE
LUTHERANUM
ST. MARCO
INSCRIPTION
CAD. MCGONLE

In the cost of the building, some \$4,000, the members, then numbering 200 communicants, had overestimated their financial strength, and the church council got themselves individually into sore straits. To redeem their personal property from attachment, as well as to save the church from the hammer, they severally, after exhausting their own resources, made pilgrimages elsewhere for aid. The aggregate result tided the congregation over the sorest need, and the church was saved. In 1847, a small organ was bought, and subsequently a congregational burial-ground secured.

Originally the congregation had among its membership a sprinkling of American born. Some of these, together with others, were, through Rev. G. Bassler, of Zelenople, January 16, 1843, organized into an English Lutheran congregation, and for a few years held services in the German church. This drew off the English element, and in consequence St. Mark's congregation remained purely German. Bishop J. C. G. Schweizerbarth's pastoral relation with the congregation continued till April, 1849, a period



Myus Truly
Peter Duffy

PETER DUFFY

The events prior to and during the early settlement of Butler County having been reviewed in this history, it becomes also necessary to give short biographies of some of the actors in that drama. Among the very few survivors of that venerated band who came into the county when it was yet a wilderness, hard upon the track of the retreating savage, and helped to break the first paths, build the first churches and schoolhouses, and assist in laying the foundations for the manifold blessings we enjoy today, is the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Nearly all of his co-laborers have found a resting place in the peaceful grave, but the virtues which adorned their characters—their simplicity and strength, their patience in days of hardship and suffering—will be ever held in remembrance.

Peter Duffy was born in Donegal Township, Butler County, March 30, 1798. His father, Charles Duffy, a native of Ireland, having moved to that locality in April, 1796. Peter Duffy was baptized in Donegal Township in 1801, and distinctly remembers the event. The rite was performed by the Rev. Father Langan, the first priest who is known to have crossed the Allegheny River in this direction. The subject of our sketch remained upon the farm until 1816, when he came to Butler and took charge of a carding machine, located near the spot where the Reiber Mill now stands. In 1823, his brother, John Duffy, started a store in Butler, and afterward took him in as a partner. In 1827, he became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal, remaining upon the work until it was finished. He became Postmaster at Butler in 1830, and afterward was Prothonotary of the county. When the great gold excitement broke out in 1849, he went to California, where he remained until 1853. Returning then to Butler, he commenced merchandising, in which business he continued until 1863, when he retired after a successful business career. In 1874, when operations on the Petrolia, Karns City and Millerstown Belt reached Donegal Township, he was forced from his retirement to deal with the most irrepressible of all business men, the oil producer, for his farm was found to be within the limits of the belt. Here under his feet, so to speak, was the wealth which he had sought in the far away Pacific Slope. He leased his farm for a one-eighth royalty. Forty wells were drilled upon it at a cost of about \$5,000 each. Ten of them were dry, but the remaining thirty produced \$480,000 worth of oil, of which his one-eighth was \$60,000.

Mr. Duffy's prosperity has been of value not alone to himself, but the people among whom his long life has been passed. He has assisted in the building of the three Catholic Churches in Butler, the old stone chapel, and the present German and En-

glish Churches, and has generously aided other good works. He has ever been regarded as a most useful citizen, a man of the most kindly feeling and deep piety, of large information, great native ability and force of character. At his present great age, his mental faculties remain almost entirely undimmed.

In 1833, Mr. Duffy married Deborah Dougherty, by whom he had three children. Mary, the oldest, became a Sister of Mercy, and dedicated her life to acts of charity and mercy in taking care of the sick and orphans. In 1861, when the Government established the Soldiers' Hospital at Pittsburgh, at which there were, during the greater part of the war period, a thousand sick and wounded soldiers, she was placed in charge of the institution as Sister Superior, and held that position until the end of the rebellion. She died in February, 1870. The following lines composed by her father at the time showed the feeling and the resignation of the author when standing at the grave and giving up to God his only daughter:

Oh! wherefore hast thou hither wandered,
Lately, innocent and fair
Now, cold in death thy grave-site borders,
O'er which thy love and care

The sunshine of thy early morning,
Thine—thy father's ray,
With joy and hope thy path illumined,
Where didst thou hither stray?

No more I meet thy voice of gladness,
Never more thy social gleam,
I wait, amid the hours of sadness,
Mingled in life's destiny.

A bloom thy cheek, a light thy eye,
In our little social band;
Oh! why the grave's cold bosom
Never should I understand.

But hark, an angel's voice is heard,
Softly, 'twixt the night and day,
"This earth is but the transient home of
Of an everlasting day."

The Sisters, who are now in the
To workers of Mercy in the
The separate business of the
Blessed be the name of the Father

Then, too, the voice of the Father,
Thy Father, thy Father, thy Father,
Thy Father, thy Father, thy Father,
Thy Father, thy Father, thy Father,

The eldest son of Peter and Deborah Duffy, Charles Duffy, succeeded his father in business in 1863, and has carried it on at the same place ever since. The second and youngest son, James E. Duffy, is pastor of St. John's Church, East Albany.

of nearly twenty-eight years. During the latter part of this time, Rev. Frederick Illiger was called, who, however, after a brief activity of but several months, departed this life in Butler, March 23, 1848. He rests on the burial-ground of the congregation.

Rev. William A. Fetter then became the first permanent resident pastor, April 8, 1849, remaining in office till the summer of 1863, when he removed to another part of his charge, Millerstown, this county. He died July 10, 1865, aged fifty-nine years, eight months and twenty-two days, and was buried in the North Cemetery of this place.

During an interval of several months, the congregation was temporarily supplied by Rev. J. N. Wolf and others, till in January, 1864, it secured the services of Rev. G. F. H. Meiser, of Galion, Ohio. During his pastorate a comfortable parsonage on Wayne street, and a large pipe organ were procured. Through his instrumentality, the congregation, in accordance with the confessional position of the "Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio," placed itself on record on the subject of "Secret Societies," taking special exception to the doctrinal bearings of their semi-religious phases.

In January, 1869, Rev. C. H. W. Luebkert, of Loudonville, Ohio, succeeded Rev. G. T. H. Meiser, who resigned at a call from Youngstown, Ohio. During his pastorate, the question as to the legal right of the congregation to excommunicate members, because of affiliation with secret orders, was carried into court. The court below found the expulsion of the plaintiffs void, and protected them from further discipline for the same cause. The Supreme Court rescinded the second clause, but sustained the first, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. In keeping with the general polity of the Lutheran Church, the congregation had acted in the matter as a collective body, whilst the charter required action by the church council, as such. This had been overlooked. Action by this legal judicatory of the congregation would have been final.

On the removal of Rev. C. H. W. Luebkert, November, 1876, to Washington, D. C., St. Mark's congregation extended a call to Rev. E. Cronenwett, then at Delaware, Ohio, which was accepted in January, 1877. In the matter of congregational school, the congregation had suffered disheartening experience. The congregation engaged the services of Mr. J. H. Waller, teacher of music in Butler, for choir and organ, and the pastors themselves often personally attended to a summer term of instruction. Mr. Waller finally, in 1876, resigned his post at the organ. In February, 1877, Prof. J. M. Helfrich, formerly of Carthage College, Illinois, was called to fill the vacancy, and entered into hearty co-operation with the

pastor, both in church and school. The prosperity of the congregation as to its future development, called for a timely introduction of the English language in the public services, and this was accordingly done on Sunday evenings, with gratifying results. A new era dawned upon the congregation. A no inconsiderable debt had gradually been accumulating, and in addition to its removal, the time-worn church needed extensive renovation. The debt was speedily canceled, and then the members made bold to utter preference for a new church in a more desirable locality. Accordingly, in the spring of 1878, a spacious lot was secured for this purpose, on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, for the sum of \$2,000.

In the midst of general hopefulness and preparation for building, the congregation was called upon to mourn the death of Prof. J. M. Helfrich. He was called away, after brief but fatal illness, on June 26, 1878, at the age of twenty-six years ten months and twenty-two days. His remains were interred at Carrollton, Ohio. His sister, Miss Mary E. Helfrich, afterward succeeded him as organist of St. Mark's.

The corner-stone to the new church edifice was laid August 15, 1878. The speakers on the occasion were: Revs. G. Cronenwett, of Woodville, Ohio; G. F. H. Meiser, and Prof. M. Loy, of Columbus, Ohio, the latter in English. According to Lutheran custom, various documents were deposited in the corner-stone.

The dedication of the church took place on September 7, 1879. Rev. G. F. H. Meiser delivered the farewell address at the old church, and Revs. G. Cronenwett, H. A. Feldmann, of Canton, Ohio, and J. L. Tranger, of Petersburg, Ohio, spoke in the new, the latter in English. The pastor led the dedicatory formula. In style of architecture, the building is somewhat mediæval Gothic, with corner tower and strong buttresses. The material is brick, and with stone trimmings. Exterior dimensions: Fifty-eight feet across the front; across the body of the church, fifty feet; extreme length, one hundred feet. The basement story, for lecture and schoolrooms, is twelve feet high; the auditorium above has a height of eighteen feet at the sides and thirty-four feet in the middle angle, exposing to view the ceiling timbers. Its interior dimensions, including the gallery, and arched altar recess, are 47x55 feet. The architect was D. I. Kuhn, of Hulton Station, Allegheny County, Penn. The contractors and builders, H. Bauer & Bro., members of the congregation. The inscription stone of the old church has been preserved as a relic, and is inserted in the inner front of the new. The cost of the entire property, site, structure, sheds, fencing, pavements, etc., amounting to some \$18,000, has all been successfully met.

During the past half century, St. Mark's congregation, in addition to the usual loss of members by death, removal, etc., suffered several more extensive drains through branch organization of its membership. Out of it grew, in some measure, the English Lutheran Church of Butler; then, largely, the so-called "White" Church, some four miles west of this place; next, an effort at an "Evangelical" Church in town, which turned out German Reformed, and then became extinct; and lastly, at the close of 1876, the German Lutheran Church of Summit Township, some four miles east. The territory of the congregation still extends in its extreme limits from five to seven miles in all directions from Butler. It number 450 communicants, or differently stated, 100 subscribing members. Its German Sabbath school attendance in the morning averages eighty-five children, and its German-English summer school, sixty.

During these threescore and nine years, the pastors of St. Mark's, as such, baptized 1,626 persons, mostly infants and children; confirmed 897 members; married 273 couples, and buried 371 persons.

The present council of the congregation consists of E. Cronenwett, pastor; Gottlieb Herold, Capt. J. G. Rippus, Peter Oesterling, Frederick Bauer, Elders; William Siebert, Treasurer; Frederick Henninger, Secretary; John Kredel, Matthias Keck, Deacons; H. Julius Klingler, Jacob Keck, Esq., J. C. Grohmann, Trustees.

English Evangelical Lutheran Church. The first meeting in Butler of those favorable to the organization of an English Lutheran Church was held in the German Church of the same denomination, upon January 16, 1843, Jacob Mechling being Secretary, and the Rev. Gottlieb Bassler, Treasurer. A church constitution was adopted for the guidance of the organization, and at a subsequent meeting the first church council was elected, consisting of Jacob Walter, Sr., and John Negley, Sr., Elders, and John Dull, Jr., and Daniel Kreidler, Deacons. John Negley subsequently resigned, and John McCullough was chosen in his place. The officers were installed February 11, 1843. The Rev. Mr. Bassler served as pastor, and upon June 18, conducted the first sacramental services. About thirty persons had signed the constitution, thus identifying themselves with the new organization, and the number was increased at the first communion service by the reception of fourteen new members. The labors of Rev. Bassler covered a period of about eleven years, from 1843 to 1854, with a brief interregnum. The society spent some time negotiating with the German Lutherans for the joint use of their church, but no arrangement was effected and the question of building was then agitated. A house was erected in 1849-50, upon a lot donated by

Michael Emrick, which for twenty-seven years served the congregation as a place of worship. During the period of the Rev. Bassler's ministry, the ordinance of baptism was administered to fifty children and upward of seventy adults. Among the adult baptisms there was that of an Indian, who had been convicted of a most brutal murder, a mother and several children being the victims. The Indian was none other than Samuel Mohawk, who was confined in jail in Butler awaiting the execution of the capital sentence, and who had been converted by Mr. Bassler. The baptism was solemnized at the prison on February 28, 1844. It was while Rev. Bassler was pastor of the church, about a year after its organization, that the Pittsburgh Synod was organized, and it was in Butler that the preliminary conference was held for the purpose of making arrangements for the organization of the Synod. The place of meeting was in a little building on Washington street, which had originally been the jail, but which was at that time a private dwelling. Those who followed the Rev. Bassler as pastors of the church were: Rev. A. H. Waters, from June, 1855, to April, 1861; Rev. J. H. Fritz, from April, 1861, to October, 1869; Rev. L. H. Geshwind, from August, 1870, to May, 1874, and the present minister, Rev. J. Q. Waters, since July, 1875. Early in the spring of 1876, negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the property of the Wither spoon University, now owned and occupied by the church. The changes and improvements made cost about \$1,700, and the total cost of remodeling and purchase was about \$7,700.

German Catholic Church. The first Roman Catholic house of worship was a stone chapel, which stood upon a hill in the eastern part of the borough, where is now the Catholic burying-ground. It was built in 1822, the ground being donated for the purpose. The building committee consisted of John Duffy, Norbet Foltz and William Haggerty, the last named being also the contractor. The church was known by the name of St. Peter's. Prior to the construction of the house of worship, in the year 1821, Rev. Charles Ferry came to the village and organized the congregation, which consisted originally of English (or Irish) Catholics. His pastorate continued until 1826, when he was succeeded by Rev. P. P. O'Neil. In 1835, Rev. P. Rafferty assumed the charge. Since this time the succession of priests has been as follows: Revs. Joseph Cody, John Mitchell, Joseph Creeden. The present church, known as the German Catholic, was built in 1849.

St. Paul's English Catholic Church. This neat, though unpretentious church edifice, stands fronting on McKean street, in one of the prettiest locations in the borough. Its erection was begun in April, 1866,

and in the month of February, in the following year, it was dedicated by Bishop Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, assisted by a large number of the diocesan clergy. A great number of the citizens of the borough were also present at the ceremonies.

The original members of this church were among the first Catholic settlers of the county and before the present church was built, worshiped in St. Peter's, or, as it is now called, the German Catholic Church, which they in no small degree helped by their contributions to erect. A strong tide of German Catholic immigration to this place set in, and in a few years after the original members of St. Peter's found themselves largely outnumbered by the German element. It was not long before a priest of their own (the latter's nationality was placed in charge of the church, and ultimately it came about that nearly all the services were conducted in the German language. English services were held only at long intervals. Urged by this condition of things, the English-speaking members determined to build a church for themselves, in which they could have the Gospel preached in the vernacular. The initiative in this good work was taken by Mr. Peter Duffy. He not only contributed largely to the erection of the church, but gave the building of it his personal supervision. The other members likewise contributed according to their means. The membership of St. Paul's, although at first small, has been annually increasing. The first priest who assumed the pastoral charge of the parish, was the Rev. Stephen M. A. Barrett, a native of Pittsburgh and graduate of the Propaganda College in Rome. He came here in February, 1867, when the church was dedicated, and remained about one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Devlin, also a native of Pittsburgh, whose pastorate was also of short duration, as within thirteen months, by illness to resign, and died soon after. The next priest whom we find in charge was the Rev. Joseph Coffey, who came here in October, 1868, and left in the month of December in the same year. The next pastor was the Rev. James Nolan, who began his labors in January, 1869, and was transferred in June of the same year to McKeesport. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis J. O'Shea, who took charge of the parish in June, 1869, and continued pastor until March, 1872. He had for successor Rev. Francis McCarthy, whose appointment seems to have been but temporary, as he remained only three months. The next in succession was Rev. Columba McSweeney. He became pastor in July, 1872, and remained in that relation till November, 1876, when he was compelled to resign all active duties, owing to great physical infirmities. He was immediately succeeded as missionary rector by the present incumbent, Rev. William Ambrose Nolan,

who assumed the pastoral charge on the 19th of November, 1876, and has continued in that office until the present time. During his administration, many and costly improvements have been made and the membership largely increased. He continues to discharge the duties of his exalted office with zeal and acceptance.

The first baptism administered in St. Paul's Church was that of William John Vinroe, on the 17th of February, 1867. The first marriage solemnized in the same church was that of Augustine Jackman and Frances Sophia Vinroe, on the 26th of February, 1867. In looking over the registry of deaths, the first death in the parish is recorded to have occurred on the 10th of August, 1867. On account of its quaintness, we give a literal translation in English of the original Latin entry:

"On this day, 10th August, 1867, John Miller, infant son of Hugh Miller and of his wife, Hannah Morgan, being but one day old, departed this life for a better one, and was buried in the German American Catholic Cemetery of Butler." Stephen M. A. Barrett, pastor.

This church is the first in the county, so far as we have been able to learn, in which stained-glass windows were introduced. They were quite a novelty at that time and attracted great attention. Other denominations were not slow to imitate the example thus given them, so that at the present time every church in the borough has elegant or costly stained-glass windows.

BAPTIST CHURCH

This church was organized April 29, 1876, at Boyd's Hall, in Springdale, with about six members. Quite a number of persons who afterward joined the church participated in the exercises of organization, but as they did not have their letters could not unite at that time. Meetings were held every Sunday, and led by Mr. B. H. Osborn until a council was called to recognize the church. This council was held November 8, 1876, and by its act the church was recognized as a regular Baptist Church. From that time the Rev. T. H. Jones preached for the society about half the time, and Mr. Osborn conducted the alternate meetings. On the 16th of June, 1877, the society purchased the German Reformed meeting-house for \$1,500, which they immediately occupied, having preaching every Sunday. After thorough renovation and very material improvement the church was dedicated November 4, the Rev. J. P. Jones officiating. Mr. Jones' pastoral charge continued until the following April or May, since which time the church was without a Pastor until April, 1882, when Rev. W. H. McKinney took charge. The present membership of the church is about thirty.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.

In the year 1877, Rev. T. F. Stauffer commenced preaching to a few members of the Reformed Church in the United States residing in the town of Butler. Meeting with success, the old Evangelical Lutheran Church was purchased, refitted and dedicated to the service of God. August 25, 1878, the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas J. Barkley, of Grace Reformed Church, Pittsburgh, Penn. The pastor, Rev. T. F. Stauffer, performed the dedicatory service, and was assisted in the other attending services by Rev. W. F. Lichliter, of Woodstock, Va., Rev. J. W. Alspach, of Armstrong County, Penn., Rev. Joseph Hannabery and W. B. Landoe, of Butler County, Penn.

The congregation was organized August 22, 1878, at 7 o'clock P. M. in the study of Rev. T. F. Stauffer, at the St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Penn., the following male members being present, viz., Rev. T. F. Stauffer, Abraham Moyer, Henry Nicholas, Henry Biehl, Conrad Biehl, Oscar L. Schultz, G. L. Duffort, C. W. Rodgers, Melvil Rodgers and Henry Blough.

An election for officers resulted as follows: Elders, Abraham Moyer, and Henry Nicholas; Deacons, Henry Biehl and G. L. Duffort. The congregation under the pastorate of Rev. T. F. Stauffer as stated supply until September 1, 1882, and from this date as regular pastor, has made commendable progress, numbering ninety-nine members, with a Sunday school of 140.

The church is located on West North street, Butler, Penn., and is convenient of access. The organization was effected in connection with and by the permission of Allegheny Classes of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States.

The doctrines held and expressed by the congregation are set forth plainly in the Heidelberg Catechism, as prepared and published in 1563 by the Elector Frederick III. of the Palatinate, Germany, having been prepared at his request by Prof. Zacharias Ursinus and the celebrated preacher Casper Olevianus. The constitution governing the congregation is the same as adopted by all Reformed Churches in the United States.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Butler Academy (old stone academy), the first building erected in Butler solely for school purposes, was built in 1810 and 1811 by John Parvianee, and stood where the high school building now is upon land donated by the Cunninghams. Application having been made to the State for assistance, an appropriation of \$2,000 was made, one-half of which was used to defray building expenses and the other \$1,000 placed at interest for the benefit of the school.

Until 1834, when the free school system was introduced, the only school worthy of note was that held in this building. The teachers in the old academy were Messrs. Williamson, Glass, James Campbell, Olney Davidson, Joseph Sterritt, J. W. Scott, Sharon, Canders, Rev. William White, Perkins, De Parke Taylor, John Chambers, Rev. William White (for a second period of eleven years), Asa Waters and Rev. J. Q. Waters.

About 1860, the school was suspended, and by authority of a special act of the General Assembly its funds were divided between the Witherspoon Institute, the Sumbury Academy and the academy at Zelienople, while the property in the borough of Butler was transferred to the corporation for school purposes.

Witherspoon Institute originated at a meeting of the Presbytery of Allegheny (now Butler) at Concord Church October 17, 1848. The subject of founding an academy to be under the care of the Presbytery was first presented, and with the concurrence of the Presbytery a convention was called, and held in Butler February 6, 1849, to determine the question, and if thought best to establish such an institution. Those convened entered into the work with enthusiasm, and \$1,240 were subscribed at once, as the commencement of a sum for putting up the necessary building.

The next spring the Presbytery appointed Rev. Loyal Young to prepare a charter to be submitted at the fall meeting, and also to lay the claims of the proposed institution before the churches.

At a meeting of Presbytery, held at Slate Lick September 5, 1849, a form for charter was reported and adopted. By this charter, which was granted by the court December 14, 1849, twenty-one members of the Presbytery of Allegheny were constituted a corporate body, under the style and title of "the Trustees of the Witherspoon Institute." By the provisions of the said charter, the same Presbytery was given power to appoint the successors of these Trustees, and "to instruct the said corporation as to the management and disposal of all moneys" and property that should come into its possession. The charter members of the Board of Trustees were John Reddick, Lemuel F. Loak, John Coulter, Joseph Glenn, William Morrison, Benjamin Miller, James M. Smith, Robert Walker, Ionis L. Conrad, Ebenezer Henry, Loyal Young, Ephraim Ogden, Newton Bracken, William F. Kane, John Moore, James Crawford, Thomas Mifflin, Samuel Jack, Robert Thorn, John Craig, John Martin. Under this charter the Presbytery elected Rev. Loyal Young as Principal and Mr. David Hall as assistant at their meeting in Butler April 10, 1850. And the school under these teachers went into operation May 13, of the same year in the basement of

the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Loyal Young visited nearly all the churches of the Presbytery, raising funds for the school, and accepting the office of Principal only for a season, being Pastor of the Butler Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Young continued Principal for nearly two years, when Rev. Martin Ryerson was elected to the office, and commenced his labors January 19, 1851. He also held the office nearly two years, resigning on account of ill health October 5, 1852, but teaching to the close of the term. Mr. Young as Principal was again called to the school, with Mr. J. R. Coulter as assistant. After one year, Mr. Coulter being elected as Principal, took the charge, which he held for two years.

In the fall of 1855, Rev. John Smalley became Principal, and continued three years. Mr. Young again acted as Principal for a few months, when Rev. James S. Boyd was appointed in the spring of 1859, and continued Principal for six years. In October, 1865, Rev. William I. Brugh became the Principal. Mr. Brugh retained the Principalship until 1877, with the exception of a brief period, during which the office was filled by Rev. Hamilton.

In 1851, a site on Main street was purchased, and a building erected for the institute. To this building wings were added in 1864, toward the expense of which an appropriation of \$2,500 was received from the State. This building, now occupied by the English Lutheran Church of Butler, was sold by the Trustees of the institute in 1877, and a lot of four acres was procured upon an eminence in the eastern part of the town, upon which the present commodious building was erected.

Mr. Brugh having retired from the Principalship, the school was re-opened in the summer of 1877 under Mr. Creighton, and in the following year was conducted by Rev. H. Q. Waters, assisted and succeeded by H. K. Shanor. In the construction of this new building a considerable debt had been contracted, for the liquidation of which the Presbytery allowed the property to go to sale, and the institution thus passed from the control of the Presbyterian church.

The results achieved during this period of nearly thirty years had fully vindicated the wisdom of the founders of the institute. Under the care of its able and devoted instructors, a very large number of youth were educated and are now filling various stations of usefulness in the professional and business life.

In April, 1879, Witherspoon Institute was re-opened as an independent, unsectarian academy, with P. S. Bancroft as Principal. With Mr. Bancroft, J. C. Tinstman was associated in the following September, as Professor of Mathematics and German. The school has continued under the same management to

the present time. Its course of study includes all the branches of an English education, the classic languages and literature, the sciences and higher mathematics, German and French. It practically demonstrates the advantages of the co-education of the sexes, its rolls comprising the names of ladies and gentlemen in nearly equal number. A summer normal term of six weeks is held every year, in which large numbers of teachers are specially prepared for their work. The catalogue for 1881-'82 shows seven instructors and 172 students.

PEOPLE SCHOOLS.

Prior to the building of the present union school building, there were two small structures in the borough which served as schoolhouses. The first or upper schoolhouse, as it was called, is still standing near the new school building. The second or lower schoolhouse stood where is now the Methodist Church. The first-mentioned of those buildings was erected some time in the thirties—nobody seems to know exactly when.

The union school building was begun in 1871 and finished in 1874. Its cost was about \$33,000. The expenditure for the additional ground necessary, for furniture, ran the total expenses up to \$40,000. This was reduced, however, by the sale of the old brick schoolhouse and lots, the academy building, the old schoolhouse near Mrs. Mackey's, the greater part of the Quarry Reserve, a small amount from liquor fines, a tax levied for building purposes, and State appropriations, to \$15,000. The architects of the building were Levi Purvis, of Butler, and Barr & Moser, of Pittsburgh; the contractors, Valentine Feigl & Son; and the Superintendent, Jacob Keck. The work was creditable to all connected with it, and the building is an ornament to the town.

The principal teachers from the time of Thomas Berry, who wielded the birch in the old schoolhouse in the thirties, down to the present, have included the following gentlemen: Eugene Ferrero, A. Restock, James Balph, R. P. Scott, George R. White, John H. Oratly, A. J. McCafferty, J. B. Matthews, J. J. Sharp, J. B. Meehling and E. Mackey.

The schools were organized upon their present basis in 1854.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Following is a list of the members of the School Board from the organization of the schools upon their present basis to 1882:

1854—S. C. Stewart, William Henry, William Balph, S. G. Purvis, Charles Cochran, Andrew Carns.

1855—D. W. Crozier, William Henry, William Balph, J. G. Muntz, Charles Cochran, Andrew Carns.

1856—Isiah Niblock, G. W. Crozier, William Balph, Jacob Walter, J. G. Muntz, Andrew Carns.

1857—John Graham, Isaiah Niblock, G. W. Crozier, A. C. Martin, Jacob Walter, J. G. Muntz.

1858—G. W. Crozier, G. C. Roessing, Isaiah Niblock, Charles Prosser, John Graham, Jacob Walter.

1859—John Graham, G. W. Crozier, Isaiah Niblock, Wm. A. Fetler, Charles Prosser, Jacob Walter.

1860—William Balph, John Graham, G. W. Crozier, I. J. Cummings, William A. Fetler, Charles Prosser.

1861—James Bredin, G. W. Crozier, William A. Fetler, Louis Stein, William Balph, I. J. Cummings.

1862—William A. Fetler, G. W. Crozier, William Balph, Louis Stein, James Bredin, I. J. Cummings.

1863—Lewis Z. Mitchell, William A. Fetler, G. W. Crozier, I. J. Cummings, Louis Stein, James Bredin.

1864—James Bredin, I. J. Cummings, Louis Stein, G. W. Crozier, Lewis Z. Mitchell, George C. Roessing.

1865—G. C. Roessing, William S. Zeigler, I. J. Cummings, Louis Stein, James Bredin, Lewis Z. Mitchell.

1866—I. J. Cummings, G. C. Roessing, William S. Zeigler, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Louis Stein, James Bredin.

1867—Alex Lowry, I. J. Cummings, George C. Roessing, H. J. Klingler, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Louis Stein.

1868—Charles Duffy, Alex Lowry, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Jacob Zeigler, H. J. Klingler.

1869—James Bredin, Charles Duffy, Alex Lowry, John Q. A. Sullivan, Jacob Zeigler, H. J. Klingler.

1870—Alex Lowry, James Bredin, Jacob Zeigler, George Walter, John Q. A. Sullivan,* Charles Duffy.

1871—Jacob Keck, Alex Lowry,† Ferd Reiber, James Dunlap, George Walter, S. Bredin.

1872—Lewis Z. Mitchell, Jacob Keck, George Walter, H. C. Heineman, James Dunlap, S. Bredin.

1873—J. C. Redick,‡ S. Bredin, Jacob Keck, Adam Troutman, Lewis Z. Mitchell, James Dunlap.

1874—William Campbell, Adam Troutman, S. Bredin, H. C. Heineman, George Walter, Lewis Z. Mitchell.

1875—S. P. Irvine, William Campbell, Adam Troutman, S. Bredin, H. C. Heineman, Geo. Walter.

1876—Eugene Ferrero, S. P. Irvine, William Campbell, James Dunlap, S. Bredin, Adam Troutman.

1877—S. P. Irvine, James Dunlap, Adam Troutman, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Eugene Ferrero, S. Bredin.

1878—J. G. Muntz, S. P. Irvine, Eugene Ferrero, George Weber, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Adam Troutman.

1879—Joseph Purvis, J. G. Muntz, Adam Troutman, S. Bredin, George Weber, Lewis Z. Mitchell.

1880—Frank M. Eastman, Joseph Purvis, George Weber,* S. Graham, S. Bredin, Adam Troutman.

1881—Adam Troutman, Frank M. Eastman, Joseph Purvis, Leo McQuiston, S. Graham, S. Bredin.

1882—Joseph L. Purvis, Adam Troutman, Frank M. Eastman, Philip Weisner, Leo McQuiston, S. Graham.

ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME.†

This home is situated on a beautiful hill on the east side of Butler, and within the borough limits. The main building is of brick, very substantially built about forty-five years ago by Mr. McCall, father of the well-known Gen. McCall, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, for a summer residence for himself and family. Philadelphia, at that day, was far distant, and mountains and forests intervened between that city and the rude little log-built town; and it is not surprising that the people looked upon the gray-haired old man, building a mansion of such great dimensions, with feelings akin to the antediluvians who ridiculed Noah and his ark. The aged gentleman, however, having in view his own comfort and that of his family, and also the improvement of his extensive landed property in the county, completed his work. He lived but a few summers to enjoy his home. The property passed through several hands until purchased by Christian Ceibert, now of the city of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mr. Ceibert, being a member of the Reformed Church in the United States, and desiring to sell his beautiful home, listened to the wise counsel of his pastor, Rev. C. A. Leimberg, and offered the property, with a donation of \$1,000 of the purchase price to the St. Paul's Classis of the Reformed Church, to be erected into an Orphan Home.

The proposition met with much favor, and the property was purchased by said Classis, and dedicated as an orphan home, December 10, 1867. Rev. George B. Russell, D. D., presided at and performed the act of dedication. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by Revs. T. J. Barkley, F. K. Levan and William M. Landis.

Rev. C. A. Leimberg was elected its first Superintendent, holding the position until 1871, when he resigned. During his term of office, the entire purchase indebtedness was paid, and the institution brought to a good degree of usefulness and prosperity.

Mr. Weber resigned November 1, 1880, and Lewis Z. Mitchell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

REV. C. R. T. STANLEY.

* Mr. Lowry resigned June 13, 1871, and James A. Nease was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Nease resigned August 9, 1871, and George B. Russell, D. D., was appointed to fill the place.

† Mr. Redick resigned August 7, 1871, and George Walter was appointed to fill the vacancy.

‡ Mr. J. C. Redick resigned January 1, 1871, and F. K. Levan was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A liberal charter was obtained from the Legislature at the session of 1868, which grants the privilege to receive orphan children of all denominations, or Christians, and also the children of deceased soldiers and sailors who were citizens of the State of Pennsylvania and served in the late rebellion.

At the resignation of Rev. C. A. Leimberg, Rev. J. B. Thompson was elected Superintendent, and entered upon the duties of the office June 1, 1871, continuing therein until the year 1876, when he resigned, his resignation to take effect April 1, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Grace Reformed Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., November 21, 1876, Rev. T. F. Stauffer was elected to the

Church; and also to care for destitute orphans of every class. Applications for admittance are made to the Board of Directors, and children are received by indenture. This enables the authorities of the home to again indenture them, when suitable places can be found, and to retain the guardianship over them till of age.

The orphans of soldiers and sailors are provided for until sixteen years of age at the expense of the State, at which age they are returned to the guardianship of relatives and friends.

The government of the home is mild, yet firm. The importance of self-government is earnestly impressed upon the minds of the children, and with en-



From Paul's History of Pennsylvania: "Soldiers' Orphan Schools."

office of Superintendent, urged to accept the same, and entered upon its duties April 5, 1877. He continued his management until the annual meeting of the board in June, 1882, when he resigned, his resignation taking effect September 5, 1882. During his term of office, many improvements were made to the buildings. A new school building and a new north wing were erected, so that the buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of a large number of children. Rev. P. C. Prugh was elected Superintendent, and succeeded Rev. Stauffer in the official duties September 5, 1882.

The object of the founders of this institution was to provide for the maintenance and Christian training of orphan children—principally of the Reformed

encouraging success. The Christian and intellectual training of the children is held by the management to be of primary importance, yet, at the same time, not neglecting the physical.

The management consists of Superintendent, Matron and a Board of Directors, consisting of sixteen Directors. The board meets annually, on the second Wednesday of June of each year.

The purchased title of the home has been transferred from St. Paul's Classis to the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, from which body the members of the board are elected.

The institution is in a prosperous condition, and will bring comfort to many fatherless and motherless children.

The support of the home is derived from the liberal and free-will offerings of the Reformed Church and the friends of the fatherless of every name. No more worthy object of Christian charity can present itself to the people of God.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial place in Butler, the old graveyard back of the public school building, was set apart and donated to the town by the Cunninghams, one of which is in an unmarked and unknown grave within its limits. The first person known to have been buried in this place was Charles McGinnis, who died in 1806, at the age of eighty-six years.

St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery was platted in 1830, on ground deeded for the purpose by Sarah Collins. An addition was made in 1834, of ground deeded to the Catholic society by Valeria Evans and her husband, E. R. Evans.

The ground constituting the North Cemetery was purchased from Ebenezer Graham, in 1850, by John N. Purviance, George Smith and Samuel G. Purvis, who were appointed as a committee for that purpose at a citizens' meeting. The deed was not made until December 9, 1856. Squire Robert Carnahan was the first Superintendent, and was succeeded by Squire George Roessing, who now holds the position. The remains of Boyd Hill were the first interred in this cemetery.

The South Cemetery is owned in common by the German and English Lutheran and the United Presbyterian societies. John Negley deeded land to the German Lutherans in 1850, and subsequently to the English Lutherans, and still later the McQuiston heirs made a deed of a half-acre of land adjoining upon the south, to the United Presbyterian Church.

ASONAGE.

Butler Lodge, No. 272, F. & A. M., was granted a charter March 7, 1853. The charter members and first officers were: James Bordin, W. M.; David A. Agnew, S. W.; Felix C. Negley, J. W.; William Criswell, Treasurer; George W. Crozier, Secretary. The first meeting of the lodge was held August 3, 1853, and officers were installed by S. McKinley, D. D. G. M.; William F. Logan, D. G. M.; A. Anderson, G. S. W.; H. A. Williams, G. J. W.; John Anderson, G. T.; William Wilson, G. S.; C. Shunk, G. S. D.; Alex. Tindall, G. J. D.; F. Foltz, G. M.; J. M. Orr, C.; Andrew Fitzsimmons, T.

From this lodge were organized Harmony Lodge, at Harmony, Butler Co., Penn.; and Argyle Lodge, at Petrolia, Butler Co., Penn. Present membership, about seventy.

The present officers are: Lewis Z. Mitchell, W.

M.; John S. Campbell, S. W.; Walter L. Graham, J. W.; Harvey Colbert, Treasurer; Thomas S. McNair, Secretary; Joseph Criswell, S. D.; C. Rebhun, J. D.; S. G. Hughes, T. Regular communications the first Wednesday of each month.

I. O. O. F.

Connoquenessing Lodge, No. 278, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 11, 1847, the charter having been granted upon the 8th of November. The charter members were Alfred Gilmore, Jacob Zeigler, John Graham and Dunlap McLaughlin. The first candidates, proposed and elected at the same meeting, were William Balph, Cornelius Call, J. H. Negley and Thomas W. Wallace. The first elective officers were: N. G., Alfred Gilmore; V. G., Jacob Zeigler; Secretary, John Graham; Treasurer, Dunlap McLaughlin. The second meeting was held on the evening of December 23, in the south wing of the old court house, up stairs. The present elective officers are: N. G., Loyal Y. McJunkin; V. G., J. W. Bartinus; Treasurer, G. C. Roessing; Secretary, C. E. Anderson; Assistant Secretary, Alex. Mitchell. Eleven lodges of Odd Fellows have been organized in Butler County, as follows, viz.: Saxonia, at Saxonburg; Negler, at Centerville; Kinnear, at Harmony; West Sunbury, at Coultersville; Rustic, at Prospect; Portersville, at Portersville; North Washington, at North Washington; Martinsburg, at Martinsburg; Petrolia, at Petrolia; Karns City, at Karns City; and Millerstown, at Millerstown.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

This, the oldest of the beneficial orders in Butler County, has nine lodges within its limits, located at Butler, Petrolia, Prospect, Karns City, Fairview, Centerville, Martinsburg, Byron Center and Evansburg.

Butler Lodge, No. 94, was instituted January 18, 1876, with the following charter members, viz.: L. P. Walker, S. R. Diffenbacher, T. A. Templeton, A. L. Reiber, T. B. White, D. Cupps, A. Mitchell, H. Geinper, E. Robb, T. S. Green, D. A. Heck, C. Rebhun, Samuel Walker, John F. Lowry. The whole number of Master Workmen received since the organization is ninety-one, and the present membership is seventy-five. The lodge embraces in its membership some of the best citizens of the borough. An excellent library is provided for the use of members and their families. It now contains six hundred volumes, mostly of standard works on history, poetry and fiction.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The Knights of Honor have seven lodges in the county. A. L. Reiber Lodge, No. 679, of this bor-



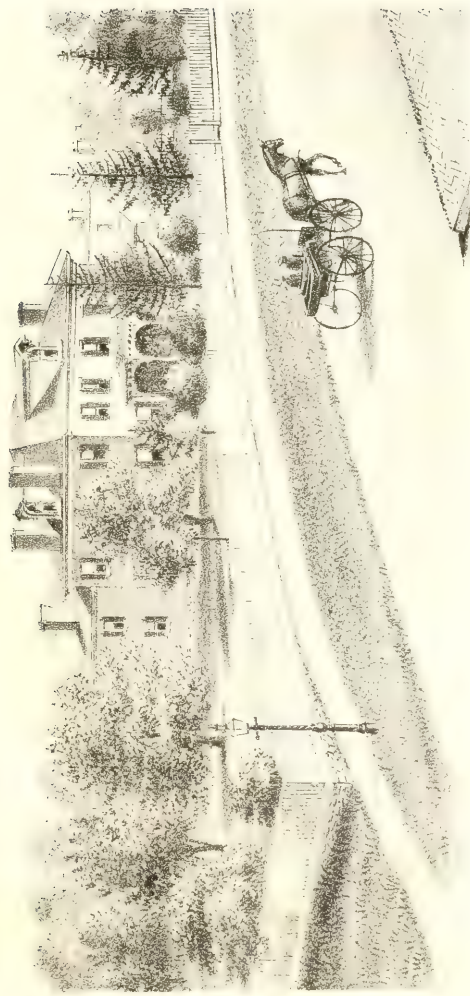
S. G. Purvis

Samuel G. Purvis was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., on the 28th of May, 1808. In 1817, he removed with his parents to Westmoreland County, and from thence in 1821 to Middlesex Township, Butler County. He remained on the farm with his parents until 1829, when he went to Pittsburgh, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1832, he came to Butler Borough, where he carried on a large and successful business as a contractor and builder, and was the founder of an industry which is to-day the most important in Butler. In 1869, Mr. Purvis and two of his sons engaged in the lumber business, and started a planing mill. His large experience and wise judgment brought success, and the business soon grew to important dimensions. He continued actively engaged in this enterprise until his death, which occurred May 28, 1879, on the seventy-second anniversary of his birthday. As a business man, he was enterprising, judicious and prudent. His integrity and fair-dealing caused him to be widely honored by all who were brought into business relations with him.

Mr. Purvis was married, in 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Logan, who is still living. Five sons and two daughters blessed this union—George, Joseph L., Isabel D., Samuel D., William Isaiah, Levi O. and Sarah Jane. George

died in childhood; Isabel D. resides with her mother, in Butler; Sarah Jane is the widow of the late W. H. Black, Esq.; William J. Purvis is now a practicing physician of Etna, Penn.; Samuel D. resides in Butler, and is engaged in carpentry. J. L. and L. O. Purvis succeeded their father in the management of the planing mill and lumber business, which they are conducting very successfully and on a large scale.

Samuel G. Purvis was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace five times, and served seventeen years in that capacity. He resigned in order to give his whole attention to his business interests. He also held from time to time many local offices. As a citizen, he was public spirited and active in promoting educational and religious work. He was a prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church, and greatly devoted to its interests. He helped to organize the Butler County Mutual Fire Insurance Company; was chosen its first President, and held the office until his death. He also assisted in organizing the Butler Water Company, and was its President for several years. He led a busy and useful life, and his death was a great loss to the community.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. NEGLEY.

ough, was instituted June 22, 1877, with the following charter members: A. L. Reiber, W. P. Roessing, D. A. Heck, C. H. Roessing, C. P. Slentz, J. R. Spang, J. C. Smith, G. A. McBride, S. F. McBride, J. B. Craig, John F. Lowry, T. C. Barr, W. L. Marshall, P. M. Lowry, C. A. Sullivan, H. Biehl, A. B. Hughes, A. T. Black, T. B. White, G. A. Black, W. E. Reed, C. Redhun, D. Cupps, S. C. Campbell, George M. Zimmerman, J. L. Campbell, F. M. Eastman, S. M. Cochran, Clarence Walker. The present number of members is about forty.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Butler Council, No. 219, was instituted May 3, 1880, sixteen charter members, as follows: W. A. Wright, Eli Conn, G. W. Shaffer, Jeff Burtner, G. W. Shirou, Newton Black, A. L. Reiber, J. M. Thompson, C. A. Sullivan, M. Sullivan, R. M. Crawford, J. L. Campbell, D. L. Byres, A. O. Eberhart, L. B. Roessing, B. F. Klee. The present membership of the Council is thirty-eight.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

The Butler Council of this order was instituted September 30, 1881, with twenty-five charter members, viz.: B. H. Jacks, S. Schamberg, Leonidas Huff, A. L. Reiber, J. Q. Waters, H. Biehl, D. A. Heck, Bernard Roessing, James T. Brittain, Joseph Brittain, W. A. Stein, Thomas F. Stauffer, Conrad Biehl, L. B. Roessing, W. C. Smith, J. L. Campbell, John Mitchell, H. O. Stehle, George Ketterer, Linn McAboy, J. N. Patterson, R. H. Pillow, W. C. Thompson, H. De Wolf, Jeff Burtner. To these seventeen members have since been added, making a total of forty-two.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized March 4, and incorporated March 31, 1876. The capital stock was fixed at \$500,000, the number of shares at 2,500, and their value at \$200 each. The total number of shares taken is about fourteen hundred. The original officers of the association were: President, G. C. Roessing; Vice President, G. Etzel; Secretary, J. L. Campbell; Treasurer, Louis Roessing; Directors, H. C. Heineman, John M. Miller, Jacob Zeigler, Jacob Booz, Stephen Bredin, C. Rockenstine, J. L. Purvis, William Ensminger, John M. Miller. The present officers are: President, G. C. Roessing; Vice President, L. P. Walker; Secretary, J. L. Campbell; Treasurer, H. Biehle; Directors, J. S. Gray, F. M. Reno, H. Greib, J. H. Troutman, J. Rockenstine, H. Miller; Solicitor, C. G. Christie.

SPRINGDALE.

The attractive little villa known as Springdale, and situated in the southeast part of Butler Borough,

was laid out in 1872-73, by William S. Boyd, who came to Butler in 1834, and moved to the property on which he now resides in 1841. He purchased a farm of 150 acres, including a greater part of the site of Springdale, from Sheriff McBride, in 1839. Originally, the land was a portion of a large tract owned by John McQuiston, whose log house was built at an early day where Mr. Boyd's fine residence now stands.

Several years prior to the laying-out of Springdale, Mr. Boyd bought of Mrs. Mackey thirty-seven and a half acres, lying between his first purchase and the town, and leaving her a piece of land on the Freeport road, between his purchase and the Connoquenessing. It was his intention to lay out a separate village, but, the land being included in the borough boundaries in 1871, the allotment became an addition to Butler. Mr. Boyd erected about fifty comfortable dwellings, and, in the years 1872, 1873 and 1874, one-half of them were sold. In 1873, he built the large structure opposite his home, for a temperance hotel, and, in 1874, built Springdale Hall. When the oil excitement subsided, the hotel could no longer be profitably carried on, and the building was used for other purposes, serving in 1880 as a ladies' seminary. The building is three stories in height, tastefully constructed and spacious (its dimensions, 40x65 feet), and the time will doubtless soon arrive when it will be utilized. The hall has been used for various useful purposes, and for nine years has been the meeting-place of a large and well-conducted mission Sunday school. A day school has also been successfully carried on in the building.

Springdale presents a neat and thrifty appearance, and contains some of the pleasantest homes in Butler. Its aspect and character are creditable both to the projector and the residents of the little village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID DOUGAL.

The life of the strange man whose name heads this sketch was the latest severed of the links which bound the present generation to the pioneers. He came to Butler about the year 1800, and was an almost universally known character in town and country until his death, which occurred November 8, 1881, at the remarkable age of one hundred and three years.

There is probably no means of determining the exact date of David Dougal's birth, but there can be no reasonable doubt that it was in the year 1778, and it was probably upon either the 21st or 23d day of September.

He was born near the "Burnt Cabins," in the vicinity of what is now known as Emmetsburg, in Franklin County, Penn. His father was a Presbyterian preacher, and was instrumental in planting the first churches of his denomination in that vicinity. He was of Scotch descent.

David Dougal left home when a very young man (possibly before arriving at his majority), and was engaged for some time as a clerk in the Prothonotary's office of Huntingdon County, and while there obtained a knowledge of surveying. From Huntingdon he went to Pittsburgh, and soon made his way into "the dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, where he acquired a taste for adventure, and, in some respects, for the customs and habits of the Indians. From Kentucky the young man went to Detroit, where he acted for a time as a clerk in a trading post, and met many Indians. He also spent some time among them in what is now the State of Ohio. He returned to Huntingdon, and, as we have said, came here about 1800. That was the year the county was formed. Three years later, when Butler was laid out as the county seat, and the sale of lots occurred, Mr. Dougal bought two—the ones which extend from the Diamond on both sides of Main street to what are now known as the Vogley and Etzel alleys—which he held until the day of his death. He engaged in merchandising, but did not long continue in the business, as it was distasteful to him. "He took delight," says an obituary notice, "in surveying, for this gave him the opportunity of roaming through the woods and associating with the settlers, whose rough ways of living suited him better." He did nearly all of the early surveying in Butler County, and had a wonderful knowledge of the lines of districts, tracts and farms. He became the agent of the great land owner, Stephen Lowrey, and continued in the capacity of Mrs. Collins' agent when Lowrey's lands came into her possession, and also was the agent of her heirs until he became so feeble that he was compelled to give up active business. At one time he was a large land-owner himself. He was the first County Commissioners' Clerk, and afterward one of the Commissioners. He was always a very useful man to his fellow-citizens, although very peculiar in his habits. His business ability was never questioned. His stock of general information was remarkable, and he was a man of unusual mental power. He was especially well versed in science, and there was scarcely a branch of this department of knowledge of which he was ignorant, but he possessed withal a strong speculative fancy, and was much given to philosophizing. His conversational abilities were quite remarkable, and he was much esteemed by the leading men of Butler and of the surrounding country who became acquainted

In his last years, he was noted for his encyclopedial knowledge of local historical matters, and conversations with him upon these topics were eagerly sought by the older citizens, to whom they were peculiarly interesting. He possessed a ready wit, and was very apt in repartee, as many can remember—some, perhaps, to their sorrow. In religious doctrine, he might perhaps be called a Presbyterian, but he was too eccentric to be orthodox. Mr. Jacob Ziegler, who, perhaps, knew him as well as any of his fellow-citizens, says of him, in an obituary in the *Democratic Herald*, that, "while he never attended church, he had an utter contempt for the man who treated the forms of religion, as practiced in any church, with levity. * * * He never sought to interfere with the religious convictions of any man."

We have said that he was peculiar. Doubtless his eccentricities and his general manner of life tended as much or more to make him a marked figure in the town as his learning, and the fact that he was a pioneer.

Notwithstanding the fact that he owned a large property, and could have surrounded himself with all the comforts of life, he persisted in living in one of the smallest of the hut-like houses in "Dougal's Row," "surrounded by rubbish of all kinds, with a few broken chairs, and a bed that defied all civilization; and in the midst of an odor that had not its like outside of the rude tent of the untutored savage. In other words, he despised all modern fashion, whether it pertained to eating, sleeping, clothing or comfort." Mr. Ziegler, from whom the above is quoted, says: "This was not the result of acquired habit. We always believed, and believe yet, it was the result of an inward delight for the free and unrestrained life of the Indian." He never would improve any of the small, unsightly houses which he built in Butler. He considered them amply sufficient for any one to live in who was not, as he used to say, "beset with sin and stinking with pride." He was born and reared in a log cabin, and he maintained the manner of log cabin life until his death. His way of living was in no degree dictated by anything like miserly feeling. He was generous to his tenants. If they had the means to pay, well and good; if they had not, he permitted them to remain or move away, as they thought best. Notwithstanding the fact that, for a very long term of years, he rented his town and country property, he never issued a landlord's warrant. He was scrupulously fair in all his dealings, and conscientious to the extreme in the discharge of business.

As we have said, this eccentric character passed away November 8, 1881. He was an honest man, and the last of the Butler County pioneers.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Robert Graham was a pioneer of 1797, and his family was doubtless the first which settled within the present limits of the borough of Butler. They resided in a log cabin where Mr. Daugherty's fine house now stands, near the North Cemetery, and the location was near but not inside of the original town plat. Robert Graham was born on the banks of the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg, in the year 1768, and emigrated from there to Washington County with his father's family when a young man. He was the youngest of several brothers: was of Scotch-Irish descent, and in his religious views was a Presbyterian, and, for a period of forty years before his death, which occurred in 1849, he was an Elder in the Butler Church. Mr. Graham married, about the year 1800, Miss Sarah Brown, a sister of Robert Brown, of Middlesex Township. Their children were William, the first child born in Butler, who died near Pittsburgh, leaving a family; Robert, who died in Penn Township, also leaving a family; James, who is a resident of Williamsport; John B., who is still living in Butler; Rachel, deceased; Mary (Heiner), of Kattanning; Williamson, who lives in Oakland, Cal.; Samuel, who died when a young man; Sarah (Reed), of McKeesport; Lydia (Crawford), of Allegheny County; and Ebenezer, who is a resident of Butler.

Walter Graham, son of John B., is a resident of Butler, and an attorney at law. He was a member of the convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860.

Lloyd Graham, son of James, is a successful Presbyterian clergyman in Philadelphia.

William Graham, son of Williamson, is an attorney of Oakland, Cal.

JOHN NEGLEY.

The man whose name stands at the head of this sketch was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Butler, and, for a period of seventy years, he was prominently identified with the history of the town and county. He was born in Fort Ligonier, Westmoreland Co., Penn., April 6, 1778. His parents were moving West from Bucks County, and, owing to the hostility of the Indians, were obliged to take shelter, with others, in the fort. Shortly after his birth, they moved on, and settled at East Liberty, Allegheny County. The subject of our sketch first came into what is now Butler County (then a part of Allegheny) in 1799, when he was twenty-one years of age. Before making his final settlement, he made two trips through Northwestern Pennsylvania, or at least that part of it now included in the counties of Venango, Mercer, Crawford and Erie, in search of a

favorable location. It seems that he was best pleased with the site of Butler Borough, for, in the year 1800, almost immediately after Butler was erected as a separate county, and three years before the town was founded, he settled here. He was at first employed by John and Samuel Cunningham in their mill—the first flouring-mill erected on the Connoquenessing Creek at Butler—which stood where the Walter & Boos mill now stands. Shortly afterward, about 1806, he purchased the mill and a considerable body of land around it. He established a woolen-loom in connection with the flouring-mill, and also a cabinet shop near by (as has been already more fully related in the history of the borough). He carried on various lines of business, and entered largely into real estate investments. He was a man of much force of character, large executive ability and correct principles. His worth was quickly recognized by the people of the town, which grew up after he made his settlement on the banks of the Connoquenessing, and by the citizens of the county. We find that he was elected to the General Assembly as early as 1809, and again in 1821 and 1822. He was Prothonotary of the county, and held various other offices of trust and honor within the gift of the citizens of county and borough, as the lists of officials show. During his early life and middle age, he was a Democrat, but his political views underwent a change in 1856, and he voted for Fremont for President. He was a man of strong religious tendency, and a member of the German Lutheran Church. He contributed liberally toward the erection of the old house of worship of this denomination, as well as to all of the other church edifices built in Butler during his long residence here. His benevolence found expression, too, in various other ways beneficial to individuals and the community. When he died, August 11, 1870, aged ninety-two years four months and five days, he was buried in the South Cemetery, in ground given by him for the dead. A massive marble monument marks the resting-place of this departed pioneer, one of the latest lingering of all that band of sturdy men who formed the vanguard of the army of civilization in this region.

In 1816, John Negley was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ann Patterson, who died in August, 1835. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Mary B. (Muntz), living in Butler; Elizabeth H., deceased August, 1835; Susan A. (Patterson), in Butler; John Henry, of whom a biography appears elsewhere, also in Butler; Felix Casper, living in Pittsburgh; Minerva (Haseltine), deceased 1859; Ann McLean, also deceased; James Alexander, living in Allegheny City, Penn.; William Clark, deceased 1850; Albert Gallatin, living in Pittsburgh.

ABRAHAM BRINKER

Abraham Brinker came from Northampton County to Westmoreland County, and thence to Butler, in 1804. He built a log house south of the site of the court house, in which he kept tavern a number of years. He afterward moved to a farm on Bonny Brook, where he built a mill, a carding-mill, distillery, etc. He was one of the most prominent and enterprising men of his time. He served as a Captain in the war of 1812, and held several local offices. He died at his home, in Summit Township, in 1850. His widow, Eliza (Moser) Brinker, lived some years after him, and died in Butler. Her children were Jacob, John, Henry, Catharine (McCandless), Susan (Henry), Polly (Henry), Elisa (Prosser), Louisa (McLaughlin), Sarah (Ziegler), Amy M. (Ritchie). Mrs. Prosser, wife of Charles Prosser, Esq., of Centerville, is the only survivor.

JOSEPH TURNER

In 1832, Joseph Turner and family emigrated from Ireland to this county, and settled at Butler. A step-daughter of Turner's, Ellen Frazier, married Samuel S. Wilson, who came from Clarion County. He lived at Butler and worked at wool-carding until his death, in 1853. Mrs. Wilson died in 1881. Two children survive—Samuel, Detroit, Mich.; and James S., hardware merchant, Centerville.

WALTER LOWRIE

No citizen of Butler County has ever attained greater eminence or labored in a broader field of exalted usefulness than Hon. Walter Lowrie, the earthly chapter of whose life closed in 1868, after a long life filled with earnest action and noble achievement.

The limits of such a sketch as we are necessarily confined to in this work are not sufficient for the presentation of the life history of such a character as was Hon. Walter Lowrie, but we can at least briefly outline his remarkable career.

Walter Lowrie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 10, 1784, and came to America with his parents, John and Catharine (Cameron) Lowrie, in 1792. The family first located in Huntingdon County, but, after a sojourn of only a few years, removed to Allegheny Township, Butler County, being among the earliest settlers. Here the father and mother lived the remainder of their days, dying respectively in 1840 and 1847. John Lowrie owned a farm and a grist and saw mill, and was a prosperous pioneer. He was a man of sturdy character, and of large native ability. Excellent moral traits, combined with high mental qualities, made him an honored man in the community in which he lived.

The subject of our sketch grew up on his father's farm, enjoying nothing more in the way of education than the home instruction of winter nights, and an occasional quarter's schooling. His parents were devout Presbyterians, and the young man had careful religious training. At an early age, he entered upon a course of study, with the ministry in view, and pursued the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages with great diligence, under the Rev. John McPherrin, of Butler. He came to Butler originally as a teacher, in 1807. A number of years later, his older brother, Matthew, and himself, opened a store in the village, which was conducted most of the time by clerks. Matthew never being actively engaged in the business, and the duties of public life soon absorbing all of Walter Lowrie's attention. In 1811, he was elected to the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, a position to which he was repeatedly re-elected. In 1818, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and served in that body with ability and distinction for six years. This period was one of great interest in the history of our country, owing to the importance of the measures then agitated, and the prominence of the men who were then guiding the affairs of the nation. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Randolph, Benton, and many others scarcely less illustrious as statesmen and thinkers, were members of the Senate, and their powers were exerted in the discussion of the Missouri compromise and other great national themes. Among these eminent Senators, Walter Lowrie "occupied a position of honorable prominence. His great integrity won their confidence, whilst his peculiar sagacity and practical judgment led them to seek his advice and rely upon his opinions." He was regarded by the Senators who knew him best as an authority upon all questions of political history and constitutional law. During the discussion of the Missouri compromise, he made a speech, which is described as one of great power and force of argument, in which he took strong grounds against the extension of slavery, and uttered his strong protest against the establishment of slave labor upon a single foot of free territory." The writer from whom we have quoted the foregoing continues: "His influence in the Senate was not only that of a statesman, but also of a Christian." He was one of the founders of the Congressional prayer-meeting, "which has ever since mingled the influences of prayer and faith with the councils of the nation." He was also one of the founders of the Congressional Temperance Society, and was for a long time a member of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, and member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. At the expiration of his term of service as Senator, he was elected, in 1824, Secretary of the Senate, an

office which he held for twelve years. This honorable and lucrative position he relinquished in 1836, to become Secretary of the then small, obscure and almost powerless Board of Foreign Missions, which he afterward was the chief instrument in building to its present condition of stupendous importance. It is seldom that such an example of obedience to the dictates of duty is afforded as was set before the people in this action of Senator Lowrie's. Here relinquished a happy home, a position of ease and large emolument, the society of a large circle of eminent men, with whom he was on terms of the utmost intimacy, for a life in humble quarters, among strangers, in a city with which he was unfamiliar, and to assume an arduous position, the remuneration of which was scarcely sufficient to sustain him. He brought the strength of great earnestness of purpose to his new field of action, and became the efficient head of a great missionary work. His labors only terminated with his death, which occurred on the 14th of December, 1868. His eldest son, Rev. John C. Lowrie; his third son, Rev. Walter M. Lowrie; and his fourth son, Rev. Reuben Lowrie, all became zealous laborers in the missionary field. The two last named fell as martyrs in the cause, Walter M. being murdered by Chinese pirates in 1847, and Reuben falling a victim to overwork and the enervating climate of India.

The subject of this brief biography was twice married. His first wife, Amelia McPherrin, to whom he was united in 1808, died in 1832. He afterward married Mary K. Childs.

REV. JOHN MCPHERRIN

The pioneer of Presbyterianism in Butler County and the first pastor of the church in Butler Borough was the Rev. John McPherrin, a man of much ability and large usefulness. He was born in Adams County Penn., November 17, 1757. His father's family subsequently removed to Westmoreland County. His studies preparatory to entering college were pursued with Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., of Piqua. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1788. His theological education was pursued under the direction of Rev. John Clark, of Allegheny County. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Redstone, on the 20th of August, 1789. On the 22d of September in the following year, he was ordained by the same Presbytery, and installed as pastor of the congregations of Salem and Unity, in Westmoreland County, where he remained until 1803.

In 1805, he became a member of the Presbytery of Erie, having removed to Butler County and accepted calls from the congregations of Concord and Muddy Creek. The records are not clear in regard

to this period of his pastoral labors. In 1809, he is reported as pastor of Concord and Harmony.

On the 7th of April, 1813, he was installed as pastor of the church of Butler by the Presbytery of Erie. This was in connection with the church of Concord. Of this united charge he remained pastor until his death, a period of about nine years. His death took place at Butler on the 10th of February, 1822, in the sixty-fifth year of his age and the thirty-third of his ministry.

He was a warm and zealous preacher, but "appears to have been of a nervous, sensitive temperament, ill fitted for the rough contact with life. Dr. Loyal Young, his successor, relates the following of him: "For a few years, he labored under great mental depression. A sense of his unworthiness sometimes led him to the conclusion that it was wrong for him to engage in ministerial work. Sometimes on Sabbath morning he would tell his wife that he could not preach that day, and would seem inclined not to fill his appointment. She would persuade him to go and conduct prayers-meeting, if he could not preach. On such occasions he would generally preach sermons of unusual power."

A glimpse of the character of the pioneer preacher is afforded by the Hon. Walter Lowrie: "Mr. McPherrin did not write his sermons. He used very brief but comprehensive notes. * * * He was tall in person, his hair when I first saw him quite gray, and his whole appearance the most venerable of any man I have ever seen. Decision and energy were the leading traits of his character. He knew not the fear of man, though sometimes his firmness degenerated into obstinacy. His natural temper was warm; hypocrisy formed no part of his character, and his heart was the seat of friendship and good will to man. He possessed a strong mind and strong natural abilities. * * * As a minister of the Gospel, his zeal in his Master's cause never flagged, and his sincere desire to do good was his ruling passion through life. His eloquence was classically chaste, yet strong and nervous. His hearers were, in general, rather awed than charmed, more instructed than delighted, yet often did the tears of his audience flow before they were themselves aware of it."*

Mr. McPherrin was in early life united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John Stevenson, of Washington County. Several of his descendants have served the church in the ministry. Rev. J. C. Lowrie, D. D., formerly a missionary to India, and the late Rev. Walter M. Lowrie and Rev. Reuben P. Lowrie, missionaries to China, and Rev. Josiah McPherrin, of the Presbytery of Allegheny, are his grandsons.

CAMPBELL P. PURVIANCE

Campbell E. Purviance, son of John Purviance, Esq., was born in Butler on the 6th of May, 1806. At an early age, he learned the printing business in the office of Maurice and John Bredin. After working some years at his trade, he commenced the mercantile business, and continued in that business until he began the manufacture of gunpowder, in which he was engaged about fourteen years, and up to the time he was elected Prothonotary of the county, in 1848.

About the time of the gold excitement in California, he, with a number of others, went there, but the enterprise did not prove successful. When the late civil war commenced, he volunteered, and was appointed and commissioned Commissary of Subsistence of volunteers, with the rank of Captain, on the 7th day of July, 1864, and was honorably discharged on the 10th of August, 1865, and for faithful service was brevetted Major.

Mr. Purviance was married, by the Rev. B. B. Killikely, of the Episcopal Church, on the 1st of January, 1835, to Miss Catharine Bredin, daughter of Hon. John Bredin; had ten children, seven of whom are now living; his wife died in the spring of 1854, and he did not again marry.

Mr. Purviance is now a resident of Butler, sharing largely the respect and confidence of the citizens of the town and county.

JAMES DUNLAP

The subject of this sketch, born in Butler April 18, 1807, was the son of James Dunlap, Esq., a lawyer who practiced here a short time, and the grandson of the Rev. James Dunlap, who was a clergyman for many years in Washington County and the first President of Cannonsburg College. His father removed to Natchez, Miss., where he died, after serving for a long term of years as United States District Judge. The subject of our sketch got his early education in Butler and at a school near Stevenson's Mill, taught by a very able teacher, Prof. John Wait. He also attended the Butler Academy, and afterward studied surveying under the pioneer, David Dougal. He has followed surveying from 1836 to the present time, and has a more minute and accurate knowledge of the lands in Butler County than any man living, being also well versed in the history of the curious and complicated system of land title in Western Pennsylvania. He was appointed County Surveyor by Gov. David R. Porter, in 1839, and served in that capacity for six years.

In his early life, Mr. Dunlap served seven years in the military of the county, being First Lieutenant of the Bonniebrook Company of infantry, and after-

ward holding the same position in a Butler cavalry company. In his latter years, he has written much for the local papers upon political and other subjects. He has been a life-long Democrat.

Mr. Dunlap is now seventy five years of age. He is now living and most of the time has lived in Butler, and is the oldest man residing here who was born in the town. He obtained his early education and made his way in life by his own endeavors. His large reading and experience of life have brought him a fund of information, and he has been an intelligent and useful citizen who has held the respect of all who have known him. He has served as School Director in the county and in Butler for eleven years, and has taken a prominent part in erecting school-houses in Clearfield and Jefferson Townships and the present beautiful high school building in Butler Borough. He surveyed and sold the property from which a portion of the building fund was raised, and drafted a part of the act which was passed by the Legislature authorizing the sale. He also planned the sinking fund and took an active part in the financial management of school affairs during the whole period of building, which was about four years, being a director all of that time.

Mr. Dunlap married, in 1838, Miss Margaret Murdoch, a native of Washington County. Four children were the offspring of this union, three of whom are living, viz., Samuel M., located in Allegheny City; Mary L. (Henry) in Butler, and Lydia R. (McKee) in Martinsburg.

G. W. REED.

Maj. G. W. Reed came to Butler in 1824, from Bedford County, Penn., where he was born in 1803. He is one of the oldest residents of the borough. During his early years he was prominently identified with the militia of the county and district and took an active part in public affairs. He was a commissioned officer from the time of his coming to the county until 1855, serving at first as Captain and Major. He was elected Brigade Inspector of the Butler and Beaver County Militia in 1835, and again in 1842 was chosen Inspector for the Butler County soldiery. In 1848, he was elected Brigadier General, and afterward was Adjutant for his battalion and commanded it. He was nominated for Sheriff on the Whig ticket, in 1839, but declined running for the office. In 1845, however, he was elected to it, and served the people of the county very satisfactorily. He was chosen County Treasurer in 1852, and subsequently was Revenue Storekeeper at Butler. His name will be found frequently mentioned in the chapter on Internal Improvements and in the history of Butler Borough.



Hon. Jacob Ziegler

HON. JACOB ZIEGLER

The first part of the following sketch of "Uncle" Jacob Ziegler, is, as the reader will see, autobiographical:

"I was born in the town of Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn., on the 19th day of September A. D. 1813. To my parents, George and Elizabeth Ziegler, were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters. I was the second in birth. After receiving such an education as the schools of that day afforded, in the place of my birth, my father removed to a farm about three miles from Gettysburg, and I assisted all I was able in the necessary work. However, I did not believe I was adapted to a farm life, and so I bundled up what few clothes I had in a bandana handkerchief, or, as I often termed it, a "calico knapsack that locked with a knot," and took to the road, determined to find something to do in the "far West," which at that day was considered Pittsburgh and its vicinity. My parents knew nothing of my determination and I did not let them know it. I threw my little bundle of clothes out of the garret window, in order to avoid detection, went down stairs, out into the yard outside of the house, and after hunting about for awhile, for it was after night, obtained it. With it in my arms I stood at the gate in front of the house, and for some time watched my

mother cooking in the kitchen. It was a warm night in August. No one can fully appreciate my feelings. If ever there was a son who loved his mother it was I. With tears in my eyes, I simply said to myself, "Good-by, dear mother," and turned into the darkness to find my way the best I could to Gettysburg. My father was not at home at the time, and so I did not fear pursuit. At Gettysburg I slept with a young boy who was learning the hatting trade with an uncle. In the morning, I started off, taking a circuitous route, coming out on the Baltimore & Pittsburgh Turnpike, twenty-four miles west of Gettysburg. I then traveled on, eating but one meal each day, for I had but \$1.12 in my pocket when I started from home, and it required me to use economy. When I came to Pittsburgh, I had 37½ cents left. Of this I gave the landlord 12 cents for a "cold check" and 6 cents for a bed. They did not charge as much then for a meal of victuals and the use of a bed as they do now, and it was fortunate for me that they did not, for my exchequer would have been exhausted long before I arrived at Pittsburgh. From the hotel, I came down Liberty street to its junction with St. Clair street. I stood there for some minutes, undecided which way to go. At last I went to the Allegheny bridge, crossed over without being seen by the toll gatherer, and so saved 2 cents. When I came to the Allegheny

City side, I went up Federal street to what is now the Diamond. Here I came again to a stand, not knowing which way to go. At last, I said to myself, "Keep to the right as the law directs," and so I went along Ohio street, but it was not much better than a common road. Following this road, I came to Stuartstown, now called Etna. Here I bought a loaf of bread for 6 cents, and at the foot of a little hill north of the town and on the old Pittsburgh, Butler & Erie Turnpike, sat down and ate the loaf of bread, washing it down with water that flowed from a little spring. Although I did not know where I was going, and cared less, I was as happy as a boy could be. I always believed "where there is a will there is a way," and, as the world was wide, the good Lord would find something for me to do. I came to Butler in the evening of the 21st day of August, 1831, having first washed myself with water from the small rivulet that is to the right of the old road, south of town. Coming down Main street, I observed some seven or eight young girls having a good time on the pavement in front of the Etzel property, then owned by Dr. H. C. Dewolf. One of these girls afterward became my wife. I stopped at Mr. Beatty's hotel, told him my condition, and that while I would like to have some place to lodge, yet I had no money to pay for it. William Beatty was a man rough in speech, but of as kind a heart as any person I ever met in all my life. He gave me supper and told me I could stay. After I had eaten, he demanded of me who I was, where I came from and what I intended to do. I was frank with him and answered his questions truthfully. He gave me good advice, and told me that as I was a young man starting out in the world I should be truthful and sincere in all I did. While we were talking, Mr. David Agnew, his son-in-law, came into the hotel. I was as surprised to see him as he was me. We had gone to school together, although he was several years my senior. I remained in the hotel that night, and in the morning, at Mr. Agnew's request, went and stayed at his house.

About four weeks afterward, a young man named Neil McBride, who was learning his trade in the *Repository* office, died, and one of the editors, James McGlaughlin, asked me if I would take McBride's place. I agreed to do so, on condition that I was to eat at the same table with the family. He said, certainly, but I would find the victuals d—n poor. I had but one pair of stockings, for all the money I had, which was 12 cents, I gave to James Graham, store-keeper, for tobacco, because I concluded I could chew longer on it than anything else. Every two or three days I went to what is known as Sullivan's Run, and there washed my stockings, and while they were drying, sat on the bank allowing my thoughts to wander to my

native home and exercising wonder what my parents were doing and how they felt in regard to their runaway boy. I engaged with McGlaughlin & McClelland to learn the printing business, they being then the proprietors of the *Repository*. The agreement was written with chalk on the inside of the front door of the office, and was about in these words:

SEPTEMBER —, 1831.

Jacob Ziegler came to learn the printing business with McGlaughlin & McClelland. He agrees to stay two years and six months, when he will be free. During that time we agree to furnish him with victuals, clothing and lodging.

JACOB ZIEGLER

MCGLAUGHLIN & MCCLELLAND

"I remained the full time, and my father, finding out where I was, he, with my mother, visited me. As he found me diligent and faithful, he purchased for me an interest in the office.

"Being satisfied with my new home, and becoming acquainted with the people, I concluded to marry, and so on the 30th day of June, 1835, was married to Miss Sarah Brinker, daughter of Abram Brinker, Esq., an old resident of the county, by the Rev. Killikely, of the Episcopal Church. Our marriage was blessed with seven children; three are now dead, and four, two sons and two daughters, are still living. The names of my children are Amelia, George W., Julia E., Annie L., Mary A., Alfred G. and Henry.

"In May, 1842, the *Herald*, which I am publishing now, in connection with my son, A. G. Ziegler, was first issued by James McGlaughlin and myself. We published it for a number of years, when it fell into other hands. It is not necessary to mention the various changes or the persons who had charge of the office from time to time. In 1867, it fell into my hands, and since then has been issued by J. Ziegler & Son."

Concerning Mr. Ziegler's official career, there remains considerable to be said. He was elected Clerk to the County Commissioners in 1835, and served in that capacity until appointed Prothonotary by Gov. Porter in 1838. Then the State constitution was changed and county offices made elective. In October, 1838, Mr. Ziegler was elected Prothonotary, and served three years. In 1843, he was elected Transcribing Clerk in the Pennsylvania Senate, and as such served during two sessions, and then being elected Assistant Clerk, served in that capacity one year, when, the Senate changing politically, he returned home. In 1847, he was elected a member of the Legislature, and took his seat in January, 1848. He would not consent to again being a candidate. Mr. Ziegler was appointed Clerk of the Pension Department, at Washington, and served in that capacity for one year, when, the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency resulted in a general turning out of

Democrats. In 1849, he went to California and remained in the mines about fourteen months. Returning, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Secretary's office, at Harrisburg and served in that position during the administration of Gov. William Bigler. In 1857, he was elected Assistant Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and he was Chief Clerk from 1858 to 1860. In 1871, he was elected Chief Clerk of the Senate and served during one session. During the term he was Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, he wrote a work on parliamentary law, which embraced the rules of Senate and House of Representatives, the decisions had on points of order and various other matters of interest. Small's Hand-Book is simply a copy of this work, with such statistics as were compiled from year to year. This manual of Mr. Ziegler's is still used as a standard authority in the Legislature.

The subject of our sketch took an active interest in the war for the preservation of the Union; and did all in his power to assist in the work of crushing the rebellion, believing that this Government was made to exist for all time. Hence, he was called a "War Democrat." After the war closed and peace was restored, he, as heretofore stated, took charge of the *Democratic Herald*, in 1867, and has continued to edit it ever since.

Mr. Ziegler is possessed of fine conversational and social qualities, and these, with his solid attainments, intellectual and moral worth, have ever made him the object of the respect, esteem and friendship of all with whom he has come in contact, either as editor, official, or simply private citizen. He is probably known personally by more people in Butler County than is any other of its 52,000 citizens and almost universally by the semi-affectionate and familiar titles of "Uncle" Jacob Ziegler or simply "Uncle Jake." The term is appropriate, for he stands very much in the attitude of uncle to the whole of Butler County. The origin of this not undignified nick-name here for the first time finds its way into print. Many years ago, when Mr. Ziegler was a comparatively young man, it was given him by a lady in Harrisburg, who is still living there at this writing. It happened that the lady who was herself very vivacious and fond of society, gay parties, balls, the theater and similar entertainments, was courted and eventually won by a very shy, society-shunning and somewhat austere gentleman who could seldom be induced to attend the gatherings of the merry class to which his affianced belonged. Not desiring to accompany her himself to the dance or theater, he was still unwilling that she should be wholly deprived of the pleasures so dear to her. In this dilemma, Mr. Ziegler became the Platonic friend of the young lady, and frequently, with

the cordial permission of her lover, acted as her escort to parties and places of public amusement. Knowing that she was the promised bride of another, her friends began to question the propriety of her association with Mr. Ziegler. It was suggested by somebody that he might be a relative, and when the young lady was questioned on that subject, she allowed the impression already formed to go forth strengthened by tacit assent that he was her uncle. She called him "Uncle Jacob," and the term so applied in fun by the Harrisburg lady has ever clung to him and become familiar to all.

JOHN DUFFY

Judge John Duffy, the elder brother of Peter Duffy, was born in Ireland in 1784, and emigrated with his father's family to America and Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1793, where they resided until the treaty was made by which the Indians were forever withdrawn from the region surrounding Butler County, when they removed to Donegal Township. This was in the spring of 1796. They settled upon the farm known as the Duffy farm, and still owned by the family. The subject of our sketch remained for a number of years with his father and was elected one of the first Justices of the Peace in the township. He held the office until 1823, when he took up his residence at the county seat. On coming to Butler, he opened a store and followed the mercantile business very successfully until 1842, when he was appointed one of the Associate Judges of the county. This office he held for ten years, at the expiration of which period he retired from all active pursuits. He was a man of the strictest integrity and was governed by the highest sense of honor and justice in all his transactions, and possessed in an eminent degree those sterling qualities for which the first settlers were noted. He was one of those men in whom was illustrated the truth of the old line of the poet: "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Judge Duffy never married. He died in June, 1864, at the ripe age of eighty years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM BEATTY.

William Beatty was for many years one of the prominent characters of Butler Borough and County. He was born near Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1787, and emigrated to this country in 1807. In 1812, he was an officer in one of the Butler companies, which marched out to aid in defending the frontier. He became very popular and both won and was worthy of popular esteem. He was frequently honored with election to public office of high station. Three times he was sent to the

Legislature, while the counties of Allegheny and Butler formed a representative district, and he faithfully discharged the duties intrusted to him by the people. Previous to this, he was elected Sheriff and subsequently represented the Congressional District of which Butler is a part, for four years in the Congress of the United States. It is said that in every public place he filled he commanded the unwavering and hearty support of the people whose suffrages he received, and discharged every duty with unswerving faithfulness. He was a man of uncommon ability, as well as of exalted moral character and as noted for his energy and his integrity. For many years his business was tavern or hotel keeping, which he followed in Butler Borough, but his latter years were spent upon the farm in the old township of North Butler. He died there April 2, 1851, aged sixty-four years.

The writer of an obituary notice pays this high tribute to William Beatty: "His probity, uprightness of conduct and high, noble and dignified character as a man had endeared him to all, while his unceasing efforts to advance the prosperity of the county—his untiring industry and business capacity, induced at all times a firm reliance upon his sound, discriminating judgment. He had no enemies."

REV. ISAIAH NIBLOCK.

The Rev. Isaiah Niblock, D. D., was for over forty-five years the pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Butler (or originally known as the Reformed Church). He was born in Monaghan County, Ireland, in 1794. He studied divinity under the care of John Dick, D. D., Professor of Theology in the United Secession Church, in Glasgow, Scotland, and was licensed to preach in 1817. He sailed for the United States and landed in New York in 1818. In the months of October and November of that year, he preached in Philadelphia. In December, he visited a near relative, Rev. Dr. Gray, in Baltimore, Md., and was urged by him to go to the West. Having crossed the Alleghany Mountains upon horseback, he arrived in Pittsburgh December 20, 1818. Receiving appointments to supply vacancies northwest of the Alleghany River, for three months, he arrived in Butler two days before Christmas, and preached in the court house on the last Sunday in the year. On April 23, 1819, a call was made out for him by the united congregations of Butler and White Oak Springs, which he accepted, and after filling his own engagements he took charge of these congregations, being ordained and installed by Monongahela Associate Reformed Presbytery as their pastor, and preached the first sermons of his pastorate on the third Sunday of May, 1819. The persons then com-

posing the church in Butler were one Elder and nine communicants. During his ministry, there were added to the church at Butler, White Oak Springs and Union (the field of his labors) about eleven hundred members. He baptized about 2,000 children and adults and joined over 200 couples in marriage. For nearly five months previous to his death, he was unable to preach, owing to disease of the throat. He died at his residence in Butler June 29, 1864, of the gradual decay of his vital powers.

One who knew him has written: "Dr. Niblock was a minister of modest disposition and retiring habits—not much known to the world, but beloved by all his fellow ministers who knew him, and much esteemed among his pastoral charge. Of him it might be said: 'He was a good minister of Jesus Christ'—an able and faithful expositor of the Word of God. Among the first of our ministers who settled northwest of the Alleghany River, he lived to see the church and the country grow numerous and prosperous around him, and as the fruit of his own labors many added to 'the church of such as should be saved.' He loved the church of which he was minister, arduously and faithfully labored to maintain her principles and her purity, and the work of the Lord prospered in his hands. His life was one of self-denial, labor and usefulness, esteemed in the community and beloved in the church."

REV. WILLIAM WHITE.

Rev. William White, of the Episcopal Church for over a half-century a resident of Western Pennsylvania, and for most of that period of Butler, is another long-serving pastor. The subject of this brief sketch was born in Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 18, 1811. He came to Pittsburgh in 1832, and entered the Western University, from which he graduated in 1834. He graduated from the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1837, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Underdonk, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, the same year, and was sent to Butler and Freeport. He was ordained as a priest the next year, by the same Bishop, and continued in pastoral charge of both congregations until 1842, when he gave up that of Freeport and subsequently confined his labors to Butler and its vicinity. For a number of years he combined with his pastoral duties those of a teacher in the Butler Academy. He remained pastor of the Episcopal Church until 1877, when he resigned his charge. He still continues the office of his ministry, however, in the neighboring counties of Armstrong and Clarion. Mr. White's forty years of service for the Butler Episcopal Church was remarkable, not alone for its length, but for its activity and rare usefulness.

REV. LOYAL YOUNG.

Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., the third pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Butler, Penn., was born in the town of Charlemont, Franklin County, Mass., July 1, 1806. His parents were Robert Young, Esq., and Mrs. Lydia Young (whose maiden name was Gould). The family removed from Charlemont, Mass., to French Creek, Harrison Co. (now Upshur), Va., in the year 1811, Loyal being five years old.

After receiving a good English education, he entered Jefferson College, when about twenty years of age, or in 1826. He graduated at Jefferson College in the fall of 1828. After teaching a year a private family school in Virginia, he entered the Western Theological Seminary (at Allegheny) and was licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Presbytery of Ohio, on June 21, 1832. John C. Lowrie, of Butler (now Dr. Lowrie, of New York City), was licensed at the same time.

On the 25th of October, 1832, he was married to Miss Margaret P. Johnston, daughter of Rev. Robert Johnston, who spent the first years of his ministry in Scrubgrass, Butler Co., Penn., and who was the first pastor of that church.

Loyal and Margaret Young had seven sons and one daughter, all of whom, with the parents, are still living, and October 25, 1882, was the golden wedding.

Mr. Young's first sermon in Butler was August 29, 1832. In the summer of 1833, he preached as a candidate, and was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Butler on the 4th day of December, 1832, by the Presbytery of Allegheny.

He continued pastor of the church of Butler nearly thirty-five years, and during that time, as we see in his farewell sermon, delivered May 10, 1868, preached in the bounds of the congregation 2,920 times, besides delivering addresses at prayer-meetings, funerals and upon other occasions. Elsewhere he delivered during the same period 1,151 sermons, making a total of 4,071. He married 203 couples and baptized nearly 700 infants and about seventy adults. During his ministry, nearly 450 persons united with the church and several revivals of marked interest occurred.

Witherspoon Institute owes its existence more largely to Dr. Young than to any other man. The work of calling the convention which brought the school into existence, of preparing the charter, of raising money and of starting the school, devolved principally upon him. He was its Principal for a considerable period.

In May, 1868, Dr. Young took charge of the churches of French Creek and Buckhannon, in West Virginia. Here, at French Creek, he remained

eight years, when he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Parkersburg, W. Va. Here he remained five years. He now has charge of the Presbyterian Churches of Winfield, Point Pleasant and Pleasant Flats, in Putnam and Mason Counties, W. Va. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the college of Washington in 1858. Twice he moderated the Synod of Pittsburgh, and once the Synod of Erie. His Presbytery sent him to the General Assembly seven times. His health is still excellent and he preaches every Sabbath Day. He wrote a commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes, which was published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication in the winter of 1865-66. Four of his sons were soldiers in the Union army, viz., Robert J., Watson J., Torrence F. and James W.

CHAPTER XVII.

BUTLER.

Topography—Streams—Coal—The Pioneers—William Kearns—Historic Ground—Salt Well—Petroleum as a Medicine—Old Burying Ground—John Pierce—The McKees—Robert Graham—The Moores—Abraham Fryer and John Buckhart—Later Settlers—Early German Residents—Justices of the Peace—German Reformed Church.

DESCRIPTION.

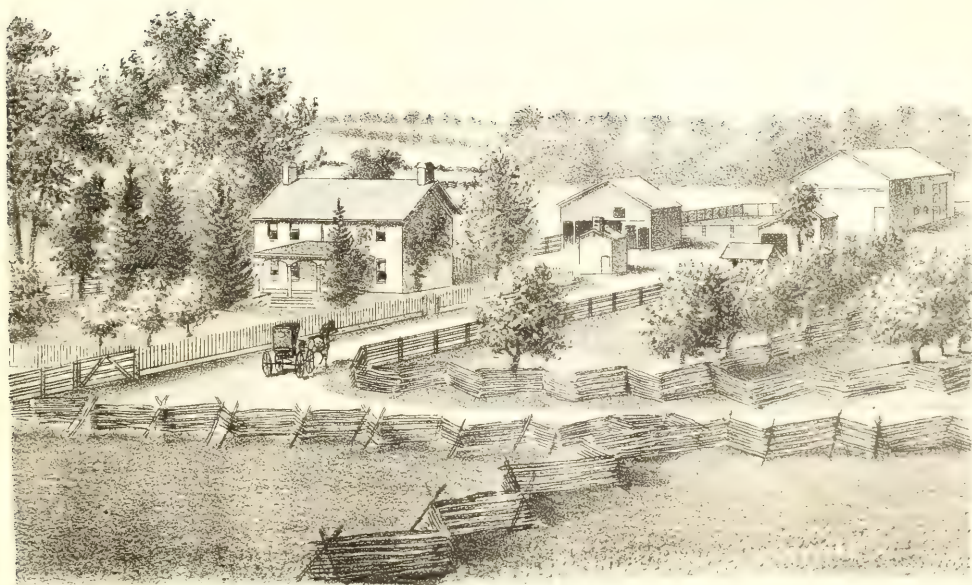
BUTLER was one of the original thirteen townships of the county erected in 1804, and was about eight miles square. It was subsequently reduced in size and divided for the convenience of the inhabitants into North and South Butler. In 1854, when the entire county was redistricted into townships approximately five miles square, it was reduced to its present limits.

Butler is bounded upon the north by Centre, upon the east by Summit, upon the south by Penn and upon the west by Connoquenessing. The township is drained by the Connoquenessing and its tributaries, chief among the latter being Butcher's Run, Rock Lick Run and Saw-Mill Run; Karnes Branch and Neyman's Branch unite at the eastern border of the township to form the main stream which runs through it from northeast to southwest. Smith's Branch falls into it from the eastern boundary of Butler Borough. The Little Connoquenessing flows through the north-western part of the township, but drains only a very small fraction of its territory.

The surface of the township is for the most part hilly, and the soil varies from a stiff clay to a light sand, being derived from the most part from the Barren measure rocks. The hillsides along the Connoquenessing in this township are, as a rule, too steep to be cultivated, and the country contiguous to the



WILLIAM STOOPS.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM STOOPS.

stream presents, in most localities, the appearance of a perfect wilderness. Conglomerate sandstone appears in massive cliffs along the valley walls, and the slopes are often covered with rock debris. The Upper Freeport coal is very well developed in the eastern portion of the township, and as it is easily accessible along Butcher's Run and its small tributaries, and also near the borough of Butler, it is quite extensively mined.

The general appearance of the country is attractive, either to the lover of nature in her milder and gentler forms of beauty or to the husbandman. There are few fairer prospects in the county than that which greets the eye in the valley of the Connoquenessing, just south of Butler Borough, and there are many other beautiful landscapes in the township. In nearly all of them the means rather than the extremes of picturesqueness and of quiet pastoral beauty are presented, nature almost everywhere seeming to proclaim her kindness to man.

SETTLEMENT.

But little has been handed down from one generation to another concerning early events or the experience of the pioneers. This fact is doubtless attributable to the fact that the first settlers and their children had their attention diverted from the contemplation and memory of their own quiet lives by the more hurried and bustling progress of affairs in Butler Borough.

The township was settled in 1796, that being the earliest date when the lands were open to immigration. The first settlers were the Pierces, Kearns, Moores, McKees and the Morrow, Graham, Fryor, Wilson, Bailes, Buckhart and Peterson families. It cannot be definitely stated who was the pioneer among these, but the honor lies between the first four or five mentioned. Their arrival was nearly simultaneous.

William Kearns, a native of Ireland, came to this county from Westmoreland County in 1796, with five others. He was the only one of the six, however, who located within the present limits of this township, the others making settlements on lands now included in Summit and Oakland Townships. Kearns settled just northeast of the present boundaries of the borough of Butler on the farm now owned by Michael McKinley, and lived there until his death, in 1832. His wife was Anna Gold. They had seven children, of whom but two are living, viz., James, who resides near the old homestead, and Patton, in Butler Borough.

Jane Kearns, a sister of William, came here with her brother and took up in her own name and secured by settlers' right 100 acres of land adjoining his—the farm now owned by George Reiber. She married

John Potts, who came to the township in 1796, and after the laying out of Butler became a merchant there.

The Kearns farms are quite historic ground. On the land originally owned by Jane Kearns is an old burying ground—probably the oldest in the township. The graves are still to be seen in the thick woods upon the hill, not far west of the road. They are marked with rough headstones which bear no inscriptions.

Upon that part of the James Kearns farm now owned by Mrs. McClure, at the right of the Butler & Millerstown road, is the site of the old salt well, sunk by Thomas Collins in 1811 or 1812. Salt was manufactured here for several years, coal being mined near at hand to be used as fuel for boiling down the brine. The quality of the salt was seriously impaired by the presence of petroleum, or, as it was then called, Seneca oil. Meat pickled in it bore the unpalatable taste of the oil, and had to be thrown away. The flow of petroleum in the well was quite small, as it was only seventy feet in depth. Old Mrs. Kearns usually kept a jug or two of the oil in her cupboard, from which many small vials were filled for her neighbors. It was believed to be a sovereign remedy for many of the ills afflicting man and beast, especially cuts and bruises.

It is probable that John Pierce and his wife, Jane (Venate), came here in 1796. They emigrated originally from New Jersey, but came to Butler County from Turtle Creek. The place of their location was upon the farm near the center of the township, where a grandson, Samuel Pierce, now resides. After building a cabin here, Mr. Pierce went back to the old home to procure necessary supplies; and his wife was left in the scarcely-broken wilderness until his return. Mr. Pierce had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was a sturdy, resolute character, well adapted to the self-imposed hardships of pioneer life. He lived to a good old age, enjoying the fruits of the industry of his earlier years. His death occurred in 1846. He was twice married. His children were Thomas, David, Hannah, Margaret and Elsie, by his first wife, and Silas, John and Joseph by his second. Thomas Pierce moved to the farm where James McConnell now lives, and afterward to one upon the east side of the Connoquenessing. David bought of Stephen Lowrie a farm adjoining his father's. His eldest son, John Pierce, resides near Butler Borough; David and Elvira (Milheisen) are also residents of the township, and Jane (Barickman) lives at Mt. Chestnut. John Pierce, son of the original settler of the same name, is a resident of the county. Silas, the oldest of the second family of children, remained all his life upon the homestead farm where his father

settled. Samuel and Horace Pierce, who at present live upon the farm, are his sons.

James McKee made his settlement upon what was known as the Ross tract, in the northwest part of the township, in 1797, procuring 100 acres by his compliance with the settlement law, and afterward buying 100 more. He lived here until his death, in 1832, having as his companion during the first few years his rifle and Bible. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was Sheriff of the county. He came to this county from the Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland County, but was originally from the vicinity of Wagner's Gap, in the Sherman Valley. Thomas McKee, father of James, came here a year or two later than his son and took up land adjoining his, in the Weaver tract. His house, however, was on the Ross tract, on land now owned by William Stoops. Thomas McKee was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His death occurred in 1812 or 1813. James McKee raised a family of seven children, of whom three are still living. His eldest son, John, now deceased, was once Sheriff. Robert resides near the place of his father's settlement, and Mary Ann, in Butler Borough.

Robert Graham settled in Butler, within the present borough limits, in 1797. His children were William, James, Robert, John, Williamson, Ebenezer, Rachel, Mary, Lydia and Sarah. Of those living, James is in Allegheny County, John in Butler, Williamson in California, Ebenezer in Butler, Mary (Heiner) in Kittanning, and Sarah (Reed) in Elizabethtown. Robert died in Penn Township in 1873, on the place now occupied by his son, Wilson W. Graham.

Andrew and James Moore were, as has been said, among the earliest settlers of the township. They located about midway between the present limits of Butler Borough and the western boundary of the township, Andrew Moore being upon the farm where Prof. Borland now resides.

William Wilson settled in 1797 or 1798, where James Gold now lives, but not many years later moved to Porter County, Ind.

John Bailes (called Little John, to distinguish him from a settler of the same name within the present limits of Connoquenessing Township), located in the western part of Butler about 1800.

Samuel Riddle was an early settler near Butler Borough, but afterward moved to Franklin Township.

John Morrow located about 1798 in the southwest part of the township. He moved to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1830, disposing by sale of the 100 acres of land which he obtained by settlement.

Peter Peterson came here before 1800, and probably as early as John Morrow. He was from Somerset County; had been a Revolutionary soldier, and at

Braddock's defeat was one of six survivors of a company of eighty men who were in the hottest of the fight. The farm on which he settled was that on which Mr. Haley now resides, in the south part of the township. He had seven daughters and two sons, but none of them are now living. Jane married David Pierce.

Abraham Fryor settled soon after 1800, in the western part of the township. One son, Joseph, an aged man, is still living here. Fryor was a noted hunter. His death occurred in 1840, but he was active until a short time prior to that period, and continued the use of his gun. During the almost two-score years that he lived in Butler Township, he killed fifty bears, eight panthers and fully one thousand deer. Venison saddles brought only 3 cents per pound during the first quarter century after the settlement was made here, and Fryor sold many of them at that price.

John Buckhart settled about 1800, on the land in the southeastern corner of the township, where his grandson, John Buckhart, now lives. He came from Allegheny County, where, prior to 1796, when the country was full of Indians, he had been captured and compelled to run the gantlet, near Girty's Run. He received a tomahawk wound upon the forehead, the scar of which he carried until his dying day. In his later years, he received a pension from the State of Pennsylvania. He was a noted hunter, and rivaled Abraham Fryor in his dexterity with the rifle and his general knowledge of woodcraft. John Buckhart was of German descent, and was born a few years before the opening of the Revolutionary war. He died in Butler Township in 1855. His wife, Margaret (Powell), survived him about ten months.

Alexander Bryson came into the township about the year 1800 and settled where William Bryson now lives. He built a mill at an early day on the Little Connoquenessing.

Paris Bratton came in between 1800 and 1805. In the latter year he owned 400 acres of land south of Butler Village. He was a hatter by trade and at one time had a shop upon the hill south of Butler. It is traditionally asserted that Paris Bratton and Hannah Pierce were the first couple married in the township.

About 1801, Lawrence King came to this county from Eastern Pennsylvania. He settled about four miles west of Butler, on the Harmony road. Afterward he returned to the East and died of yellow fever in Philadelphia. His family grew up in this county, but scattered widely.

John McQuiston settled prior to 1805, about a mile from the village of Butler, where the Freeport road was laid out later. In 1805, he paid taxes on

800 acres of land. A grandson, Harper McQuiston, now lives in Butler Borough.

About 1805, Alexander Hamilton took up a large tract of land in the northwestern part of the township, which included the farms since owned by the Maxwells, McCandlesses, Dumbaugh, Bowers, Golds, Robinson and Fisher. One of Mr. Hamilton's daughters became the wife of Leslie Maxwell, a later settler.

In the year 1805, there were living within the present limits of Butler Township, in addition to those already mentioned, the following persons: William Burbridge, James Borland, William Brown, William Boyce, James Boyd, Josiah Crawford, John Cratly (who owned a distillery), Samuel Dumber, John Dougal, Joseph and Henry Evans, William Freeman (the owner of a saw-mill near the present residence of Prof. Borland), Thomas Fletcher, William Flowers, Lawrence King, Charles McGinnis, George McGuffy, William Martin. — McGowan, John Negley (elsewhere spoken of), Matthew Skeer, and possibly a few others. Several of those mentioned in this list moved away while the settlement was still new, seeking locations farther west, which they imagined would be more desirable. As a rule, they have no descendants living here.

In 1796, Col. Robert Lemmon, a native of Ireland, came to this county, and, soon after it was laid out, located in Butler Village. He went out as a Sergeant in Capt. Purviance's company in the war of 1812, and, after its termination, settled on the farm where his son Andrew now lives. He was twice married, and reared a large family of children, of whom the son mentioned is the only one now resident in Butler County. His oldest son, William, is in Canton, Ohio; Robert is in Parker, and Calvin in California.

About 1815, Leslie Maxwell located in the western part of the township, and, soon after, married a daughter of Alexander Hamilton, the large land holder.

Jacob Dufford and his wife, Catharine (Gruber), of Luzerne County, came into the township in 1817, and, after occupying several locations, finally settled permanently on the Crothers tract. Mr. Dufford died in 1872. His oldest son, John C., is a resident of the township; two others are in Beaver County, and one is in Virginia.

Henry Duford, a brother of Jacob, came here at the same time his brother did, but soon after removed to the State of Indiana.

Henry Young came from Luzerne County and settled in this township about 1824. He was a man of uprightness and integrity, and, by diligent industry, succeeded in acquiring a comfortable property. He

died in 1842. Following are the names of his children: Polly (Ramsey), Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth (Henshaw), Anna (deceased), John, Simon P., Amos, William H. (deceased), Catherine C. (Wagner), Rebecca S. (Dwer) and George (deceased).

David McIlvaine, about 1825, became a settler on the land now known as the Beck farm, near Samuel Pierce's.

Among the earliest German settlers in the township were Joseph Bernhart Sliker and his wife, Ann Maria (Runnell), who came here in 1830, from Baltimore, where they had arrived but a short time before. Mr. Sliker died at the ripe age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Mary Bean, of this township, is a daughter of his, and a son, Joseph, is living in Westmoreland County.

Francis Criley, one of the early German settlers, came directly from Germany to Butler County in 1831, and settled among the glades on Three-Mile Run. He bought his land from Mr. Negley for \$4 an acre. Soon after settling here, he went to Butler to buy a barrel of flour, but found his neighbor, Mr. Snyder, ahead of him. Snyder had just bought two barrels, and there was no more flour in town. The Criley farm was given by Francis Criley to his son-in-law, John Inglehart, who still occupies it. Mr. Criley reared eight children, all of whom lived to marry and have families. Their names are Barbara, Mary Ann (deceased), Peter, Maria (deceased), Francis (deceased), Joseph, Margaret and Susan. Barbara lives in Minnesota. The others all reside in Butler County.

In 1832, Joseph Turner came from Ireland and settled at Butler, where he ended his days. Three of his five children are living—Arthur Turner, Esq., of Jefferson Township, being the only one now in this county.

Marcus Eyth came from Germany and settled in Butler Township in 1839. He remained on his farm till 1850, when he removed to Centerville. His son Francis carried on the business of making ambrotypes and daguerreotypes in Butler from 1850 to 1861. He is now proprietor of the Eyth House, Centerville. Marcus Eyth had five sons and five daughters—Roman (deceased), Jordan, John, Martin and Francis, Theresa (Stoble), Barnhartina (West), Wendelina (Smith—deceased), Martha (Berg) and Sophia Kelly.

Glode and Ann Vinroe emigrated from France to this country in 1832, and settled in this township. Mr. Vinroe resides on the farm where he first located, having made a good home by hard work. His wife died in 1880. They reared five children, viz.: Sophia, John (Kansas), Nicholas (Butler), Jane (Evens—Pittsburgh) and William (on the old homestead).

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Following is a list of the Justices of the Peace for the old townships of North and South Butler, and the township as now constituted:

North, 1840, David Walker; South, 1840, Robert McNair; South, 1843, Anthony Faller; North, 1843, Hugh Stephenson; South, 1845, Henry Rishaberger; North, 1845, William Jamison; South, 1847, John Kennedy; South, 1848, James McKinney; North, 1848, Hugh Stephenson; South, 1849, Elijah Burkhardt; North, 1849, Robert K. Hunter; South, 1853, Joseph Patterson; North, 1853, Robert McKee; 1856, Peterson Pearce; 1858, Nathaniel Walker; 1861, John Huselton; 1863, Robert McKee; 1866, John Huselton; 1868, Robert McKee; 1871, John Huselton; 1872, Anthony Hoon; 1873, Robert McKee; 1877, Samuel Schaffner; 1878, Robert McKee.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The only church in Butler Township outside of the borough is the German Reformed Church, which is located near the western boundary at the intersection of the Meridian and Harmony roads. The society is large, and composed of about equal numbers of residents of Butler and Connoquenessing Townships.

The society was organized in 1845, at the Henshaw Schoolhouse, by the Rev. S. Miller, who came from Westmoreland County, and consisted of the following individuals and their families, viz.: Frederick Barickman, Henry Schlegle, Abram Henshaw, John Henshaw, Henry Dufford, Jacob Dufford, George Sleppey, Samuel Dufford, Eli Henshaw, Samuel Dershiemer, Henry Sarver and Gideon Schlegle. Frederick Barickman and Henry Dufford were elected Elders, and Abram Henshaw and Phillip Dufford, Deacons. This congregation and the Harmony congregation originally constituted a pastoral charge.

In October, 1846, the congregation resolved to build a house of worship, and appointed Abram Henshaw, Henry Dufford, Frederick Barickman and Henry Schlegle as a committee to solicit subscriptions for that purpose. This committee was soon afterward appointed as a Building Committee, and John Henshaw, Samuel Dufford and Eli Henshaw were elected as Trustees, and authorized to purchase ground for a building site, and hold the same in trust for the German Reformed Church. The congregation numbered at this time eighty-two members. The corner-stone of the church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, May 28, 1847, and the building was dedicated in December, by the Rev. Samuel Miller, assisted by Rev. L. D. Liberman and the Rev. Hoffman, all of Westmoreland County. The name bestowed was the Reformed Zion Church. In 1848, Mr. Miller being called away by the Synod, Revs.

Liberman and Hoffman were appointed as supply preachers. Mr. Miller returned in 1849, and had pastoral charge of the church until 1852, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Miller. Rev. Hartman supplied the pulpit for some time subsequent to 1854. In 1859, the congregation, in connection with that at Harmony, extended a call to Rev. F. W. Deehand, which he accepted. In 1863, he was called elsewhere, and the pulpit was vacant until 1866, when the Rev. Landis assumed the charge. He served until the fall of 1870. On the 19th of June of that year, he organized an English society, under the name of St. John's congregation of Zion Reformed Church, and consisting of the following members. John J. Dufford, Eli Henshaw, Michael Dufford, Samuel Dershiemer, John Fry, Peter Gruver and Francis Heckart. Eli Henshaw and Francis Heckart were elected Elders, and Samuel Dershiemer and John J. Dufford, Deacons. In the fall of 1870, the charge united in calling Rev. F. A. Edmonds, who remained until January, 1874. In May, 1873, a reconstruction of the charge took place, and Harmony was made an independent charge. The Henshaw congregation was united with those of Butler and Prospect, and the three were known as the Butler charge. In January, 1874, the Rev. Limberg became pastor of the German congregation, and the Rev. J. B. Thompson, Superintendent of the Orphans' Home at Butler, pastor of the English congregation. In 1876, the English congregation numbered eighty-two members. In 1877, Rev. Thompson left the charge, and the two congregations united in calling Rev. W. B. Landoe to the field of labor. In November of this year, the congregations of the Henshaw Church were constituted an independent charge, known as Henshaw charge. Rev. Landoe resigned his place September 1, 1880, and the pulpit was vacant until November 20, when the present pastor, Rev. Josiah May, assumed charge. The church has at present 120 communicant members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM STOOPS.

William Stoops, one of the prominent farmers of Butler Township, was born in Mercer Township October 8, 1821. His father, Phillip, married Miss Elizabeth Vanderlin, and reared a large family. He was a blacksmith by occupation, which avocation he followed until middle life, when he engaged in farming. He died at an advanced age. William was reared to the life of a farmer, and attained a good common-school education, and for some years was engaged as a teacher. In 1846, he was married to



RESIDENCE OF A. O. EBERHART.

Miss Sarah Cochran. She also was born in Mercer Township. After their marriage, Mr. Stoops removed to a farm, where he resided until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, and Mr. Stoops was seriously wounded, and, after some months rest in a hospital, he was discharged for disability, and returned home. The following year, he was elected to the office of Prothonotary, and, after an able administration of the affairs of the office for three years, he removed to the farm he now occupies. In 1868, his wife died, and in 1869 he was again married, to Miss Jane Rose, of Centre Township, where she was born. Her father was one of the pioneers of that township, having settled in about the year 1798. Her mother is still living, at the remarkable age of ninety years. The family are noted for longevity.

Mr. Stoops is a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Brethren Church.

A. A. EBERHART.

One of the later settlers in Donegal Township was Joseph Eberhart, who was born in Westmoreland County in 1800. He settled in Mercer County in 1823. He removed from there to Armstrong County, and from there to Kansas Territory (where he is still living, at the age of eighty-three years) when it was first opened to settlement. While in Butler and Armstrong Counties, he served as a colporteur for the American Tract Society. He raised a large family—seven boys and six girls. John Eberhart, son of Joseph, came to Butler County with the family. He now resides in Fairview. He married Catherine Barnhart, daughter of Rudolph Barnhart, one of the pioneers of Donegal Township, and whose history is recorded in the chapter devoted to Donegal. Of a family of nine children, only three reached mature years—Andrew O., Lewis D. and Jonathan A. Andrew O. married Mary E., daughter of Phillip Barnhart, in 1873, and settled in Butler Township in 1844. They have one child—Tessie Terrilla. Mr. Eberhart is one of the thrifty and successful farmers of the township. We present on another page a view of his home.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONNOQUENESSING.

Peter McKinney, the Hunter, Trapper and Pioneer Settler. John Ekin, Scotch Settlers—The Grahams, McDooms and McDougalls—Early German Settlers—The Berghels and Middleseaxes—Remnants of Pioneer Life—Whitestown and Petersville. The Old Churches at Mount Lebanon and White Oak Spring.

THE original township of Connoquenessing was set apart in 1804, at which date all of Butler County was included in four townships, viz.: Slippery

Rock, Buffalo, Connoquenessing and Middlesex. When the first tax was levied, the valuation of the county was \$258,810, apportioned as follows: Slippery Rock, \$15,264; Buffalo, \$13,637; Connoquenessing, \$131,336; Middlesex, \$85,513.

Connoquenessing Township, as it now is, was organized in 1854, from portions of Connoquenessing and Butler Townships. Two small villages, Whites-town and Petersville, are included within its limits. Connoquenessing contains some beautiful farming lands, with buildings and improvements that will compare favorably with the rest of the county. The people of the township have ever been prominent in promoting religious and educational interests. Many of the best-known teachers of the county received their early training in the schools of this township, and many men of prominence in county affairs have been furnished by old Connoquenessing.

SETTLEMENT.

The early settlers of this township were of three distinct types, viz.: Irish, Scotch and German-American. Only chance settlers located in this part of the county previous to the year 1796. In that year, a great number of families from Westmoreland County established themselves here, and were mainly permanent settlers.

One of the first white men to penetrate the wilds of this part of Western Pennsylvania was Peter McKinney. He was born in the eastern part of the State. The "Mc" in his name was probably a prefix bestowed during his soldier days, as his pension papers were always made out to Peter Kinney. He was of a bold, adventurous nature, and was attracted into the wilderness by a fondness for hunting. McKinney was left an orphan at an early age by the death of his father, and, when a boy, was bound out to a man named Turnbull. He served through the Revolutionary war as a drummer and fifer, and, after its close, was seven years in the service during the Indian troubles. In 1791, he married Mary Shorts, at Braddock's Field, Westmoreland County, and, the following year, came with his wife to the Connoquenessing Valley. Indians were almost his only neighbors, and wild game was so abundant everywhere that he seemed to be living in a veritable hunter's paradise. McKinney built his first cabin on the farm now occupied by Fred Dambach, in Forward Township, where he took up a 400-acre tract. He afterward built a cabin on the farm where his son, C. A. McKinney, now lives, now in the southern part of Connoquenessing Township, where he also settled 300 acres. He traded 1000 acres of timber-land called Good-bay Merino sheep, and sold another hundred for a sorrel horse.

Mrs. McKinney was as well fitted by nature for pioneer life as was her husband. She made frequent trips to Pittsburgh to obtain groceries, often going and returning on foot following the faintly marked Indian trails through miles of uninhabited forests. She died in 1839, aged sixty-three years. Peter McKinney died in 1849, at the age of ninety-one. He was widely known throughout the county, as his house in the village now called after his name was for many years a tavern, and he the landlord. He was a man of small size, and very active in his movements. He worked many years at shoemaking. During the last twenty-one years of his life, he was blind. The children of Peter and Mary McKinney were thirteen in number. All of them lived to mature years except two—Richard and Mary. Two are still living

John M., in Ohio; and C. A. McKinney, Esq., on the old homestead. Following are the names of the family in the order of age: Elizabeth, Richard, Robert, Peter, Jane (Purviance), William S., James, Thomas, Sarah, Richard, John M., Mary and C. A. Two of the sons, Peter and Robert, were in the war of 1812.

The date of the settlement of this family in Butler County is the earliest of which there is any authentic account. The first of the above named children, Elizabeth McKinney was born March 23, 1792, on the farm where her father first located. This was doubtless the first birth of a white child in Butler County.

A great part of the land of this township was held by Dunning McNair, a land-jobber, who encouraged settlement with the promise of securing to each settler a patent to the land he should occupy. A number of families were persuaded to settle by him during the year 1796. He and several who were looking for lands were here in 1795, and had their headquarters in a little cabin on the farm where James McCandless now lives. McNair failed to make good his promises, and each settler was obliged to obtain a title for himself. The Scotch settlers all came at his instigation.

John Girty, a relative, and some say a brother, of Simon Girty, the renowned white savage, was one of the earliest settlers. He lived about a mile south of Whitestown, west of the Franklin road. He died here, and his mother also. They were buried in the woods, and nothing marks their final resting place. Though the family had an unenviable reputation, nothing discreditable is charged against them during their residence here. The early settlers were superstitious, and some of them believed Mother Girty to be a witch. For years no youngster dared to pass by her grave alone.

The early settlers found much of the southern part of the township covered with a light growth of

sapling timber, as the result of fires. "Bald Ridge," where the oil field now is, was so named on account of the naked appearance of the land.

John Ekin was one of the first of the pioneer settlers. He and Leonard Shannon came to this county together, erected cabins and returned to Westmoreland County for their families. John Ekin was born in York County. In 1796, he moved his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to this county. A horse carried the furniture and bedding of the household in bundles. Mrs. Ekin rode on his back, with one child in front of her, while her other children were snugly tied up in the bedding, with their little heads protruding from the bundles one on each side of the horse. Arrived at the cabin, Mr. Ekin went to the nearest settler's house (Mr. Crawford's) to obtain some fire. During his absence, Mrs. Ekin took the ax and cut a path to the spring. John Ekin died in 1837, aged seventy-six. His wife, Agnes, died in 1833, at the age of sixty-eight. They had fourteen children. Eight reached mature years, and one, Margaret (Sanderson), born in 1790, still survives. The names were as follows: Margaret, Robert, Jane (Hamilton), Samuel, Nancy (Dodds), William, John J. and Elizabeth. John J. lived in the same neighborhood, and died in 1881, aged eighty years. He married Rachel Cunningham, and was the father of the following children: Eliza J. (Graham), Robert S., William F., Margaret and Mary R., living; Nancy (Brown) and Rachel, deceased.

For a time there were only two families—the Ekins and the Crawfords—in the neighborhood. Supplies were packed from Westmoreland County, a trip for this purpose being made about once in three months.

Francis Sanford came soon after the Ekin family. David Moon, a German, settled near the present site of Allen's Mill.

A number of Scotch families came to this county from Westmoreland in 1796, and took up lands between the Little Connoquenessing and the Connoquenessing Creek. For years, this part of the county, now in Forward and Connoquenessing, was known as "Scotland." These families were the Grahams (five or six families), the McDonalds, McLeods, McLains and others, all more or less intimately related.

Daniel Graham, like many of the original settlers, had served in the American Army during the Revolution. He moved here from Allegheny County in 1796, and died in 1840, in his eighty-ninth year. He had three daughters and two sons, who settled here with him—Nancy (McKee), Margaret (Graham) and Catherine (Walling). John and Alexander. John was engaged in flat boating on the Mississippi River in 1812. A trip from New Orleans to Pittsburgh re-



Norman Graham, of Connoquenessing, is a Scotchman, that township May 12, 1814, and is a direct descendant of the Grahams, of the Isle of Lewis, the McKinzies, and the McLeods—names ever familiar as well as eminently respectable, according to the annals of "Auld Scotia."

It appears that during the days when the adherents of the Roman Catholic Church were in the ascendancy in Scotland, when great numbers of Scotch protestants were either killed outright or driven beyond the limits of their native heather, a family of the Graham clan found safety on the Isle of Lewis, which is the largest of a group lying off the west coast of Scotland.

On the Isle of Lewis, about the year 1749, was born Daniel, the grandfather of the present Norman Graham. The former came to America in 1770, and at the conclusion of a voyage of thirteen weeks and three days' duration, made the city of Philadelphia his home. In that city he married a Miss McKinzie, and remained, until about the year 1783, when he moved to the neighborhood of Carlisle, Penn., where his oldest child, John, was born in 1784. Others of his children were Alexander, Nancy, Catharine and Margaret. About 1794, the whole family slowly wended their way westward over the Alleghany range, and located in the vicinity of Braddock's Field; but that proved to be only a halting place, however, for, in 1796, all again removed to the Connoquenessing settlement in Allegheny County, or the region now embraced by the townships of Connoquenessing in Butler County. This has been the home of this branch of the family since, and here Daniel Graham, formerly of the Isle of Lewis, died in 1839 at the great age of about ninety years.

As before mentioned, John the oldest child of Daniel Graham, was born near Carlisle, Penn., in 1784, while

his sister, formerly Miss Mary McLeod—was born near the same place in 1785. The former died in Connoquenessing in 1827; the latter in the same township August 1, 1867. Their children were Norman (the subject of this memoir), who was born May 12, 1814; Jane, now a resident of Michigan; Nancy, deceased; Daniel; Mary Ann, deceased; and Alexander.

After passing through the various vicissitudes incidental to boyhood life in a new country, working on the farm throughout the year, except for a period of from six to eight weeks each winter, when the typical log schoolhouse was visited between "chores" and the rudiments of the "three R's" learned, Norman Graham attained to years of manhood; yet he did not take unto himself a wife until June 28, 1849, when he married Miss Elizabeth L. Witty, of Pittsburgh, born in 1830. She died August 31, 1881. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are William W., Norman McL., Robert H., James D., George M., Millenora and Edward H., all of whom are at home, or in the immediate vicinity, except Norman McL. and James D., who are residents of Colorado. The brothers of Norman Graham, Daniel, who served in the army four years during the war of the rebellion, and Alexander, also reside with him, upon his well-cultivated farm of two hundred and forty acres.

We add in conclusion that for generations the Grahams have been known as farmers and good citizens. Never seeking office, yet, staunch supporters of law and order. They are Republicans. In Scotland they were Seceders and Covenanters. In America, they have been members of the United Presbyterian organization, of the White Oak Springs Church more particularly, which was organized by Rev. Dr. Newman, about the beginning of this century.

quired six months. Fancy the labor involved in propelling a boat with poles that distance! John Graham died in 1827. He married Mary McLeod and was the father of six children, four of whom are living—Norman, Jane, Nancy (deceased), Daniel, Mary Ann (deceased) and Alexander.

Mordecai McLeod took up the tract on a part of which Norman Graham lives, but sold out to John and Daniel Graham. Another Daniel Graham—"Big Daniel," in distinction from the one already mentioned—had three sons—Alexander, John and Daniel—and two daughters—Ebbie (Critchlow) and Polly (Crane). Alexander Graham, son of Daniel, died on the farm where his son, Thomas Graham, now lives, in 1855. He married Elizabeth Raney in this county. Their seven children were as follows: Jane (Brennermer) Hiram, Sidney, Daniel, Thomas, John and Theophilus. Of these, all are living except Daniel.

A third Daniel Graham lived in Forward Township, adjacent to Petersville. He had a son, Squire Daniel, who lived upon the place until 1858, and then moved West. William McLain and his children, John, George, William, Robert, Polly, Nancy, Minerva, Elizabeth and Margaret, lived in Forward Township, on the farm now belonging to Leslie Hays. One of the McLeods—William—was the first person buried in the White Oak Spring Cemetery.

Colen McDonald lived where Peter Thomas now resides. His sons, William and John, died in Indiana. Among his daughters were Ebbie, Nancy and Flora. John McDonald settled upon a tract east of Norman Graham's farm. He was away at work to earn money to pay taxes when John Bayles squatted upon the land, and finally succeeded in becoming the possessor of it. Bayles was killed by being thrown from his wagon as he was returning from Martin's Mill. He lived about a week after the accident.

Enos Graham lived on the place now known as the Anderson farm. His first residence was a small bark-covered shanty, erected for a shelter until a more substantial cabin could be built. He had served in the Revolutionary war, and his sons, Alexander and Mordecai, were in the war of 1812. Enos and Nancy (McDonald) Graham had nine children, eight of whom lived to mature years. One, Mrs. Julia Duncan, born in 1809, still survives. Names of the family: Mary (Kirk), Alexander, Mordecai, Nancy (Boggs), Margaret (McDonald), Enos, John and Julia (Duncan).

It is related that Mrs. Enos Graham once brought a bushel of corn-meal from Pittsburgh, on foot and alone, through the almost pathless forest. The thought of such a task is enough to make a strong man tremble.

John Beighle, who was born in Maryland of German parentage, came to this township with his bro-

thers and commenced work upon the tract which was to be his farm, in 1796. In 1798, he moved his family here from Westmoreland County. Nicholas Muhleisen—Milliron in English—came about the same time and settled with his family in 1797. Henry Beighle first built where George Kneiss now lives, in 1796, but afterward moved to another part of the same tract and lived on the Crab Run bottom, south of his brother John. This stream was so named from the abundance of crab apples which the early settlers found growing wild along its banks. The Beighles and Muhleisens made frequent trips back and forth to Westmoreland County on foot while they were getting their families settled here, and afterward to obtain supplies. John Beighle died in 1846, aged eighty-two. His children were Mary, John, George C., Catharine (Myers), Margaret and Rachel. Only two are living—Mary (Myers), born in Westmoreland County in 1796, and George, born in this county in 1799. George Beighle is the oldest native resident of this township. He married Jane Dunn, daughter of John Dunn, who settled near Evansburg. She is still living and is also a native of this county, born in 1803. They have seven children living.

A house erected by John Beighle in 1798, with a chimney in it, built in 1799, is still standing and is now the home of his grandson. In this house was taught one of the first schools in Butler County. Here was also the place of worship of the German people in early times. A log barn, built by John Beighle in 1805, is still in use. This barn was floored and a roof put on in 1806. The floor was made of puncheons. While the men were at work laying it, the great solar eclipse occurred, and candles had to be brought to enable them to continue.

Henry Beighle died in 1836. His children were John, Henry, Jacob, Christina, Susan, Betsey, Catharine, Mary, Martha and Lydia. Two survive—Martha (Kneiss) and Lydia (Roth). Three brothers of John and Henry Beighle—George, Jacob and Peter—also settled in this county—George and Peter in Lancaster Township, and Jacob in Clay.

Nicholas Muhleisen was a German who came from east of the mountains to Westmoreland County. He was a weaver and a cooper and was quite adept at all kinds of "tinkering." He reared a large family, sixteen children, not one of whom now remains in the neighborhood. He was a jovial man, with a taste for practical joking. Once when his neighbor, John Beighle, was going to Westmoreland County with a sled load of produce, Muhleisen hid a grindstone in the straw. When John arrived at his destination and found that he had been hauling the grindstone all the way, he was not in the humor to see the point of the joke.

The Beighles and Muhleis. And a man named Campbell, who lived on the Myers Farm frequently engaged in bear hunts in the spring of the year. Their method was to trace the bears, which usually took refuge in a hollow tree, then under an "Indian ladder" by felling a tree against the one in which the game was, climb it, and pound on the hollow trunk with a hatchet until the bears came forth. One spring they killed eleven bears and cubs. They traded the skins for a cross-cut saw, which was owned in partnership by the hunters, and passed from one hand to another until it was soon good for nothing.

James Plummer was a pioneer on the Matthews farm.

George Matthews, who died in 1869, and was buried on the one hundred and third anniversary of his birthday, was one of the pioneers of the western part of the township. He moved from the eastern part of the State to Allegheny County in 1806. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served as a Lieutenant of Capt. McCurdy's company. In 1813, he came to this county and settled on Crab Run. Pioneer customs then prevailed. All kinds of stock ran in the woods. Hogs, after a summer of freedom, became wild animals, and in the fall it was necessary to hunt them up and shoot them, as they were frequently so fond of their wild life that they could not be induced to return to their former sty.

George Matthews was the father of ten children, of whom three survive. Nancy died young. David resides in Lancaster Township. Elizabeth (Thompson) and Sarah (Thompson) are dead. Mary (Linton) and Jane live in New Brighton. Rachel, Margaret (Stevenson), James B. and Isaiah are dead. The two sons last mentioned died upon the old farm. Isaiah died in 1869, and James B. in 1882. Their widows reside upon the old farm.

James B. Matthews was widely known throughout the county, and his long service in the schools deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by every friend of education. He gained a wide reputation as an instructor, was Principal of the Butler Schools, County Superintendent, etc. His labors in educational matters covered a period of forty years, and during all that time he worked zealously and faithfully.

The pioneers dressed very simply. Drawers and undershirts were things unknown. Shoes were worn the year round, except by such as chose to go barefooted during the summer. Overcoats were not in use. Yet the people were generally robust and hearty and suffered little from coughs and colds.

Abdiel McLure, a native of Ireland, was an American soldier during the Revolution. About 1796, he moved from Westmoreland County and settled south

of Whitestown. The children of Abdiel and Nancy McLure, who lived in this county, were Robert and Keziah (Martin). The remainder of the family lived in Wheeling, W. Va. Robert McLure died in 1866, aged seventy-five. He was a wagoner at the time of the 1812 war. He married, first, Agnes McLeod, and second, Margaret McLeod. Of his six children, four are now living.

Alexander Bryson, an Irishman by birth and an American Revolutionary soldier, moved from Westmoreland County and settled on the Little Connoquenessing in 1798. He and his two sons were bricklayers and stonemasons by trade. He went to Ohio to teach school and died there. His sons were Joseph, Richard, James and David. Joseph and Richard were in the war of 1810. His daughters were Mary (Black), Margaret (Dodds), Jane (Stevenson), Nancy (Greer), Tasy (Shanor) and Elizabeth. Mrs. Shanor is the only survivor.

John Welsh, a Revolutionary pensioner, who was shot through the body at the battle of Brandywine, settled on the farm where his descendants still live previous to 1800. He was one of the early temperance workers and for many years was a total abstainer. His children were William, James, Thomas, John, Susan (Brandon), Elizabeth (Shannon) and Mrs. Morrow. The sons were in the war of 1812. James died in 1878, on the old farm, at the age of ninety-three.

Thomas Gray was an early settler on the farm where his grandson Thomas now lives. His children were James, Thomas, William, John, Boyd and Nancy (Graham).

The farm on which P. L. Barnhart has lived since 1874 was settled by A. Baker and owned for many years by William Ayres, an attorney of Butler. George King, who had been a wagoner in the war of 1812, was Ayres' tenant upon the farm. He brought to it the first wagon ever in the neighborhood. The barn upon this farm, a substantial and strongly framed structure, was made in 1814, and is one of the oldest frame buildings in Butler County. The frame was made by Mr. Bowers for Ayres. In this barn the congregation of the White Oak Spring Church frequently worshiped, and here the first baptism took place. Jacob Enslen lived upon the farm after King.

Thomas Dodds, an early County Commissioner, was born on the ocean while his parents were crossing from Ireland to America in 1760. He lived in Cumberland County and was there married to Mary Guthrie. After some years' residence in Westmoreland County, about 1800, the family came to the northeast part of this township, with Mr. Dodds' father, James Dodds. Thomas Dodds died in 1842.

The names of his children were as follows. William, James, John, Joseph, Andrew, Thomas, George, David, Margaret (Bryson), Jennie (Stevenson), Sarah (McCandless). Three sons—William, James and John—were in the service in 1812. All lived to raise families except James, who died while engaged in flat-boating on the Mississippi after the war of 1812. Sarah, the last survivor, died in 1882. Joseph settled in 1825, where his son Ebenezer now lives.

John McGinnis was a substantial citizen of the early times. He was a large, portly man, who reared a large and respectable family. He lived east of the creek. His son Robert still survives, in Franklin Township.

Henry Pillow was an early settler. His son William was a prominent man, who served as Colonel of militia and held other public positions.

Fox hunts, deer hunts, whisky drinking and occasional fights enlivened the monotony of life in the woods. The silence of the forest was sometimes broken by such a din that an observer, not knowing what was going on, might have suspected that an army of demons was "running amuck" through the woods. But it was all caused by a hunt; boys, men, dogs, guns, horns, drums, pans and kettles were making all the noise they could produce; the captains and the hunters were scouring the woods and attempting to drive the game toward a certain point. It was dangerous sport and usually resulted in securing but very little booty.

Israel Gibson and a large family of children lived on the R. S. Hays farm early. A frame barn on this farm is probably the oldest in the township, with one exception.

Matthew White came about 1800, and chose some of the best land in the township, his farm being the land on which the village of Whitestown now is. He was a native of Franklin County, and came to Butler County from Allegheny County. He was one of the early County Commissioners, and while attending to his duties used to walk to Butler and back. Returning home at evening, when he neared the eastern line of the township, he could hear wolves howling in the Little Connoquenessing bottom; farther on, another band would be heard near the Semiconon, and thus the dismal sound attended him all the way home. He died in 1812. The children of Matthew and Frances (Spear) White were the following: Alexander, Jane (Shannon), Andrew, Martha (Welsa), Edward, Ann (Shannon) Barbara, Jemima and John. All are dead. Barbara, who died in 1801, was the first* to be buried in the Mt. Nebo Cemetery.

*The same statement is made concerning "Mrs. Baskin" whose body was afterward buried in the "Whitestown" cemetery.

John Richardson came from Ireland and settled in 1800 on the land which his descendants now occupy. He was a weaver and worked at his trade after coming here. William, Moses, Polly (Graham), Eleanor, Jane (Cochran), Elizabeth (Frazier) were the names of his children. Mrs. Graham is the only survivor. Moses was accidentally killed when seventeen years of age, while at work with his brother felling trees. William married Elizabeth McCleary and lived on the old homestead, where his sons John and William now reside. He was the father of Dr. N. M. Richardson, of Prospect. William Richardson died in 1870, aged eighty-nine.

Robert Hays, Esq., came from Eastern Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, and while there was offered 200 acres of land where the city of Allegheny now is for a bay horse and \$100. He, however, pushed farther on into the wilds, and located on a farm in the western part of this township. After a short stay here, the family returned to Pittsburgh as they came—on horseback—but subsequently returned to the farm on which Judge Hays now lives. Samuel, son of Robert, had a small store there about 1822, which he kept for twelve years. He also went about the country peddling. William, James, Jonathan, Alexander, Samuel, Anna, Sarah, Matilda and Rebecca were Robert Hays' children. Samuel died at the old homestead in 1873. His widow, Harriet (Henderson), died in 1881. Of their children, Robert S. and James S. are living, both in this township.

David Shannon, son of Leonard, was seven years of age when his parents settled in this county. He died in 1874, aged eighty-three years. He was a man of good sound sense, gifted with a remarkable memory and a talent for interesting conversation. He served as Justice of the Peace some years, and was editor of the *Butler Repository*. He learned blacksmithing when young and worked at that trade in Whitestown. He built mills on the Semiconon Creek (a stream named by him; Semiconon, being equivalent to Semi Connoquenessing). Mr. Shannon married Anna White, by whom he had the following children: John L., Matthew W., David, Samuel (deceased), Fanny (McCullough), Rachel (Hines), Betsey (deceased) and Mary (Lemmon), deceased.

In 1801, Robert Martin emigrated from Ireland and settled in Connoquenessing Township. He first located on Yellow Creek, but afterward moved to this place where his son William C. now resides. Squire Robert Martin, as he was called, was well and favorably known throughout the county. For about forty years he held the office of Justice of the Peace; he was also County Commissioner, County Auditor, and served in other responsible offices. He served two

years in the war of 1812, under Maj. Gen. Mead, as Captain of a company of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. He died in 1847, at the age of seventy-four. The family which he reared consisted of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except two. The youngest is now fifty-five years old. Following are the names and residences of his children: William C., on the old homestead, Connoquenessing Township; Abdiel C., deceased; Robert, deceased; John, Prospect Borough, Franklin Township; James, Penn Township; Jane (Dodds), Iowa; Mary Ann (Anderson), Penn Township.

Robert Martin, Sr., married Keziah McLure in 1808. She died in 1843, in her sixty-third year. William and Elizabeth Martin, the parents of Robert, came to this county with him and several other children. Elizabeth Martin died in 1840, at the age of one hundred. William C. Martin, Robert's eldest son, was born in 1809; John, of Prospect, has been County Auditor, Justice of the Peace, etc.

James Stevenson came from Westmoreland County to Butler in 1811. About 1812, he married Margaret Wright. He served in the war of 1812, and after its close lived several years in Butler, where he worked at coopering. About 1825, he settled and made the first improvement on the farm now occupied by his son George. His children were as follows: David, Hugh, George, Samuel, James, Sarah (Dodds) and Margaret (Hays). Three are living—George, Connoquenessing; Samuel, Ohio; James, Ohio.

David Wright, a brother-in-law of James Stevenson, settled on the place where his son Samuel now lives at about the same time, with his father, Samuel Wright.

George Cowan, a native of Ireland, came to Butler County about 1821, and settled near Petersville, and there lived and died. His family consisted of five sons and five daughters, viz., James, Meigs County, Ohio; John, Sharp-burg, Allegheny County; Charles, Forward Township; George, Kansas; Hugh, deceased; Eliza Jane (McBride), New Castle; Martha (Graham), Evansburg; Mary (Critchlow) Petersville; Sarah, unmarried, Franklin Township; Euphonia (Gipson), Allegheny County.

John Fry, who has resided in this township since 1851, was in the county in 1829, and describes it as being little better than a wilderness, with here and there a small clearing, whence arose the blue smoke of a settler's cabin.

Matthias Rasely settled in the neighborhood where he now lives in 1847, and began upon a farm which had only six acres cleared at that time. He moved from Luzerne County.

WHITESTOWN.

This is one of the oldest villages in Butler County. It was laid out by Edward White shortly after the death of his father, Matthew White, in 1812. Matthew White's log house was a tavern for many years. Being on the Franklin road, then a much frequented route, it was a place of general rendezvous during the war of 1812 and many subsequent years. After Matthew White died, Edward White kept tavern, and years later, Matthew, son of Alexander White, kept hotel. Joseph Pyle also kept public house in this place a number of years. Matthew White went out of the business on account of temperance agitation, and the village has had no hotel for some twenty years.

The first store at the place was kept by Alfred Pearce, now of Harmony. Joseph Pollock, John W. Brandon, Thomas and Jacob Cratty, Matthew White and many others were among the former merchants. The present merchant is Mr. Joseph Graham, son of Joseph Graham, of Jefferson Township. He began business near Glade Mill in 1869, and, in 1871, came to Whitestown and established a store. The village has now one physician, one merchant two blacksmiths, two shoemakers and three carpenters. These are all the occupations carried on here except farming.

A post office was established here at an early date—probably 1830. Edward White was the first Postmaster. John A. Fletcher was Postmaster forty years, and, in 1879, was succeeded by the present incumbent, Joseph Graham.

PETERSVILLE.

This village was named for Peter McKinney. It was laid out after his death by William S. and C. A. McKinney, in June, 1849. At the first sale of lots, Thomas Critchlow was a large purchaser; Jesse Critchlow, George Brunnamer and James McKinney also purchased lots. At the second sale, lots were bought by Shelly, Evans Critchlow and Henry Nicklas. Other lots were soon disposed of at private sale. The village is now a very lively place and contains three stores, four black-smith shops, two wagon-makers' shops, one shoe-maker's shop, one machine shop and a foundry. Two churches and a physician are supported.

The first tavern in the place was started by Peter McKinney as early as 1839. After the village was laid out, Hugh Stevenson kept a licensed house some years. There is now no regular hotel.

The first store was kept by Alexander Douthett at Peter McKinney's house. It was a small affair. Douthett came once a week to attend to the business, bringing his store and goods with him. The first

store of any importance was kept by William and Henry Purviance at the south end of the village long before the town was laid out. David Marshall started a store here in 1838. Thomas Critchlow kept a store two days in each week for some years. He is now in business in Prospect. Robert Dodds, Campbell Purviance, Bryson & Woods, Ferguson & Huselton and the McKinneys were former merchants. Conrad Nicklas is now the oldest merchant, having been in business here about twelve years.

The business of making and repairing threshing machines and other kinds of farm machinery was started here in 1880 by P. W. Thomas.

In 1848, a post office was established bearing the name of Petersburg. In 1871, the name was changed to Connoquenessing. The Postmasters have been Thomas Critchlow, Hugh Stevenson, William S. McKinney and Jacob Fry.

Buttercup Post Office, in the eastern part of the township, was established in 1880, by J. N. Stevenson, Postmaster.

NEBO CHURCH.

No early records of this organization are to be found. According to the best information, now attainable, the Mount Nebo Presbyterian Church was organized in 1805. The meetings were first held in the grove near where the old church stood. Next, a tent was erected as a shelter for the worshippers, and a rudely contrived pulpit for the preacher. In 1809 or 1810, a log church, about thirty feet square, was erected. The logs were hewed; the floor and pulpit were made of boards—articles rarely used in the construction of houses at that date. Each family furnished a bench for a seat. The early meetings were attended by fully a third of all the Presbyterian people then in Butler County; nearly a score of churches now stand within the territory from which the worshippers came. Not many years after the organization of the church, a difference of opinion arose between members of this congregation and the pastor as to the adoption of Watt's version of the Psalms in lieu of the old version. The minister and one of his Elders favored the new psalter; it was adopted and a portion of the congregation became estranged. The result was the formation of the White Oak Spring Church. Among the early members of the Mount Nebo Church were the Ekins, Boltens, Dadds, Shannons, Hayeses, Grahams, Gibsons, Whites, McLures, Martins, Spears, Morrisons, Ambersons, Boggsses and others. Seven boards of Elders have served in this church since its organization, as follows:

1. James Plummer, Joseph McFerrin.
2. Israel Gibson, Robert Hays, John Dick.
3. James Welsh, Thomas Cratty, John Brandon, James Scott.

4. T. H. Bracken, John Martin, Robert Hays.
5. James Anderson, James Brandon, Bryson Black.
6. John W. Brandon, A. W. McCullough.
7. John Cratty, Dr W. N. Clark, John M. Martin.

The first pastor, Rev. Reed Bracken, was born in 1778; installed as pastor in 1808, and died in 1849. He was a man of ability and scholarship, though by no means an eloquent speaker. His earnestness and his faithful work cause his memory to be greatly revered. His pastorate was thirty-seven years. Rev. Lemuel F. Leek, installed in 1845, remained three years; he died in 1866. Rev. Alexander Cunningham, installed in 1854, was pastor eight years; he died in 1874. Rev. William Harbison, installed in 1862, served four years; he died in 1870. Rev. Samuel L. Johnson, installed in 1870, was the last pastor. He was dismissed and went to Kansas in 1882.

The church now numbers about one hundred members. Mount Nebo Church is the parent of all the Presbyterian Churches in the western part of Butler County.

The present church of brick was erected in 1859. The log house, already mentioned, was occupied until the stone church, which stood in the old graveyard, was built, in 1834-35. Over eight hundred interments have been made in the old cemetery between 1801 and 1882. There are many nameless graves, many with stones unscrubbed, or with inscriptions which time has rendered illegible. Rough stones from creek beds were used as headstones in early times, and now stand side by side with costly marble monuments—solemn reminders of earthly mutations. The oldest stone in the yard is inscribed with the date September 2, 1814, but bears no name. It marks a child's grave. The oldest legible inscription is as follows: "Here lies the body of Mary A. Thompson, who departed this life September 13, 1814, aged thirty-five years." Other early dates are: Thomas Scott, died 1817, aged sixty-two; John Scott, 1819; Clemency Scott, 1819; William Dodds, 1818.

WHITE OAK SPRING CHURCH.

The earliest meetings of believers of the doctrine of the Associate Reformed Church in the western part of the county were held in this neighborhood, and the White Oak Spring Church may be classed as the parent of all the U. P. Churches of this part of Butler County. When or where services were first held, we have no means of knowing; but we have the testimony of old members that a baptism was performed in William Ayres' barn, in the eastern part of the township, in 1815. Meetings were held with more or less regularity, in groves, cabins and barns, until 1818, when Rev. Isaiah Niblock became the preacher and effected the organization of a church. He served

as pastor until 1834 and under his ministrations the church extended its influence widely and attained great prosperity. Rev. Niblock first preached in the grove near the spring, not far from the spot on which the church now stands. A tent was used as a place for public worship two years, and, in 1820, a brick church was erected, which, in 1862, gave way to the present structure. At the first communion held at the Spring, sixteen persons partook of communion. The membership was soon greatly enlarged, so that probably fully two hundred families were represented among the communicants. Here could be seen the simple manners, the inexpensive attire, the free and unaffected simplicity of the early settlers. People came to church on horseback and on foot from a region fully twelve miles in its radius. Among the worshippers were families by the names of Ramsey, Martin, Dodds, Ekin, Johnson, McDonald, McLain, McLeod, Gilliland, Critchlow, Nellis, Maharg, Fulton, McKee, Stevenson, Rose, Dunn, Montgomery, Bryson, McGinnis, King, Richardson, Pillow, McKinney, Frazier, McCleary, Wright, Fleming, Harris, Evans, McGrew, the pastor's father and mother and others whose names are now forgotten. The pastor divided his time between the White Oak congregation and the Butler congregation. Hugh McKee, Thos. Dodds and Geo. Matthews were the first Elders.

After Mr. Niblock severed his connection with this congregation, Rev. William Findlay succeeded to the pastorate, in 1836, and continued his labors seventeen years. Rev. Thomas Drennen, the next pastor, died after a short period of labor. Rev. W. H. Jamison became pastor in 1858, and continued until 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. T. W. Young, who is now in charge. The present membership is 130.

ST. PAUL REFORMED LUTHERAN CHURCH

This is a German congregation which meets at Petersville. It was organized in 1865 by Rev. C. A. Limberg, of Butler, with a membership of about fifteen families. The first council was composed of the following members: Peter Stanf, Oswald Reder, Peter Reder, Casper Nolsen, Nicholas Frischorn and Jacob Ziegler. Meetings were held in the M. E. Church a short time, but, in 1865, the building now occupied was purchased and fitted up as a church. The pastors have been Revs. Landis, Edmonds and Scheel. The membership is now twenty-six families.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The earliest school of which we have any account was taught in a part of John Biegle's house, a portion of the room being divided off by a curtain that the teacher and scholars might not be disturbed by the other inmates of the house.

Nicholas Muhleisen and a German from the Harmony community were the teachers. For some years schools were sustained by the German families of this neighborhood—at Biegle's, Muhleisen's, and subsequently in a log building, used both as church and schoolhouse, which stood near the site of the old stone church, in Lancaster Township.

Concerning other early schools in this township, Superintendent Matthews wrote as follows in 1877:

"At an early date a schoolhouse was built near the present residence of Samuel Hays. One of the teachers who taught here was named John Sanderson. He was a fine man, and excelled in higher mathematics. The Rev. Reid Bracken preached in this house until Mount Nisbo Church was built.

"A schoolhouse was erected on the present farm of John Hays, about one mile south of the last mentioned. It was considered a good house at the time of its construction, and for many years afterward. The justice of my description of its general arrangement will be easily recognized by those who have attended school there with the writer. It was built of hewed logs. The fire-place, in the center of the house, consisted of a hearth about eight feet square. At each corner of the hearth a post stood, which braced the joist, on which a large flue, built of poles about five feet long and clay mortar, was erected. To the posts below the ceiling, boards were nailed on each side, extending downward from the ceiling about four feet. This was to convey the smoke from the hearth to the flue, if, as was often the case, the smoke would not go up the space to the chimney. It affected the pupils very unpleasantly. The roof was of oak shingles. The gable ends were never weather-boarded. The ceiling, or loft, was laid with slabs; the spaces between the slabs were daubed with mortar. The windows were of glass. The door was about like an ordinary stable door. The floor was laid with loose boards. The desks were rough boards pinned against the wall. The seats were made of puncheons, from which dangled many an aching limb, hopeless of finding rest or a resting-place. The forms were backless, on which 'many a weary urchin sat.'

"The branches taught were orthography, reading, arithmetic and writing. The teachers were John McKendry, W. W. Brandon, Robert B. Walker, Griffith Owen, Robert Stewart, W. G. Bracken, Robert McElvain, Robert Hays and James McCaulless. They were all successful teachers. Some of them are still living."

Rev. Reid Bracken was also among the early teachers. Master Sanderson was an Irishman, and taught that the "I's" in could, would and should, should be pronounced. Supple, Matthew Spear, Thomas Forrester, Hugh Stevenson, David McDonald, Thomas

Raney and others were early teachers in various neighborhoods of this township.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840, Daniel Graham; 1840, Henry Unpstead; 1841, Thomas Fletcher, Abram Moyer; (East), 1845, David Shannon; (West) 1845, John M. Graham; (East) 1846, Thomas Cratty; (West) 1846, James S. Kirker; (East) 1850, David Shannon; (West) 1851, James S. Kirker; (East) 1851, Thomas Cratty; (West) 1851, Jereed F. Philips; 1855, David Shannon; 1856, Thomas Cratty; 1860, William S. McKinney; 1861, M. F. White; 1865, William S. McKinney; 1866, Samuel Reed; 1869, Isaiah N. Graham; 1870, Jacob Fry; 1872, James McKinney; 1875, Isaiah N. Graham; 1876, Alex Stewart; 1877, Jacob Fry; 1881, C. A. McKinney, Alexander Stewart.

MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The first mill within the present limits of the township was a small log grist-mill erected in 1805 by Alexander Bryson. This ran until 1835, when the work of building the present mill on the same site was begun. The mill was completed in 1837. Alexander Bryson disposed of the first mill to his son Richard, and from him Joseph Bryson purchased it in 1828. He built a saw-mill there in 1831. The dam now standing, as well as the mill, was built by him. The first miller was Mark Hammer, who had previously worked at Brinker's Mill. He came in 1831. The Brysons had run the mill until then. The Bryson Mill has been owned by George I. McCandless since 1878.

Henry Beighle built a grist-mill and a saw-mill on Crab Run in 1811. They were not operated after his death.

David Shannon built a saw-mill, a grist-mill and a carding-mill on the Semiconon previous to 1820, and later erected a saw-mill farther down the same stream. James Welsh tended the grist mill for Shannon. This was one of the best of the early mills. Grain had to be carried up two pair of stairs, as there was no elevator or other modern appliances. Robert Martin owned the mill afterward, having purchased it from Shannon and William C. Martin tended it. The present mill on the same site was built by William Allen in 1849, and since his death, in 1879, has been owned by his heirs. Its capacity is fifty barrels of flour per day.

Hugh Gibson built a small log mill on the Semiconon, about fifty-five years ago. The Hays Mill, on the same site, was built by James McKinney, from whom R. S. Hays purchased it.

Thomas McKinney had a tannery at Petersville in early times, and did a large amount of work. He ground bark by rolling a large stone over it.

The manufacture of powder was carried on quite extensively in the southeastern part of the township for many years. The first powder-mill on the stream, since known as Powder Mill Run, was started by John and William Purviance as early as 1810. A man named Campbell had lived here previously, and had erected a small grist-mill, which was converted into a powder-mill. The Purviances conducted the business many years, making rifle powder for hunters.

Campbell Purviance built a powder-mill about 1840, and conducted the business fourteen years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. REID BRACKEN

Rev. Reid Bracken was born in York County, Penn., in 1778; was brought to Washington County when he was six weeks old. He was the first child baptized in Chartiers Church, and the first male child baptized west of the Alleghany Mountains. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1802, and was a member of the first class that graduated after the college was chartered; his name stands at the head of the list. In 1806, he came to Butler County, having been licensed to preach the Gospel in 1805; he received calls from Mount Nebo, in Connoqueeness Township, and Plain, in Cranberry Township. He was ordained on the 20th day of April, 1808, and preached thirty-eight years at Mount Nebo, twelve years at Plain, twelve at Middlesex, and a number of years at Portersville; one-half of his time at Mount Nebo; the other places successively. He died on the farm on which he settled (now owned by Mrs. Humphry), on the 29th day of July, 1849, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the pioneer minister in this part of Butler County. His wife (Mary Graham Bracken) was the daughter of Rev. William Graham, founder of Washington College, Virginia. They had eight children; seven are yet living. He came to Butler County when it was a new country and the people poor, and, like his people, he commenced in the woods, and by the labor of his own hands cut down the forest and made for himself a farm which he cultivated to support his family. His influence did much in forming the character of the community in which he labored, and many churches were built up through his instrumentality. He stood high in the estimation of his brethren and in the Presbytery. He was a man of large stature, over six feet in height and large frame, and could endure more hardships than the ministers of our day.

CHAPTER XX.

ADAMS

Description—Origin of Names—James Glover, James Irvine, Adam Johnston, Robert McCandless, William Criswell, Timothy Ward, Moses Meeker, Joshua Stoddler, William Roseborough, John Armstrong and other Pioneers—Early Schools—Primitive Methods of Instruction—Early Trade—Pedagogues—Progress—Sketches—Miscellaneous Items—Prominent Settlers since 1830.

ADAMS was formed from parts of the original townships of Cranberry and Mid-Hesox in 1854. John Irvine, brother of Squire S. P. Irvine, of Butler Borough and Dr. Irvine, named the township in honor of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. To one not familiar with this township, the first natural feature which presents itself is its extreme elevation in the central part. A gentleman, in 1878, when searching for coal and limestone, found by the use of the aneroid and leveler that the highest point in the township is the hill on lands of D. P. Nicklas, a short distance east of the center of the township, which is proven by actual investigation to be just 100 feet higher than the center, and by observations and mathematical calculations it is discovered that the central part of the township is 300 feet higher than the ground where the court house in the borough of Butler stands. Adams Township is well watered by Breakneck Creek, Little Breakneck and Glade Run. The source of Breakneck proper is found one mile from Bakertown, and its general direction is north-west, emptying into the Connoquenessing about two miles east of Harmony. This stream derived its name from the fact that in the early settlement of the township an unknown person attempted to ford the stream in the extreme northern part of the township with his pack-horse, when by some means the horse stumbled and fell, breaking his neck. Little Breakneck is a tributary of the former stream, its general direction being north, and having its source in Allegheny County, and emptying into Breakneck about three miles south of the northern line of the township.

Glade Run passes through the northeast corner of the township. The first settlers within the boundaries of this township, from the years 1794 to 1800 were James Glover,* James Irvine, Adam Johnston, Robert McCandless, Timothy Ward, Moses Meeker, Joshua Stoddler and William Roseborough. All of these substantial and noble pioneers have long since passed away, and they have left but few descendants who can relate the story of their early adventures and do justice to their sterling worth.

James Irvine was a native of Ireland, who, on coming to this country about 1770, settled in Westmoreland County. He came into Adams Township in 1796, and took up 100 acres of land by settler's

right, and was one of its first pioneers, in other senses than the chronological. He was one of the earliest school teachers in the county, and the progenitor of what might be called a family of school teachers. He died about 1830, and his property was divided among his heirs. He had nine children, all of whom married except two. His two oldest sons were Matthew and Samuel, both of whom were soldiers in the war of 1812. The latter named was the father of Squire S. P. Irvine, of Butler Borough. The other sons and daughters of James Irvine were William, James, John, Armstrong, Aiken, Mary and Elizabeth. All are deceased except Armstrong, who is a resident of this township.

Adam Johnson was a man of great physical endurance, and possessed of many noble traits of character. Amidst the toils and privations of his fellow-men and their families, his goodness of heart, sympathy and material assistance more than once called upon him the blessing of his associates, then but a little band struggling with him for a home and happiness. He died in 1827 at the advanced age of 103 years. Of the early career of Robert McCandless and Timothy Ward, but few facts remain, and with reference to their families the writer could gather nothing. Moses Meeker was a Puritan, a sober, silent man, said to be a good listener, but a man of few words. He was intelligent, however, and could give excellent counsel to the young when sought after.

William Roseborough came into Adams as early as 1798. He was a native of Ireland. He obtained his wife in this county when twenty-five years old. She was the daughter of Adam Johnston, one of the prominent pioneers of this township. They had eight children born to them—Jane, Adam, John, Sarah, Elsie, William, Mary, Anna and Eliza. Jane, their oldest daughter, married Samuel Park. The house in which they lived was erected in 1813, as the date is plainly visible on the chimney to-day. Samuel died in 1849, but Jane is still living, and for a woman of eighty-nine years possesses a bright recollection of early events. Of nine children, three are living—John, Samuel and Levina. Samuel owns and operates the large grist-mill near Over Brook Station. It was built by Matthew Park in 1800.

William Criswell, a native of County Down, Ireland, after living several years in Philadelphia, located in Adams Township in 1798. He settled on a tract of 400 acres, and agreeably to the grant, 200 acres became his, the other 200 falling into the possession of Henry Baldwin of Philadelphia, afterward purchased by Judge John Bredin of this county. Mr. Criswell kept bachelor's hall for two years after his arrival in the wilderness. Tradition says he became sin-

* See page 147, for description of the early settlement of Adams Township.



SAMUEL MARSHALL.



MARY MARSHALL.

cerely disgusted with this mode of life, and his attempts at making "slap-jacks" and "johnny-cake," the chief dishes of the early settlers' table, and, in 1800, becoming enamored of one Margaret Criswell, he was fortunate enough to win her for his wife. He took her to his small cabin, furnished in the most primitive modern style, and from that moment Mr. Criswell's perplexities in house-keeping vanished. Their offspring were numerous, having born to them eleven children, as follows: Mary, who married William Hutchman; Martha, who married James Kidd; Robert, who died in 1856 unmarried; Nancy, who died in 1868; Margaret, who married Robert McKinney; Elizabeth, who married James Plummer in 1833; Jane, who married Samuel Purvis, of Beaver; Susannah, who married Samuel Kidd; and James, who married Elizabeth Spear. Two died in infancy. Rev. Robert Spear, who graduated from Wilmington College in 1873, and is now preaching in Ohio; John Mitchell, Professor of Greek and Latin at Wilmington College, are the grandchildren of William and Margaret Criswell. It is related further of William Criswell that he walked across the Alleghany Mountains, not having any other means of travel, and when he built his rude cabin he slept the first night in it with his gun in his hands, frequently rising to discharge it at a pack of ravenous wolves which were prowling about the house endeavoring to effect an entrance. For some time after his settlement, he followed the business of "packing" salt, ammunition, etc., from Carlisle, and frequently from Philadelphia to this settlement for himself and neighbors.

David Spear was another very prominent arrival. Although he emigrated from "Emerald Isle" as early as 1792 to this country, it was not until about 1796 that he located in the western part of this township. He paid \$100 for 500 acres of land to a land agent, and purchased 500 more from Samuel Boyd and Judge Bredin for a nominal sum. He met Mary Piper, now his wife, when on his way to this "land of the free." They had nine children, who all grew to maturity and married, with two or three exceptions. Their eldest son formed an alliance with Bell Kennedy. Jane married Alexander Boyles. Mary became the wife of William Wright. Margaret married Hugh Kidd. William married Mary Davis. A fatal accident befell David while assisting at a barn-raising at James Allison's, in Allegheny County, and he died unmarried. Annie also died unmarried. Sarah wedded John Wright. Martha became Mrs. Alexander Purvis. Hannah died unmarried. Robert's wife was Elizabeth Wright.

The Barrs, consisting of Andrew, his wife and three children—John, James and Jane—were quite early settlers. They came from County Derry, Ire-

land, where their children were born, and were not long in selecting a place of location after their arrival, which was on a beautiful tract of land called Edenderry, purchased from William Roseborough, who received the patent from Gov. Kean, having made settlement which entitled him to the land in accordance with the ninth section of an act of the General Assembly, passed the 3d day of April, 1792, entitled an act for the sale of vacant lands within the Commonwealth. They were subjected to great anxiety of mind while crossing the ocean. Their vessel, besides bearing human freight, was supposed to contain valuable merchandise, and was, consequently, pursued by pirate ships, who fired upon her several times. John Barr, who was fifteen years of age when he landed in America, afterward married Jane Dickey, who was reared in Allegheny County. James, one year younger, entered into marriage relation with Jane Spear, living very prosperously and happy until a sad event terminated his life. Mr. Barr, with many of his neighbors, was rearing a barn on Mr. Ross' farm, and while he was standing on a cross-beam on the second story, an ascending stick of timber struck him on the head, knocking him off the building and killing him almost instantly. Jane remained unmarried and died in 1878, aged seventy-eight years.

James Plummer was reared in Westmoreland County, and came here in 1815. Long before coming into Adams Township, he had a strong desire to make for himself a permanent home in this county. He purchased his land from Alexander Hughes, from near Whitestown, paying him \$6 per acre for it. He at once set to work with a hearty good will to diminish the forests and to break up the fallow ground. During the first few years, he was not at all successful in obtaining large crops, suffering the same inconvenience experienced by many others of that day—that of not having the necessary implements with which to cultivate the stubborn soil. However, he did not fold his arms in sullen disappointment. He toiled on as many others of the pioneers did, in the hope and expectation of better success in the future.

His wife was Nancy Steel, of Fayette County, who bore him eight children—Jonathan, Mary, Elizabeth, William, James, Ann, Thomas and Jane. James Plummer died in 1828, January 12, in the sixty-second year of his age. His son, James, now in his seventy-fifth year, is spending his last days on part of the same farm owned by his father, and which he owned up to 1854, when he sold it to Esquire Hutchman, and removed to Bakerstown. After remaining there twelve years, he went to Beaver County, but tiring of that county he finally came back to Adams Township, and purchased from Mr. Hutchman five acres of the old farm. His great grandfather was

among the noble band of 101 who fled from England to this country on account of religious persecution, sailing in the "Mayflower." Several times he had his property burned by the Indians, near where Pittsburgh now is. He is said to have tanned the first leather and distilled the first liquor west of the Alleghany Mountains, using a copper kettle for the still and the barrel of a shot-gun for the worm.

Simultaneous with Mr. Plummer's settlement, Job Staples came in and located first in what was Cranberry, and remained there several years teaching school. Later, he removed one mile west, to what is now Adams Township, on a farm of 200 acres, which he bought from an eccentric character. "Tom Means," by name, giving him as part payment a shot-gun and a yoke of oxen. Means owned a great deal of land during these times, and it is said that when he became comfortably filled with whisky, a fit of generosity would seize him, and he would offer his neighbors some extraordinary bargains. Susan Hayes became the wife of Mr. Staples, and had a family of sixteen children, two of whom died in early life and five in later years. John, next to the youngest child, is living on his father's farm, and is a man honored and respected by all his acquaintances.

Robert McKinney emigrated from County Down, Ireland, to American soil, landing in New York city, where he remained one winter, and coming to this locality in the spring of 1818. He settled in the eastern part of the township, and carried forward the business of distilling liquor for many years, on what is now known as the Humes farm. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Peebles, was born in Ireland. Their family of four children are all dead. Their names were Elizabeth, Robert, Mary and James. Samuel McKinney, the son of Robert McKinney, and grandson of Robert, resides with his mother, an estimable lady, on the farm known as the Mount Evert tract, so called, because patented by Philip Evert in 1809, and conveyed by him to Adam McGregor by deed dated May 8, and conveyed by sundry deeds from time to time, down to Robert McKinney.

About the year 1826, Samuel Marshall, then a young man, settled in what is now Adams Township, where he resided until his decease, which occurred November 1, 1880, in his eighty-second year. Perhaps no citizen of Adams Township wielded a more extended influence than he, or did more in the building-up of the best interests of the township. His wife was a noble woman, his counterpart in all that pertains to true nobility of character. Their home was an asylum for the needy and oppressed, and a prominent station on the "Underground Railroad," and many stirring scenes were there enacted during

the slavery days. The following sketch of the Marshall family will be read with interest:

"Some of the members of the Marshall family occupied conspicuous places in the history of Butler County; others have become widely known throughout Pennsylvania and the neighboring States. We therefore give a more extended notice of the family than might otherwise be deemed necessary in a work specially historical of Butler County. James Marshall and Jean Peebles, the heads of the Marshall family, were both born in Ireland. They were married, in November, 1797, and had a family of eleven children, all born in Ireland. In 1822, the family emigrated to the United States, and after a year of stay in Pittsburgh, settled in Middlesex Township, Butler County, in that part of Middlesex now known as Penn Township. Mary Marshall, the first born of their children, married Joseph Brown. Mrs. Brown died in 1877. Mrs. Brown left a large family of children, among whom may be mentioned her eldest son, Maj. A. M. Brown, who occupies a high and well-deserved eminence as a lawyer and citizen of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny County.

Samuel Marshall, the eldest of the Marshall family, married Mary Gilliland, the daughter of Burnet Gilliland, an old and honored citizen of Butler County. A biography of Judge Marshall appears in this chapter.

James Marshall, the second son, left home in 1825, and sought his fortune in Pittsburgh, where he pursued mercantile and manufacturing pursuits until he amassed a comfortable fortune. He founded the "Farmers' Deposit Bank," and remained its President until his death, which occurred in September, 1869.

Elizabeth Marshall, the second daughter, married Mr. John Dean, a successful merchant of Allegheny City. Mrs. Dean and her husband still reside in Allegheny City, in the enjoyment of an ample fortune.

William Marshall, the fourth son, learned the trade of hatter, and for years was engaged in that business in Pittsburgh, but afterward returned to Butler County, where he died in 1876.

Esther Marshall, the third daughter, married Mr. John C. Rainbow. She died in New Brighton, Beaver County, many years since. John C. Marshall, the third son, established a tannery on the homestead farm in Butler County. He married Nancy Lyon, a daughter of Thomas Lyon, an old resident of Butler County. He died in —, leaving a large family of children, who have all removed to Allegheny County.

David Marshall, the fifth son, married Enphemia, the youngest daughter of Burnet Gilliland. He resides in Prospect, in this county, and is a solid and responsible member of society.

Archibald M. Marshall, the fifth son, early removed to Pittsburgh, where he has been successful in business as a merchant, and is now largely engaged in the flouring business in the firm of Marshall, Kennedy & Co., Penn Mills, Pittsburgh.

Kennedy Marshall, the seventh son, died in 1826, before arriving at maturity. Thomas M. Marshall, the eighth son, and youngest of the Marshall family, in his seventh year, was taken to Pittsburgh. We elsewhere give a more extended notice of his public life.

James Marshall, the father of this family, was a man of strong, imperious will and firm of convictions. When he arrived in Butler County in 1824, he purchased a considerable body of land, and devoted himself to farming. He died on his farm in 1854. Although a man of large and powerful intellectual power, he never actually interfered in political affairs. He was a "Scotch Covenanter." His religious convictions prevented him from accepting the oath of naturalization to support the Constitution of the United States; in his judgment that instrument sanctioned and protected human slavery, recognized the right of property in man. Hence he remained an alien and was prevented from the exercise of that civil influence which would otherwise have been freely accredited him.

In 1854, when this stanch, honest, manly man laid down the burden of life, his sons carried his dust to the family lot in the Allegheny Cemetery, where he sleeps beside the wife of his youth, Jean Peebles, who survived until July, 1863, when her children conveyed her body to sleep in the silent city of the dead, near the precious objects of her watchful prayers during a long and lonely life. This old couple sleep side by side. The husband died when he had attained fourscore years and six; the wife fourscore and five.

Their family is now scattered far and wide, from the Keystone State to the Pacific coast. Some of the members of the family have attained great distinction and largely assisted a giving direction and form to public sentiment and national action.

William Cashdollar purchased a farm of 200 acres at Commissioner's sale, and located on it in 1832. His first wife was Fannie Fowler, who he married in 1829. She died in September of the same year. By his second wife he reared eleven children, who are all living — Catherine, John F., William S., Joseph, James, Margaret, Samuel B., Mary, Rosanna, Thomas, Drenen and Tillie. William S. is living within a few hundred feet of the homestead. His partner in life was Susie Hamilton.

In the year 1810, John S. Douthett was born in Middlesex Township, but after the subdivision of the

township, his home became Forward. He moved on a farm, bought of Judge John Breslin in the present township of Middlesex in 1839. Mr. Douthett filled the office of Justice of the Peace for three terms in succession, and was always interested in the welfare of the schools, several times being elected to the office of Director. Miss Ellen Richardson, who was reared in this township, became his wife. They have four children living. Joseph, their only son, is cultivating his father's farm, and is rearing a family of his own, having been married to Esther List, of Middlesex.

The lives and history of the generality of the early pioneers of this township would indeed furnish good material for those who seek examples to illustrate the cardinal truth to the rising generation, that "it is the hand of the diligent that maketh rich" in character and knowledge as well as in that which more commonly, though with less truth, bears the name of riches.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneers directed their attention as soon as possible to the beneficent object of furnishing for their offspring the means of obtaining an rudimentary education.

In 1800, when the settlement was yet sparse, the best informed among the young men were selected to teach the youthful portion of the community the ordinary branches of reading, writing and spelling, and received for their services of two or three months home products of the farm. To give some idea of children's trials in those days in learning to write, we may state that they were summoned up one by one to a large box of sand, which was dampened every morning, and required to follow the copy written in it with a sharp stick. There was no such thing at that early period as chalk or slates and pencils in the community. For reading books, some of the pupils would have the Bible, others a spelling book, and still others leaves of some ancient history or geography, taken out indiscriminately. These first schools were taught in the summer, and it was a very common occurrence to see children come to school with feet lacerated and bleeding from trampling upon thorns. A rude log structure was built in 1805, as the settlement had received new additions, and school was continued here for several years, during certain periods with good success. The various teachers were Matthew Wright, Timothy Ward and Joseph Kirk. A public school was organized in this township in the year 1836, and the first schoolhouse was erected on the Davis farm, now known as the Thomas Anderson farm. Pupils came to this school from a great distance, and it is said, very recently, too, although during the rigorous winter they were

frequently compelled to wade through very deep snows. Robert Hill was the first teacher, and the patrons of the school were the McMarlins, Kennedys, Marshalls, Gillilands, Forsythes, Criswells, Barrs, Parkses, Irvins and Cooks. The second schoolhouse was erected in 1837 on the Johnston farm, near what is now Templeton Station, and as the population increased other houses were built to meet the growing demands of progress and improvement. These buildings were all constructed of unhewn logs, and the long, rude and unfinished desks were fastened to the wall by means of wooden pins, and a large open fireplace occupied well-nigh one-fourth of one of the sides of the room, in which Jay burning huge logs.

Samuel Hood, John Irvine, Joseph Cowan and Robert Cowan were among the earliest public school teachers in Adams. For a few years previous to the subdivision of the townships, which occurred in 1854, the old log buildings were gradually giving way to convenient and more substantial ones, and since that time very marked improvements have been made in that direction. In the year last mentioned, Silas Miller taught school in No. 3. He had been engaged in the business of teaching since 1839, up to that date, in various parts of the county. He was regarded as a good teacher, and was skilled not only in the common branches, but was thoroughly conversant with the dead languages, history and music. His wife is a sister of Elias W. Kirk, of Butler Borough. Mr. Miller is now sixty-three years old, and though his physical strength is meager, yet his mental abilities are still good.

After the organization of the township, which occurred in 1854, the first election was held at the house of John W. Douthett, where the right of suffrage was exercised for many years. Mr. Douthett was elected Justice of the Peace, and William Spears Constable. The first general store was started by William Cash dollar, in a house contiguous to the one he lived in for more than a score of years. He remained in the business for four or five years, keeping on hand all those articles of merchandise which are classed under the head of absolute necessities. But tiring of the life of a merchant, he was succeeded by William Stoop, who supplied the wants of the community for a number of years.

William H. Gilliland, reared in this county, settled within the bounds of this township in 1836, on a large and productive farm willed to him by his father, and which was previously owned by his great-grandfather, James Glover, who was one of the first settlers. In the same year of his settlement upon the farm mentioned, he married Miss Rachael Crawford, of Allegheny County, who became the maternal ancestor of eleven children, nine of whom are now

living, viz., Nancy, John, James, Mary, Margaret Eliza J., Rachael, Louis and Amelia.

Nancy, John, Mary, Margaret and Eliza are all married; but James, Louis and Amelia are unmarried and residing with their mother on the old place. William Gilliland during his lifetime was always looked upon as a man who possessed many good qualities, both of mind and heart. He early identified himself with the cause of education, and did all he could for its onward march.

Messrs. Samuel Belfour, William Thielman and George Marborough are among the later settlers. Mr. Belfour came from Scotland, and located on a farm in the southwestern part of the township, purchased from Hon. John Bredin, then President Judge of the courts of this county. The farm consisted of 185 acres, but only sixty acres were cleared and fit for cultivation. Here was a wide field of labor, and Mr. Belfour relates that, during the first few years, he and his father labored under very great trials and difficulties. Sickness overtook them, preventing those who were capable of working from earning a livelihood and acquiring means to pay for the farm. In the midst of these distressing circumstances and anguish of mind his father died, leaving affairs in a worse financial condition than they were before. Almost appalled at the thought of the great responsibility resting upon him, Samuel Belfour toiled and struggled night and day to maintain the family and liquidate the tremendous debt against the place, and he was successful. A few years of hardship endured, and through the leniency of the present Judge Bredin, who was the agent for the farm, he managed to bring order out of chaos, and to finally see things prosper around him. None deserve greater credit for industry, indefatigable labor and energy under trying circumstances than he. His wife was Miss Letitia Craney, from Scotland.

William Thielman located in this township in 1858. He is the possessor of a beautiful farm, well cultivated and well managed. Not only is Mr. Thielman an excellent farmer, but he has been prominently identified with public affairs for many years. The cause of education was not neglected by him, and on account of the genuine interest he manifested in schools, he was several times elected to the office of Director, which office he filled with credit to himself and usefulness to others. He has also been Supervisor of Roads for ten years, which fact certainly argues his skill in this direction.

Although George Marborough is among the latest settlers in Adams having come in 1875, he is none the less a valuable citizen. During the civil war, his record is that of a gallant soldier belonging to Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania

nia Volunteers, under the command of Gen. Thomas. Since that time, his solicitude in behalf of public instruction has been thoroughly appreciated by everyone, because of its practical nature.

Immediately opposite the church known as the Evangelical Association, is the neat little home of Otto Shultz. His farm, if it may be called so, consists of four acres of land, which plainly shows the care and cultivation which it has received. Mr. Shultz is a blacksmith by trade, and has his shop on his own farm.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE - ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

1854, William Rea; 1854, John S. Douthett; 1859, William Rea; 1859, John S. Douthett; 1864, William Rea; 1864, Francis H. Davidson; 1865, Samuel Marshall; 1869, Benjamin Douthett; 1870, Samuel Marshall; 1872, Jacob Hutchman; 1874, James Barr; 1877, Jacob Hutchman; 1879, James Barr; 1882, Jacob Hutchman.

UNION CHURCH.

With regard to the early history of Union congregation prior to 1808, nothing definite can be said. It had an existence, however, before that date. In the year above mentioned, Rev. Matthew Williams was ordained and installed over Pine Creek congregation, this place being a branch of that congregation. The place of preaching was at Straight Run, three or four miles north of the place known as Old Union. Joseph and Benjamin Douthett and James Anderson were the only Ruling Elders in this part of the charge. In 1820, the congregation moved their tent (for they had no house of worship during all this time) to the place already designated as Old Union. In 1824, they purchased a lot from Robert McKinney, and one year later erected a log house for a church, the remains of which may be seen at the present time. In the same year, the church building was erected. Rev. Williams became stricken with paralysis, and became entirely disabled. He died in 1828, being quite old. A call was presented to Rev. F. C. Guthrie some time in 1826, and was accepted. From the time Rev. Williams ceased his labors as pastor until the second minister was called, the charge was under the care of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.

An election of Elders took place in 1840, at which time John McGeorge, Samuel Boyd, John Waldron and David Gilliland were elected and ordained Ruling Elders. The congregation remained vacant from 1841 until the fall of 1851. In the year 1850, a few families living on the western border of the congregation applied for and obtained an organization which materially diminished the congregation. They took

the name of Mount Pleasant for their organization. In the summer of 1851, a united call was made out by Mount Pleasant and Union for Andrew Walker, which was accepted. Rev. Walker was ordained in the fall of 1851, and remained with this charge until 1854. The congregation was without a pastor until 1859.

On the 24 of May, 1855, an election of Elders took place, which resulted in the selection of David Dickey, William Anderson, Joseph Douthett and Jacob Sloop. A number of families on the extreme northern part of the district applied for and obtained, in 1859, an organization at Brownsdale, under the care of Butler Presbytery. This served to weaken the former congregation still more, and in June, 1859, the majority of the old congregation decided by vote to connect themselves with the United Presbyterian Church of North America. They placed themselves under the care of the Allegheny Presbytery. On the 2d of January, 1860, an election of Elders was held; Joseph Johnston, Joshua Davidson and Jacob Hutchman were elected, and ordained by Rev. John Steel on the 21st of May of the year before mentioned.

Brownsdale and Union congregations agreed to unite as one pastoral charge, and in the summer of 1861 a call was made out for R. M. Patterson, and by him accepted. The ordination and installation occurred on the 11th of November, 1861. In 1864, Presbytery allowed Rev. Patterson to devote his whole time to the congregation of Union. Two years later he received an appointment from the Board of Freedmen's Mission to go to Knoxville to take charge of a school at that place, under the supervision of the United Presbyterian Church. He accepted the position, and remained there until 1867, when he returned. During the summer, he resigned his charge, and the resignation was accepted by the Presbytery. This left a vacancy until 1871, when a call was extended to Rev. R. G. Young, who was ordained and installed by Butler Presbytery on the 5th day of September, 1871, over the united charges of Union and Brownsdale. He resigned his charges in the winter of 1874 and 1875. In the spring of 1880, both congregations presented a call for Rev. R. P. McClister, who accepted the same, and was installed pastor of these congregations on June 15, 1880. This relation still continues at the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. SAMUEL MARSHALL.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest son of James Marshall. He was born in Ireland on the 6th day of April, 1800, his father having settled in

Butler County in 1826; he married Mary Gilliland, daughter of Barnet Gilliland of Connoqueenessing Township. Shortly after their marriage, the newly married pair removed to a farm in Cranberry Township, now Adams Township, Butler County, where they remained more than fifty years in a happy home, until death removed the wife. Shortly after, Mr. Marshall removed to Cranberry Township; he actively entered into the direction of local affairs; he soon developed a master mind among his neighbors, and quietly obtained the confidence of the whole community where he resided. He was early called into public life; his neighbors elected him a local magistrate, where he distinguished himself by settling and managing nearly all the litigation that was brought to his forum; generally he managed to make litigants friends at the cost of the magistrate and his officers. Before the expiration of his term as a local magistrate, the people of Butler County elected him Associate Judge. At this time he was known as a radical anti-slavery man and Whig. In this position, he distinguished himself as eminently competent to an intelligent and firm discharge of the duties of Judge. He proved himself a power on the bench; he exercised his own judgment with firmness and promptitude, sometimes to the surprise if not the pleasure of the President Judge. His fitness, ability and faithfulness in judicial positions were never questioned. He was elected and re-elected until he was disabled by disease and old age. His death occurred on the 1st of November, 1880, in the eighty-first year of his age. Nominally a farmer, Mr. Marshall, by his skillful and wise investments, accumulated a comfortable fortune, and, during his long and useful life, was his own executor. As his children attained maturity and settled in life, he was willing and able to place at their use a home, provided with all the necessary appliances for comfort and competency.

Mr. Marshall's personal characteristics were very marked. He was of large physical frame, about six feet in height, wonderfully active and energetic during the first thirty years of his married life. He was almost constantly engaged in business requiring his presence in Butler and Pittsburgh. At all hours and in almost all kinds of weather, he might be found on horseback, either bound for Butler or Pittsburgh. He was well known to the people of Butler County, and equally well known to the inhabitants of that part of Allegheny County northwest of the Allegheny River. Notable among the events of Mr. Marshall's life may be mentioned his change of political relations. His early training in the home of his parents made him an earnest radical anti-slavery man. His parents had instilled these sentiments of hostility to slavery; his home in Cranberry Township was well

known as a station on the Underground Railroad to Canada. These devoted people of Pittsburgh knew his hospitality and courage; there the fatigued always found shelter, sustenance and protection. The slaveholders frequently came in search of their fleeing chattels, but never succeeded in capturing a human soul from beneath the roof of Samuel Marshall. Notwithstanding his enthusiastic love of human freedom, when the Whig party of 1854 became subordinated to the "Know-Nothing" mania, Mr. Marshall being a foreign-born citizen, esteemed the movement an assault on his manhood, and, in common with his brother, Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, he left his party and acted with the Democratic party in the struggle with "Americanism." He induced his brother to visit Butler County and address the people in vindication of the manhood of a citizen, without regard to the accident of birth. The Democrats quickly appreciating the value of the man, extended the same confidence and trust which his own party had bestowed, and he was twice elected to the bench by the Democratic party. Mr. Marshall had a family of ten children; some of them reside in Butler County; some were called away before the father. Among his children, some are well-known citizens of Butler County—Kennedy Marshall, a member of the bar in Butler; Thomas M. Marshall, a farmer in Adams Township; Daniel Marshall, farmer, Adams Township; Samuel Marshall, the youngest boy, resides on a part of the old homestead. Some of his children are settled in Illinois. He sleeps in the quiet churchyard at Mount Pleasant Church, beside the dust of his beloved wife, Mary Gilliland. He was a man of large capacity, of high and clear integrity, warm in his principles, with certain and immovable courage to fulfill his own convictions of duty.

CHAPTER XXI.

LANCASTER

—Early American Scotch-Irish—German Settlers—The Beighles, Baumgaertners, Swarts, Monsons and Scotts—Mrs. Myers and the Boas—Progress of Improvements—Middle Lancaster—A Negro the First Settler—The Old Stone Church

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP was formed in 1854, from the old township of Connoqueenessing. The development of this part of the county was a slow process. Forty years ago, much of this township was covered with the primitive forests. The population was small, and nearly all of the people lived in log houses. The surface of the country is generally rugged and broken, and on this account land was not so attractive to the pioneer as some other portions of the county. The township is traversed by a number

of streams, most of which bear deeply marked valleys in which a stony soil, difficult to subdue, predominates. At this day, nearly all of the land is improved and excellent crops are secured annually.

Great changes have been wrought during the last ten years; large barns and comfortable farmhouses have been erected, and a hearty rivalry in the work of improvement has exerted its stimulating influence among the people.

Agriculture is the leading interest, and the farmers are a wide-awake, industrious class. Only one small village is embraced within the township, and most of its population are dependent upon tillage of the soil for support.

SETTLEMENT.

The pioneers were of three distinct classes—Scotch-Irish, German-American and German. The Scotch-Irish and the German-Americans began their work here at or near the same time. Few representatives of the former class now remain; some died here, others sold out and moved away, and the places thus made vacant were filled by the Germans, who began settling in large numbers about the year 1835. The German-American families came from Maryland, Virginia and Eastern Pennsylvania. They were generally permanent settlers, and their posterity is still numerous.

The date of the first settlement cannot be definitely ascertained. Death has been busy among the old residents of recent years, so that now very few of the children of the pioneers are left to speak of their fathers and their work. Tradition has it that when the first party of surveyors visited this part of the county, a hunter named Scholar was found dwelling in a small cabin near the head-waters of a small stream, which is called Scholar's Run to this day. He had left the settlements and established himself in the wilderness to pursue his chosen work of hunting and trapping. Where he came from, where he went and how long he lived here no one can tell.

Henry Beighle in 1796 settled on a farm in the eastern part of the township, and built a cabin near the site of the house in which his son-in-law, George Kneiss, now lives. He moved to another part of the same tract after a few years, and died within the present limits of Connoquenessing Township.

Most of the early families removed to Westmoreland County, and resided there for a time before taking up their abodes in Butler County.

George Beighle came from Westmoreland County to Butler County soon after his brothers, Henry and John. The latter are mentioned in the history of Connoquenessing Township. He settled near Middle Lancaster. His son Michael lives on a part of the old farm. George Beighle was out in the war of

1812 a short time. He died at the age of seventy. Following are the names of his children: Mary (Holley), Mercer County; Elizabeth, deceased; Daniel, went West; Rebecca, Christina and Susan are dead; Michael resides near the spot where he was born; Catherine is dead; Lewis resides in Mercer County; John in Kansas and Elias in Franklin, Penn.

When Beighle was commencing operations upon his farm, he left his work for a short time, and when he returned to resume it, he found an intruder had arrived, and was busily engaged in completing the cabin which he had begun. The man who cut the first timber was rightfully the settler; so, as was customary, Beighle called a committee of three of his neighbors, who were acquainted with the facts in the case, and the claims to the settlement was decided in his favor. After he had his cabin erected, some Indians who were camping on Camp Run, in Lawrence County, a few miles distant, came in the night and threw it down. Mr. Michael Beighle remembers when there were but three houses between his father's cabin and Harmony, and only one between it and Portersville.

George Beighle was quite a noted hunter. Deer, wolves, bears, wild cats and wild turkeys were abundant. The thick woods and dense underbrush afforded excellent coverts for game, both large and small. Beighle was accustomed to get young deer, tame them and keep them for pets. Henry Baumgartner and Samuel Stewart were also great hunters. Stewart used to dress deer hides, from which many a pair of buckskin breeches were made, and worn by the men and boys in early times. There is an old spring on the Scott farm which contains salt. This was a "deer lick," and frequently deer resorted to it in large numbers. The deer were very troublesome, and frequently invaded the wheat fields, where they occasioned about as much damage as a flock of sheep.

John Morrison settled on Yellow Creek about the year 1800. His brother William was also an early settler in the same neighborhood. His family are now all either dead or moved away. The Morrisons were born in Philadelphia of Scottish parents, and came here from Westmoreland County. They were here before any mills were erected, and used to pack corn to Beaver. John Morrison was out in the war of 1812 three months. He died about twenty years ago. His family consisted of ten children, and all but two of them were born in this county. Their names were Alexander, Hannah, Mary Jane, John, Sarah Ann, Robert, James, Slemmens, William and Fanny. All reached mature years. Only one son is living, James, on the old homestead. Four daughters survive—Hannah (Myers), Muddy Creek Township; Mary Jane (Davis), Mercer County; Sarah

Clara Corne Linn Butler, Pa.

Ann (Cratty), Franklin Township, and Fanny (Eckert), Lawrence County.

Henry Baumgartner, a Maryland German, was among the very earliest settlers, and lived and died on a farm near Middle Lancaster. His descendants are now widely scattered. His son, Jacob, resided here a number of years, then sold his farm and went West.

A man named Freeman, was one of the pioneers of the southern part of the township.

Samuel Stewart, a fine old gentleman, and a strict Presbyterian, settled very early on the farm where Hartman Bintrinn now lives. His sons were Robert, William, John, Samuel, Archibald and Joseph; his daughters, Betsey, Sarah, Margaret, Jane, Ann and Nancy. Sarah (Stewart), Nancy (McKosh) and Jane (Motherland) are still living. William, and the last of the sons, died in Connoquenessing Township in 1879, at the age of seventy-three. His sons are still living in Connoquenessing. The sons of Samuel Stewart settled in Muddy Creek and Lancaster Townships. The eldest, Robert, was the father of eight sons and five daughters, of whom seven sons and daughters are yet living. His widow, Elizabeth E., is still living, at the age of seventy-four.

Samuel Stewart was a soldier of 1812, and endured great hardships. He was a well-known hunter. On one occasion, he was treed by wolves and kept in the tree twenty-four hours, with a howling pack of over two hundred wolves around him. At another time he was attacked by a bear, and would have been killed had not his resolute wife come to his aid and killed the bear.

Peter Beighle was one of the pioneers, and lived near where the old stone church now stands. John, David, Lewis, Gileon, Adam and Absalom were the names of his sons, and Catherine, Sarah and Leah, of his daughters. Absalom, Sarah (Miller) and Leah (Buck) are still living.

Among the earliest settlers of this township were the Martins. In consequence of the rebellion in Ireland, the family emigrated in 1801, and settled on Yellow Creek. William Martin and his wife, Elizabeth, with their children, came together. The children were Robert, who removed to Connoquenessing Township in 1809; Jane (Wallace), Polly (Hays) John, William and Betsey Lemmon. John and William remained, and died on the tract originally settled by the family. John had no family. William reared four children, who are still living, his son William being on the old homestead. The first residence of the original family was a pole and cloth shanty, occupied until a cabin could be erected.

The Neelys—Joseph, John, Jacob and Peter—and Thomas and John Ruby, were among the early

Maryland settlers. Some of their descendants still reside here. Thomas Ruby lived on the place where Daniel Schoener afterward settled.

Mr. Schoener was an 1812 soldier. He died in 1879, aged about eighty-four.

Henry Baumgartner, Samuel Myers and John Scott were all in the war of 1812; but all were not residents of this township at that time.

An unusually large number of early comers left their farms after making slight improvements. These lands were sold at Commissioners' sales for non-payment of taxes, in due time, and, of course, they came mostly into the hands of land-jobbers. Titles to four hundred acre lots were thus secured, frequently for \$8 or \$10. The speculators, while waiting for their lands to become more valuable, frequently rented them to tenants for several years, and finally disposed of them to actual settlers at very profitable figures.

William Beighle, a brother of the Beighles previously mentioned, was one of the early school teachers. He came from Westmoreland County to Muddy Creek Township in 1811, and in 1825 settled on the farm where his son, C. S. Beighle, now resides. He made the first improvement upon this place. Mr. Beighle was married after coming to this county, to Magdalena Myers. He moved from his farm to the village of Middle Lancaster, where he was Postmaster some years. He died in Adams County, Ohio, in 1868, aged seventy-nine. The names of his children are as follows: Joseph, Sarah, Daniel, Rebecca, William, Conrad, Jemima, Cornelius, Rosanna, Miriam and Lafayette. Of these, the following survive. Joseph, Venango County; Sarah (Savage), Wisconsin; William, Venango County; Conrad and Jemima (Baumgartner), Adams County, Ohio, and Cornelius, Lancaster Township.

The early settlers used oxen in the farm work, and later the Germans followed their example. All articles used in the family, whether of food or clothing, were made from home products. Pack-horses and saddles were the only methods of conveyance. The Pittsburgh & Mercer road was the first public highway through the township. Wagons were almost unknown. Some who were born here lived to attain their majority before they ever saw one.

A considerable tract of land lying in southern part of the township was the property of the Economites of Harmony, until 1815, and was then purchased by Abraham Ziegler, who disposed of it to settlers. John Boyer, from Bucks County, Penn., settled a mile north of Harmony in 1814. John, Sr., purchased about twelve hundred acres from Ziegler, and divided the most of it among his sons—John, Jacob, George and Henry. All, however, sold out



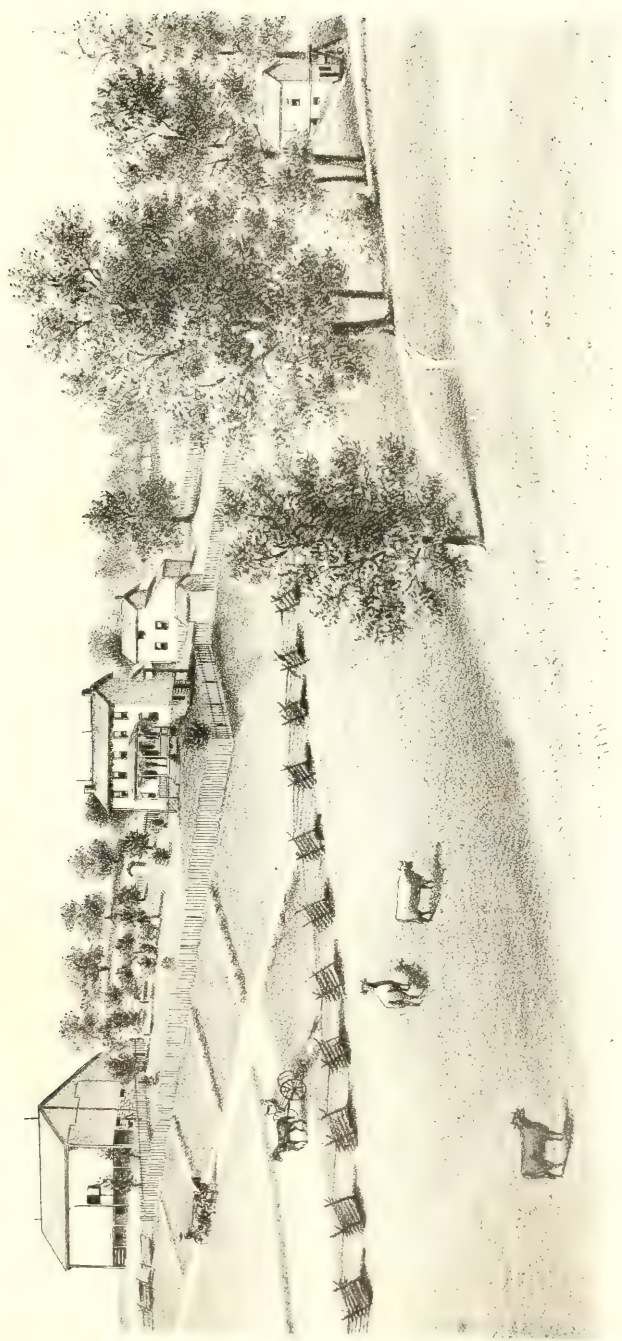
T. W. Kennedy.



Mrs. T. W. Kennedy.

Among the early settlers of Adams Township was Thomas Kennedy, the father of T. W. He married Miss Ann Purvis, and raised a family of six children, five boys and one girl, T. W. being the fourth son. The elder Kennedy was an industrious, thrifty farmer, and not only amassed a comfortable competency, but left an untarnished reputation. T. W. was born July 31, 1832, and resided under the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy G. Gilleland, daughter of William H. and Rachel Gilleland. Mr. Gilleland was the son of Burnett Gilleland, who may with propriety be called one of the founders of the county, having been one of the first settlers, and identified prominently with many of the initial events in its history. After their marriage, removed to the farm he now occupies, which consists of

233 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation. [On another page, we present a view of Mr. Kennedy's home.] Mrs. Kennedy is also a native of Adams Township, and was born February 22, 1837. They have three children—Annette J., now Mrs. John C. Campbell, she was born May 5, 1857. Rachel Melzena was born May 14, 1859, and died December 10, and T. W. Darwin was born August 31, 1869. Mrs. Campbell is the mother of three children—Lida Olive, Ella Blanche and R. W. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy is a prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a staunch Republican in politics. His life has been comparatively uneventful. He has devoted himself solely to his business, and has not been unmindful of his relations to his family and the county. His reputation is unspotted, and his career worthy of emulation.



RESIDENCE OF T. W. KENNEDY.

and moved away excepting John, who died here in 1860, at the age of seventy-four. His surviving children are: Lydia (Lutz), Isaac L., Lancaster Township; Susan, Jackson Township; Henry, Allegheny City; Daniel, Indiana, and Jacob, Lawrence County.

Isaac L. Boyer, a native of this county, and a son of Jacob Boyer, Jr., settled on his present farm in 1841. The land was then heavily wooded with chestnut and oak. He first purchased a piece of land from Abraham Ziegler at \$15 per acre, and in 1848 made an additional purchase from Judge Braden and Charles Sullivan, paying for the same \$5 per acre.

Henry Kneiss, a native of Maryland, came to Armstrong County when a young man, and in 1814 moved to Harmony, where he worked at farming for Mr. Ziegler. Mr. George Kneiss, a son of Henry, now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, recalls that at the time his father came to Harmony, arms were being sent out from Erie to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and that a man with a load of muskets stopped one night at his father's house. Henry Kneiss was in the service a short time before he came to this county. Mrs. Kneiss died in 1815, and her husband removed to Ohio, where he died. George Kneiss is the only member of the family now left in the county. He has resided in the same neighborhood over sixty years. He lived nine years with John Beighle, then settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Powell, where he made the first improvements. He next traded for a part of his father-in-law's property, and has resided upon his present farm since about the year 1842. Mr. Kneiss married Magdalena Beighle, daughter of Henry Beighle. They have reared eight children, of whom four are now living—Catherine (Myers), Kansas; Elizabeth and Henry (deceased); Jacob, on a part of the old homestead; George W. (deceased); Lewis died in the army; David lives on part of the old farm, and William resides with his father.

In 1817, Samuel Moyer moved from Northumberland County and purchased of John Boyer a farm. His son, Samuel, lives upon a part of the tract and has an excellent farm. He has been farming for himself about fifty years. His brother, Abraham, resided here, and was a Justice of the Peace many years. Samuel is the only surviving son of Samuel Moyer, Sr. He has three sisters living—Sarah (Boyer), Ohio; Catharine (Sigler), Ohio, and Mary (Boyer), Venango County. Samuel Moyer is the father of seventeen children, fifteen of whom reached years of maturity. Fourteen are still living.

Several of the Boyers, now dead, resided in this neighborhood at the time of Mr. Moyer's settlement. Daniel Ramsey and his sons came soon after. The Ramseys are now all either dead or widely scattered.

About the same date, David Stauffer purchased land of Abraham Ziegler, and settled where his son, Abraham Stauffer, now lives.

John Lutz, a native of Northampton County, moved from Luzerne County, and, in company with eight other families, most of whom were related, went to Ohio and settled near Salem. After a short stay there, these families left on account of the agent returned to Pennsylvania and nearly all settled in Butler County. About 1823, John Lutz bought a farm with John Shaffer, which the two cleared and improved. He died in 1853, aged sixty-two. He had six sons and one daughter. Of this family, three survive—William, in Indiana; Jonathan, in Lawrence County, and Joseph, in Middle Lancaster.

Jonathan Lutz came to this county when twelve years of age. He now resides in Lawrence County adjoining. His son, William, settled upon the farm where he now lives in 1857. This farm originally belonged to B. R. Bradford, who had rented it to various parties until Mr. Lutz purchased it of him.

Henry Rice was born in Lehigh County, Penn. About the year 1815, he moved to Harmony, where he worked for Mr. Ziegler two years. He then bought the farm on which his son John now lives, and there resided until he died aged about seventy-five. His children were John, Julia (Moyer), Jesse and Henry, Lancaster Township; Eliza (Stauffer), deceased; Samuel, New Castle, and Rebecca (Shaffer), deceased. Jesse Rice settled on the farm he now occupies in 1835. Only about an acre had then been cleared; now, not only his farm, but the entire neighborhood is in a most prosperous and thriving condition. Time and labor work wonders.

A worthy man and a sturdy pioneer was John Scott, who was one of the first settlers on the Ridge in the western part of the township. He was born in Scotland, and, when a young man, came from Philadelphia to Lawrence County with his father, William Scott. There he married Rachael Morrison, and, in 1821, he settled upon the farm now occupied by his sons, William and Francis. The place had a few slight improvements which had been made by leasers. Mr. Scott had served in the war of 1812. He died of palsy in 1865 at the age of eighty-four. His wife died some years before. Their children were as follows: William, Lancaster Township; Nancy (Moore), Muddy Creek; Betsy (Morrison), deceased; Rosa (Kirker), Whitestown; John, deceased; Jane (Morrison), Indiana; Francis, Lancaster Township, and Margaret (Wright), Lawrence County.

William Scott is now seventy-six years of age. He married Anna Wright, and reared eight children—John, Lancaster Township; Marian (Stewart), near Whitestown; James, Greenville; David, died in the

army; William L. on the old homestead. Mary (Nevin); Nancy Jane, deceased, and Elizabeth (Hunt), deceased.

John Ruby came from Maryland at the age of eighteen, and lived with John Scott for a time. Later he married Elizabeth Baumgartner, and settled where the village of Middle Lancaster now is. He made the first improvement and built the first cabin on the site of the village. Lewis Teats owned the place after him, and later, Thomas B. Baldwin. Mr. Ruby moved to a neighboring farm where he died in 1865.

John Myers, now seventy six years of age, was born in Muddy Creek Township. He settled upon his farm in 1827. There had been several renters upon the place before he came. Mr. Myers has moved three times, but has never moved off the farm. He married a daughter of John Beighle; she is still living, and is six months older than he. About the same date, his brother Samuel settled on a farm in another part of the township. Mrs. Myers was once out in the woods looking up the cows which were allowed to roam at will through the woods, where she had an adventure with a bear. A neighbor's wife was with her at the time; the bear was treed, and one of the women remained keeping him up the tree while the other went to summon the men, who came and killed him. Bears have been seen in this township since 1840. One was hunted for several days by a large party of men and boys. The hunters were scouring the woods in two divisions, each set of men having agreed to call the others if the bear was discovered. At length several men came upon him. They at once began shouting to their companions, but did not think to use their own guns. The bear, as a natural consequence, became frightened, and made his escape.

David Matthews has been in this county since he was a boy. He bought his farm at a sale before he was of age, bidding \$100 for 100 acres. He had some twelve competitors, but no one would bid above his figures. He purchased a second 100 acres, and settled where he now lives in 1829. Hosea King had built a cabin and made a small clearing previously, but he did not live upon the farm. Mr. Matthews paid 75 cents tax on his 200 acres the first year. For some time he made charcoal upon his farm, finding a market for it at Beltzhoover's furnace, near Zelienople.

James Kirker was an early settler on Yellow Creek. His farm is now occupied by his son Robert.

The Germans have done far more toward developing the agricultural resources of this township than any other class, not only on account of their industry and frugality but because they outnumber the others. True to their well-known social instincts, a number of German families usually settled in the same neigh-

borhood at the same time. Henry Beaver, on Yellow Creek, where his son George now lives, was one of the first German settlers. About 1836, John Miller and John Flinger settled on the creek. Henry Schoener was an early settler in the same neighborhood. George Rosenbaugh, a German from Virginia, was an early settler on the place now occupied by Joseph Croft. The name is generally called Ross.

Frederick Pfeffer, a native of Germany, is now eighty-three years old. He emigrated to Philadelphia in 1816, and in 1819 came to Harmony. They were three weeks on the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Passengers as well as baggage were then carried at a stated price per hundred-weight. Mr. Pfeffer worked for Mr. Ziegler until 1823, when he returned to Philadelphia on foot. In 1839, he returned to this county, and in 1841 he settled upon the farm where he now lives. For 400 acres of land he paid about \$10 per acre. Two tenants, John Scott and Oakland Morrison, had lived upon the farm. Mr. Pfeffer's sons, William F. and Charles, now occupy a part of this land, as do two of his daughters, Mrs. Conrad Myers and Miss Caroline Pfeffer. His father, also, named Frederick, a tailor by trade, came to Harmony before his son. He rented from Mr. Ziegler the house in which Swain & Bentle's store now is for one year; the price was the making of a coat for Ziegler. Mr. Pfeffer, Sr., died in Middle Lancaster in 1850. His wife died in 1846. Their children who came to this county were Gottlieb, who died in this township in 1866; Mrs. Mary Swain, who still lives here, and Frederick.

Francis Croft, a native of England, came to this country with his father, who settled in Allegheny County. In 1831, he settled in Cranberry Township, this county, and having moved several times, came to this township in 1866, and located on the farm where he and his son John M. now live.

In 1866, Lewis Shiever, a native of Germany, moved from Beaver County to the farm he now occupies.

John P. Sheidmantle, a native of Germany, settled in this township about 1849. His sons, Andrew and William, are engaged in oil production. Andrew has been in the oil business since 1866, and is now the proprietor of the celebrated Sheidmantle well, at Bald Ridge. William is an oil producer near Petrolia. He has been in the oil region since 1872.

PIONEER CUSTOMS.

In early years, not only boys but men went barefooted in the summer months. Boots were unknown. Stoga shoes and moccasins were the only covering worn upon the feet. Tow and linen goods for summer and homemade flannels for winter comprised

the clothing for both sexes. Home-made hats of plaited out straw were worn by the men on Sundays. A pair of cotton pantaloons, colored yellow, and a cotton and linen shirt for Sunday wear made an excellent suit of clothing. People were not too proud to go to church without fine clothes.

Hard work, simple fare and little money—these rules were universal.

MIDDLE LANCASTER.

This quiet little rural village contains about twenty houses, and supports one physician, two merchants, one hotel, two wagon-makers, two blacksmiths, two shoe-makers and one undertaker.

Middle Lancaster was laid out about the year 1835 by Henry Johns for Thomas B. Baldwin, a colored man, who owned the land, formerly the Rulcy farm. Baldwin was an ambitious "colored gemmen," an enthusiast in religion, and devoutly believed that he had a "call to preach." He was quite a noted character, and frequently preached, drawing good audiences. For years, the town of which he was the founder was known everywhere as "Nigger-town."

One of the first buildings erected after the village was laid out was the house of William Beighle. About the year 1844, Jacob Kristophel began keeping a small grocery. He kept the first public-house in the place, on the lot where Mr. Uhl's house now stands.

In 1846, Andrew Metz moved from Philadelphia, and began keeping store where Mrs. Swain now lives, south of the village. A year later, he moved to the cabin where Baldwin had lived, and began business in a small frame store. The building had been erected by George Beam, of Harmony, and a man named Redpath had kept store there a short time. Middle Lancaster then contained four or five houses, all of logs. Henry Johns, a school teacher, lived in one; Steinmetz, a blacksmith, lived in another, and a third was occupied by a negro family. Mr. Metz died in 1854. The store has since been conducted by Mrs. A. E. Metz and her son, A. B. Metz.

About 1847, a post office was established. William Beighle, Sr., was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Henry Luebben, Samuel Reed, W. E. Kirker, and in 1865 by Mrs. A. E. Metz, the present incumbent. Mail was first received weekly, then daily and now tri-weekly.

Samuel Reed and Nicholas Gardner each kept store here for a time. In 1864, J. Laderer moved from Zelienople, and began his mercantile business in the store he now occupies. The store was erected by Samuel Reed.

Christopher Uhl settled in this place in 1853, and has since followed his trade of shoe-making. Since

he has been here, and especially of late years, many improvements and buildings have been made, though the village has grown little in population. Mr. Uhl has done considerable for improvement, having erected four houses for himself since he came, besides repairing several.

J. H. Dimhoff moved from Pittsburgh to Middle Lancaster in 1869, and purchased of C. Uhl the place on which he now lives. Mr. Dimhoff follows carriagework and farming.

CHURCHES.

The religious organizations of this township are now three in number—two Lutheran and one Reformed. A Methodist Church was organized about 1841, with John Seachrist, class-leader, and mainly through his efforts a log building was erected soon after at Middle Lancaster. The organization is extinct, and the old church is now converted into a wagon shop. Two of the churches of the township are at Middle Lancaster, and the old stone church in the northeastern part of the township.

THE OLD STONE CHURCH.

St. John's Church is one of the oldest German churches in the county, and is the parent of several congregations. It was formerly composed of both Reformed and Lutheran members, but for some years has been distinctively Lutheran. During the greater portion of its history, services were conducted both in German and in English, but now only the English language is used. There are no records of the first meetings. Rev. Moeckenhaut was the first Lutheran preacher, and held meetings in John Beighle's barn. Rev. Jacob Schnee, of Harmony, preached at irregular intervals for some years. Rev. Michael J. Steck, pastor of the Greensburg congregation, preached occasionally in this neighborhood from 1808 to 1820. There is the record of a baptism by him, in 1812. Previous to 1820, a log building was erected near the spot where the stone church now stands. This primitive structure was both the meeting house and the schoolhouse of the early settlers in the neighborhood. Probably there was no actual organization of a congregation during the early years of the church. The first communion of which there is any record, took place December 29, 1822, at which thirty-two persons were confirmed, making the number of communicants seventy-four. The membership was from the Beighle, Myers, Miller, Rosenbaugh, Albert, Shanor, Keister, Muhleisen, Moon, Baumgartner, Lopley, Kneiss, Barley, Bargley, Baston and other families of German descent.

Rev. Christian G. Schweitzerbarth, the founder of most of the German churches in this county, began

ministering here in 1821. He had eleven appointments in Butler, Lawrence and Mercer Counties, and sometimes made the rounds on foot. He was a talented man and an indefatigable worker. Largely through his efforts the present house of worship was erected, and, during his ministry, St. John's Church enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. It is said that he went East to raise money for the building; the congregation joined in the work, and performed the manual labor at "frolics." Work began in 1829. The building was dedicated on St. John's Day, 1831. The completion of the church was delayed on account of the destruction of the seats by fire. The building is 40x50 feet, and its construction cost a great deal of hard work.

Mr. Schweitzerbarth continued as pastor until 1849. His long and faithful service is gratefully remembered. It was his custom to preach two sermons daily—one in German the other in English. Rev. W. A. Fetter was his successor, and remained until September, 1850. The remaining pastors of this congregation have been: Rev. B. H. Mantz, two years; Rev. Anthony Lachenmeyer, June to November, 1851; Rev. C. F. W. Brecht, 1855-61; Prof. Herman Gilbert, 1865-67; Rev. F. G. Butz, 1867-68.

March 31, 1856, it was agreed that the English Lutheran congregation be allowed equal rights with the Germans. (The church had always been mainly Lutheran, the Reformed membership being very small.) The English Lutheran pastors have been: Rev. Asa H. Waters, 1855-66; Rev. Lewis Hippee, 1866-73; Rev. S. H. Swingle, 1874-79; Rev. G. W. Critchlow, 1879, is now in charge.

From St. John's have sprung the congregations of Middle Lancaster, Prospect and West Liberty. The present membership is fifty two.

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized as a German congregation about 1840, by Rev. Schweitzerbarth. It was formed with about fifteen families, but now has a large membership for a country church. It was wholly German for some years; then an English congregation was formed. The house of worship erected in 1841, is now occupied by both congregations on alternate Sabbaths. Revs. Schweitzerbarth, Muntz, Helsehe, Bassler, Tice and Butz have been the preachers up to date. Rev. Riffer is the pastor of the English congregation.

ST. PETER'S REFORMED CHURCH.

This congregation was organized by Rev. H. F. Hartman in 1854. The first officers were Jan Scheidemanter and Adam Lauch, Elders, and John Soume and Christopher Uhl, Deacons. The original

membership consisted of some twenty families. Till the church edifice was erected in 1862, services were held in the old log church built by the Methodists. The church was erected under the pastorate of Rev. F. W. Dechant. The pastors of the church have been Revs. Hartman, Lucien Cort, F. W. Dechant, W. M. Lands, E. F. Winter, Knauth and C. Scheel. There are at present about one hundred communicants. The organization was incorporated in 1878.

MILLS, ETC.

Abraham Ziegler was instrumental in getting salt works established on Yellow Creek at an early day. The business was carried on by the Wilsons, who also had salt works at Harmony for several years.

Mills have been few. The early settlers had their milling done at Liebendeifer's Mill, where Wurtemberg now is, at Slippery Rock Mill and at Harmony. The first grist-mill of any importance in the township was erected by John Pyle, on Yellow Creek, about 1843. It was burned down, and has never been rebuilt.

John Baehr had the first saw-mill. It was on Scholar's Run, on the site now occupied by Shaffer's saw-mill. Later, Samuel Myers built a saw mill on Little Yellow Creek.

A small grist-mill was erected by Moses Bolton on Crab Run. He was among the first settlers, and the mill was built soon after he came. It ran but a short time, and "never amounted to much." Old settlers describe it as a "corn-cracker," and a "kind of a thunder-gist mill."

SCHOOLS.

This township now contains seven school districts, each provided with a good schoolhouse. The number of pupils in attendance in 1882 was two hundred and eighty-three.

One of the first schoolhouses in the township was in the Scott neighborhood. It was a rude log structure built with porches in place of boards, and without the aid of nails or glass. Samuel Pollock, William Bird and John Welsh were among the early teachers. Henry Falls, who lived in the edge of Beaver County, taught one or two terms. Any man who could write a legible hand and had some knowledge of figures, could be a schoolmaster if he could secure pupils enough. Falls was considered a little "cracked." Sometimes when the moon was full he appeared crazy, and was unable to teach for two or three days at a time. A primer and a Presbyterian catechism, the United States Speller, and a very few arithmetics were the text-books. Figures were generally taught by the master, always without the aid of a blackboard. John Welsh also taught later, after the

free schools were established. He was an excellent teacher, thorough and systematic in his methods.

Playing ball at all times and barring the teacher out at Christmas, were the chief amusements. Some young men of twenty-five years attended school. The teacher had to be master, and only a strict adherence to rules would preserve the pupils from floggings.

A later teacher was Henry Johns. He was a very eccentric kind of a schoolmaster; called his school a menagerie, and nick-named his scholars "Tiger," "Lion," "Elephant," etc.

The old Concord Schoolhouse in Muddy Creek Township was attended by pupils from Lancaster. Charles Phillips and John Sterrett were among the teachers in that school.

A log building, used both as a church and a school-house, stood in the eastern part of the township, very near the spot on which the old stone church now stands. Constantine, who taught both German and English, and John McHenry taught in this school. The latter was a good scholar and a successful teacher.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.

1851, Abram Moyer; 1856, James S. Kirker; 1859, John H. Gibson; 1861, Abram Moyer; 1861, James Morrison; 1866, Abram Moyer; 1866, J. D. Lytle; 1871, Henry Leubben; 1872, John Heberling; 1876, Jacob Laderer; 1877, John Heberling; 1879, John Martin; 1881, J. S. Rice; 1881, J. Laderer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDREW METZ.

Andrew Metz was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Metz, and was born in Montgomery County, Penn., December 21, 1811. His parents were Mennonites, and very worthy people; they were of German extraction. His father was a farmer and miller by occupation. Andrew received a common-school education, and went to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1840, when he came to Butler County, and was married near Harmony; he then returned to Philadelphia.

In 1846, Mr. Metz and his wife moved to this county from Philadelphia, and began keeping store, where Mrs. Swain now lives. Mrs. Metz still has in her possession the first piece of money taken in, which was known by the name of a "fip." A year later, they moved to the village, where Mr. Metz continued the business with good success, until his death, January 8, 1854, since which time it has been conducted by Mrs. Metz and her sons.

Mr. Metz was a man of honesty and integrity, prudent in business, and fair and honorable in all his dealings.

In politics, he was originally a Whig, afterward a Republican. When he came to this county he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but finding no organization of that denomination near his home, he and Mrs. Metz joined the Lutherans.

Mr. Metz was married, May 11, 1840, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Leubben, who was born in Philadelphia May 19, 1818. Mrs. Metz is the daughter of Henry and Catherine Leubben. Her father died in April, 1822. Her mother afterward married J. F. Peffer, and lived in Lancaster Township, where she died September 3, 1877, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Leubben had three children who reached mature years—the oldest—Henry Leubben, survived his mother six months; Mary, now Mrs. F. Scott, of Lancaster Township, and Mrs. Metz.

To Andrew and Ann E. Metz were born four children—Mary Louisa, now Mrs. William E. Kirker; Albert Henry, now a physician in East Liverpool, Ohio; Anna E., now Mrs. S. D. Kirker, and Andrew B., who now conducts the business established by his father.

One of the sons—Albert H., was in the nine months' service during the late war, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

CHAPTER XXII.

JACKSON.

James Magon, the Marquis of Wales, Zouave. Founded by Dr. Bassett, 1801. The "Erisson," 1801. The growth of the Village. Account of the Founding of Harmony, by George Rapp, A. D. 1800. The Waste, Transpennine, and the Sundry Lots of the Harmonists. Subsequent History of the Town from 1810 to 1854, and 1854.

THERE is much of historical interest connected with the pioneer life of this township chiefly arising from the fact that it was here that the Harmony Society made their first settlement in America. Besides the old town of Harmony, Jackson Township contains the thriving towns of Zelenople and Evansburg, of which detailed sketches are given in this chapter.

Jackson Township was formed in 1854 from portions of Cranberry and Connoquenessing Townships. It is situated in the western part of Butler County, and is bounded by Lancaster Township on the north, Forward Township on the east, Cranberry Township on the south and Beaver County on the west. Its soil is well adapted to agriculture, and its mineral wealth, though as yet little developed, is extensive. Coal has been mined here from the earliest times; iron ore and limestone are also found in considerable quantities.

The township was originally covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber, consisting of black walnut, chestnut, the usual varieties of oak, etc. The alluvial bottom lands of the Connoquenessing are here broad and level, and contain some of the choicest farming lands in Butler County. The natural scenery is also superb. A pleasant location for a town it would be impossible to find than the site occupied by the twin boroughs of Harmony and Zelienople.

The drainage of the township is received by the Connoquenessing, which crosses it from east to west, and by its smaller tributaries, the Little Connoquenessing from the north and the Breakneck Creek from the southeast. South of the banks of the Connoquenessing, the surface is a constant succession of hills and valleys, fertile fields and verdant woodlands, upon which the progressive industry of a thrifty population is constantly exerting its beautifying and improving influences.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The name of the first pioneer who invaded the wilderness and established his home within the present limits of Jackson Township is lost in the mists of oblivion. The earliest settlements of which we have any account, with one exception, were made on the Breakneck in 1800; then came the founding of Zelienople, 1802-3, and the settlement of Harmony, 1805. The population of the township is largely German and "Pennsylvania Dutch." The latter class began to settle in Harmony after the departure of the Rapp Community in 1815. Zelienople was founded by a German, and the German element has always been a most influential factor in its growth and development. Many German settlers made their homes in the township from 1825 onward, the largest emigration probably occurring between the years 1826 and 1840.

James Magee, one of the first settlers on the beautiful lands of the Connoquenessing Valley, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1769. He settled in 1797, on the farm a part of which is now owned by his son John. A barn built by him is still standing. The first crop he put in the ground by the aid of a mattock. He was a soldier of 1812. He died in 1846. He was the father of thirteen children: Rachel, Mary Ann, Robert, Elizabeth, Rebecca, William, George, Susan, Jane, Lucinda, Margaret, James and John.

William Martin, a native of Ireland, came from the vicinity of McKeesport, and settled on the Harmony road on the Breakneck Creek, a mile west of Evansburg, where he remained three years. He then settled on the farm where he lived and died. After coming here, he married Ellen Wilson, daughter of Thomas Wilson, who settled in the same neighborhood about 1800. William Martin died in 1850, at

the age of eighty-two. His children were Anna (Little), who resides in Cranberry Township; John, died in Forward Township in 1881; Nancy remained single and died on the old farm; Elizabeth (Dodds) resides in Penn Township; Thomas is well known as Squire Martin, of Evansburg; William died young; Ellen, single, lives on the old homestead; George died young; James resides in Michigan; John W., the second child, married Margaret Maharg, daughter of John Maharg, of Penn Township, and reared ten children, all of whom are living.

Michael Martin, brother of William, settled on the creek in 1800. None of his children now live in this vicinity. His sons who grew to manhood, James and William, are both dead. His daughters were Elizabeth (Scott), Margaret (Armstrong), Esther (Johnson), Jane (Ransom), Catharine (Johnson), Mary (Alward) and Rachel (Davitt).

David Young was a pioneer on the farm now occupied by his son Isaac. The Covert family came early to the same neighborhood. John Dunn was an early settler near the creek, west of Evansburg. The Nixons were early settlers in the Wilson neighborhood. Joseph Little settled on the Breakneck about 1800. His son Samuel, a soldier of 1812, died in Cranberry Township, where his widow still lives.

John Dunn moved from the forks of the Young-hogheny. He was killed when upward of eighty years of age, being thrown from a wagon, and having his neck broken, as he was returning from a visit to his former home.

Thomas Wilson, an Irishman, and his sons, Andrew, James and Thomas, were early settlers. Andrew's son John and daughter Ellen live on the old farm. James raised a large family, about fourteen children in all, all of whom died of consumption, excepting one daughter, Mary (Lindsay), now living in Jackson Township. Thomas Wilson, a genial old gentleman, long known as "Squire Thomas," left no descendants. He resided for some time in Evansburg, but returned to the farm and died.

Thomas Scott, Morris Covert and James Covert were early settlers, all in the same neighborhood. James Donaldson was a pioneer on the farm where his son Thomas now lives. He was a native of Ireland, and moved to this township from Allegheny County. His children were Margaret, Jane, Sarah, James, Eleanor, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, David and Robert. Thomas, Robert and John are living, all in this county.

In 1816, Jacob Swain moved to Harmony from Westmoreland County, and died here in 1837. His only surviving son, Samuel, was born in Maryland in 1800, and has lived in this county since he was six teen years of age. He labored for Abraham Ziegler



Henry Muntz



D.C. Muntz



Andrew Metcalf



A.E. Metcalf

six or eight years, 374 cents being his usual daily wages. In 1824, he settled on the farm where he now resides. His brother Jacob died in Lancaster Township, on the farm now occupied by his widow. Samuel Swain married Sarah Brown for his first wife, and Hannah Emerich for his second. His surviving children are Ambrose, Jackson Township; Samuel, Ohio; Gellard, Economy; Gedaliah, Harmony; Margaret (Halstein), Franklin, Penn.; Maria, at home.

Jonas Hartzell, a wagon-maker by trade, moved to this county in 1820 from the western part of the State. After twelve years' residence in Harmony, he moved to a farm in Jackson Township. The sons of Jonas Hartzell were Jacob, Eli, Isaac and George. Eli died in 1873 in Penn Township, where his son H. M. now resides. The others are living, located as follows: Jacob, in Penn Township; Isaac, in the West, and George, on the old homestead in Jackson Township. One daughter, the oldest of the family, Anna (Goas), now lives in Beaver County.

John Wise, from Montgomery County, settled in Harmony in 1831, and followed weaving and cloth dressing. Thence he removed to Beaver County. His son, Jacob F., who came with his father, is still a resident of Jackson Township. He settled on the beautiful farm he now occupies in 1842, purchasing from John Latchan. The farm had formerly been John Ziegler's.

M. H. Sitler, whose beautiful residence forms a pleasing feature of the fine scenery north of the Connoquenessing, is a late settler, but a most enterprising and prosperous citizen. He came to this township in 1851 from Columbiana County, Ohio. A fairer landscape than is spread out before an observer standing on the veranda of Mr. Sitler's house it would be difficult to find. To the southward are the graceful outlines of the hills which inclose the creek; backward from them stretch the fertile, level bottom-lands of the Connoquenessing—the "Eidenan," or Beautiful Meadows, as the Harmonists called them, and on all sides are evidences of prosperity, peace and plenty—a wondrous transformation from the unbroken wilderness of this valley at the beginning of the present century.

Joseph Allen, in 1836, bought over four hundred acres of the Bassenheim farm, including the old mansion. He moved here from Allegheny County. A part of the farm has been sold. The remainder is occupied by his son Joseph. Joseph Allen, Sr., died in 1865, aged eighty-five years. Three of his children are living in this county, viz.: Joseph, on the old farm; William, Zelienople, and Mrs. Ramsey, near Mount Chestnut.

The first Merino sheep brought to this county or to this part of the State, were introduced by Detmar

Basse in 1807. People came from the Eastern States to purchase, and paid enormous prices for them.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1855, Thomas Wilson; 1855, Frederick Zehner; 1860, Frederick Zehner; 1860, Lewis Gansz; 1865, Frederick Zehner; 1865, Lewis Gansz; 1870, Perry Cooper; 1875, Frederick Zehner; 1875, Henry Cooper; 1876, Henry Cooper; 1879, Thomas L. Wilson; 1880, Andrew Harper; 1882, J. B. Knox.

ZELIENOPLE.

Pleasantly located on the south side of the Connoquenessing, occupying an elevated plateau of wide extent, stands the borough of Zelienople. The town is regularly laid out; its streets are neatly kept, its sidewalks good, and its houses, though not stylish or imposing in appearance, yet have about them an air of homelike comfort. To the northward, the winding Connoquenessing pursues its course around wooded foothills whose gracefully arching summits in picturesque outlines against the sky offer a pleasing contrast to the level bottom-lands, teeming with agricultural wealth, which stretch backward from the river for miles.

Surely Dr. Detmar Basse, the cultured, scholarly German, who selected this pleasant spot upon which to establish his *Bassenheim* and found a town, when all of it was but a wilderness, must have been attracted by a love for the beautiful as well as a desire for gain; and doubtless he foresaw how beautiful the whole might one day be made by man co-operating with nature. Detmar Basse was a man of wealth and good taste, who had held several positions of trust in his own country; among others, he was sent as ambassador to Paris during the Napoleonic contest, representing the free city of Frankfurt. In the year 1802, possibly attracted by a desire for adventure, he came to Pennsylvania and purchased an extensive tract of land (about 10,000 acres), lying in Butler and Beaver Counties. Soon after his settlement here, Dr. Basse had a town laid out upon his land and gave it the name of Zelienople, in honor of his daughter Zelle, afterward the wife of P. L. Passavant. In 1806, he went back to Germany, and, in 1807, returned, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Passavant and her husband. In the year 1818, Basse returned to his native country, leaving the settlement of his business affairs in the hands of his son-in-law, Mr. Passavant. During his residence here, he built a large three-story house which he christened The Bassenheim. The building was of wood, built in imitation of ancient castles. The main portion of the house was three-story; there were two porches in front, one above the other, and two bay-windows,

The front door was reached by a long flight of steps. Attached to the body of the house were two wings, each of two stories. The roof of the main part was flat and surrounded by railings. About the house were numerous outbuildings of peculiar shapes, circular, square, triangular, octagonal, etc. The Bassenheim mansion stood on the north side of the Connoquenessing near the spot where Joseph Allen's house now stands. It was destroyed by fire in 1842. Leading from it to the village, Dr. Basse had a road cut through the woods, perfectly straight, and three rods in width.

The appellation, *Doctor*, was awarded Mr. Basse by his American fellow-citizens. He had some knowledge of the use of simple drugs, and, in the early days of the settlement, when no physicians were to be had, he sometimes prescribed such remedies as he knew would be beneficial to those who were ailing. He is sometimes spoken of as Dr. Miller. This mistake arose from the fact that he was accustomed to write his name Dr. Basse Muller, either to mystify the people or from some peculiar whim of his own. As he was a mill-owner, the use of the word was not inappropriate, but only a mark of eccentricity. He is remembered as a very courteous gentleman, a man of intellect and ability.

Philip Louis Passavant, for years the most influential and leading citizen of Zelenople, was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1777, and died in Zelenople in 1853. His wife, P. W. Zelig (Basse), was born in 1786 and died in 1871. Mr. Passavant acted as agent for the disposal of the lands of the Basse tract, and himself bought the tract on which the town stands. He was the first merchant in the place. Bringing some goods with him in 1807, he commenced business immediately after his arrival, and continued the same until 1848, when he sold out to his son, C. S. Passavant, who is now the oldest merchant in the place.

Henry Muntz, an aged and respected citizen of Zelenople, was born in Germany in 1794. In 1804, he came with his father, John George Muntz, to Ohio, and in the fall of 1804 the family came to Zelenople. Shortly afterward, his father joined the Harmony Society; after living for a time with them, he removed to Beaver County, where he met his death in 1812, being crushed by a falling tree, while working at rail-making.

Mr. Muntz informs the historian that Zelenople consisted of two houses in 1804; Christian Buhl and Daniel Fiedler lived in small log cabins near the creek. They were both Germans, and had walked from the eastern part of the State to this place in search of a home. Daniel Fiedler lived here many years, and carried on the business of distilling. He also ran a ferry boat across the creek north of the village, for

the old Mercer road. He afterward bought a large farm, upon which he died. Christian Buhl was a hatter, and worked at his trade. He built the brick house in which Squire Randolph now lives, and died in it in 1864 at the age of eighty-eight. His wife, Mrs. Frebrica Buhl, died in 1868 in the ninetieth year of her age. Christian Buhl was a worthy citizen and an intelligent man. He served as Justice of the Peace thirty years or more, and was afterward Associate Judge. Two of his sons are now wealthy and influential citizens of Detroit, Mich., where they are engaged in the fur and iron trade.

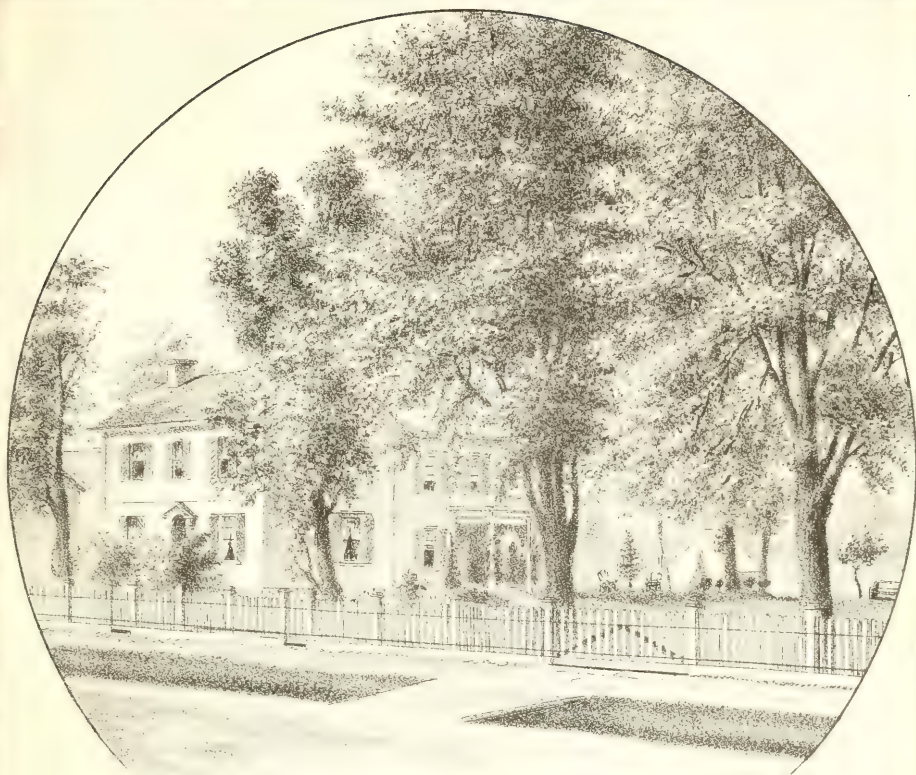
Among the early residents were Diemer and his son Andrew, stone masons; Jacob Heberling, stone mason, who took the contract for building the stone church; McIntyre, the spinning-wheel maker; McClure, the tavern keeper, and John Locke, the miller.

The family of Vance Randolph was one of the few English families among the early settlers of Zelenople. Mr. Randolph came from Williamsport, Washington County, to this county, and after residing on a farm a short time, settled at Zelenople in 1816. He was a millwright, and worked at his trade around the country. He died in 1817. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters. Elizabeth (Reel), William, Eleanor (Kelker) and John are dead; Edward V. resides in Zelenople; Mary (Christy), in Valparaiso, Ind., and Henry H. in the West. E. V. Randolph, Esq., a well-known citizen, now holds his sixth commission as Justice of the Peace.

Zelenople had grown little in 1816. Mr. Passavant, the merchant, had a store which was doing a fair business for those days. Andrew McClure kept tavern in a small frame building—the first in the place, where the Bastian House now stands. There were a half dozen or so of log cabins and a few shops, in which various trades were carried on.

Charles Cist came to Harmony in 1814, and a little later located in Zelenople, where for some years he kept store on a small scale. He was a man of good intelligence, and of literary tastes. From this place he removed to Cincinnati, where he became well-known as an editor and newspaper writer. He was at one time editor of a paper called the *Western General Advertiser* in Cincinnati, where his sons still reside. Cist's father published German almanacs in Philadelphia. Lewis J. Cist, son of Charles, has published several literary efforts, among them a volume of poetry.

John Locke was a well-known character in the village. He was formerly the miller at the Bassenheim mill, but later settled on a farm. One of Charles Cist's contributions to a Cincinnati paper, the



RESIDENCE OF C.S. PASSAVANT,
ZELIENOPLE, PA.



CROQUET GROUND.



OLD STORE OF P.L. PASSAVANT, 1810.

following story is related: In early days, the mill-
were frequently over run with custom, and it was an
invariable rule that each grist brought should await
its turn. One Monday morning, John was on his
way to mill with a grist, when he was thus accosted
by a neighbor: "Hello, John! Going to Shippery
Rock Mill?" "No, I'm going to Ziegler's." "You're
a fool to do that," said his friend; "I've had a grist
there for a week, and I can't get it until Thursday."
"Well," returned Locke, "I'll get mine ground be-
fore that time—see if I don't." In an hour or two
he was seen returning with a bag of meal. Being
pressed for an explanation, he gave the following ac-
count, which may or may not be true, as Locke was
a noted prevaricator. At the mill he had found Abra-
ham Ziegler and Mike the miller. "Mr. Ziegler,
here's a bag of corn I want ground." "Fery vell;
shust you put it here, and ven its turn cooms, it vill
grind; you know der rule." "Yes," said John; "I
have tended mill and know the rule, but I can't
obey rules now. Next Saturday week will be twelve
days since our folks have had any bread in the house."
"Is dot so? Dot vash too pad. Mike, put dis in der
hopper," said the proprietor of the mill, pitying
John's distressing (?) condition. Shortly after, Locke
departed, elated at the success of his ruse.

We will conclude this sketch by mentioning a
few of the comparatively early settlers, without any
attempt at chronological order, which, considering
the limited sources of information at hand, is well-
nigh impossible. Jacob Hoffe and David Arneal were
among the early comers, as were also Robert Bolton,
blacksmith, and Hungenmeyer, carpenter. John
Lewis, store keeper, was a Justice of the Peace and
Postmaster. John Fleming and Squire Gull were
prominent citizens. John Anthony Beyer, a native
of Austria, came to this town in 1817, and engaged
in shoe-making. His son Anthony still resides here,
and follows the same business.

Ziegler had a store, and owned several acres of
land in the town. John Story lived near where the
schoolhouse stands.

Frederick Bentel, a blacksmith, from Economy,
settled here early, and with Henry Bohn ran a distil-
lery in the old brick building now standing on Dr.
Lusk's lot. A building which had been erected as a
granary for the distillery was converted into a steam
flouring-mill, and operated a number of years. Dis-
tilling was also carried on by John Bolton and Jacob
Reiber.

Rev. Beyer, a German preacher used to hold
meetings in the old schoolhouse, before the Lutheran
Church was built.

John Reed came to Harmony in 1819, and ran
Abraham Ziegler's tannery until 1821, when he came

Zelienople. The tannery business began by him is
still carried on by his son Lewis.

INITIAL BUILDINGS

The first frame building in the place was Mc-
Clure's Hotel. A part of the old building is now in-
cluded in the Bastian House. The latter was built by
John Randolph.

The Eagle Hotel was built by Randolph Kelker
over fifty years ago, and has passed through the
hands of numerous owners. The present proprietor,
H. Stokey, began business here in 1878.

The first brick house was built by P. L. Passa-
vant, and is now the residence of his son, C. S. Passa-
vant. Charles Cist built a brick house early, on the
southwest corner of the common. It is now occupied
by Mr. White. Henry Muntz erected two brick
houses early.

We are unable to learn who taught the first school.
Mrs. Hoffe taught a school, giving instruction in En-
glish, about 1817. A man named Brewster taught
two terms soon after. Jacob Heberling taught both
German and English.

The first schoolhouse in the place was a small, one-
story brick building, which stood on the common. It
was eight-sided, and was generally known as the
"Round Schoolhouse." It was built previous to 1820.
Rev. G. Bassler taught a select school for some years,
but was called from this work to take charge of the
Orphans' Home.

Zelienople became a borough in 1840. Dr. Orrin
D. Pahner was the first Burgess.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

1840, Christian Buhl, 1840, John Lewis; 1845,
John Reed; 1845, John Levis; 1847, James Hoon;
1850, John Reed, 1852, James Hoon; 1855, John
Reed; 1857, E. V. Randolph; 1860, Ernst Schmidt;
1862, E. V. Randolph; 1863, Joseph Hamer; 1864,
E. V. Randolph; 1870, Ferris Armor; 1872, E. V.
Randolph; 1876, Ferris Armor; 1877, E. V. Ran-
dolph; 1881, Ferris Armor; 1882, E. V. Randolph.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Zelienople contains a population of over 600, and
a variety of industrial pursuits are represented.

There are three hotels, five general stores, one
each of hardware, drug and jewelry stores, several
shoe-maker shops, two tailor shops, two millinery
shops, two saddlery and harness shops, two dealers in
agricultural implements, three blacksmith shops, one
undertaker and furniture store, one tannery, one
banking house, one newspaper, etc.

Since the advent of the Pittsburgh & Western
Railroad, whose repair shops are located here, the
population has increased somewhat, and the commer-

cial interests of the town have become immensely greater. The first passenger train on this railroad reached Zelenople January 1, 1879.

George Staal came to this town in 1879. He bought Jacob Schenck's distillery and ran it for a time, and has since been engaged in keeping a wholesale liquor store.

Philip Housholder, wagon-maker, began business in 1876.

The banking business of N. Dambach & Son was commenced in March, 1882.

H. Stokey came from Germany in 1846, and kept hotel at Evansburg. He was afterward engaged in farming. In 1878, he purchased the Eagle Hotel in Zelenople, one of the oldest hotels in this part of the county. The hotel is now conducted in first-class style by his son, Charles Stokey. A view of the building appears on another page.

MCCLURE AND THE POST OFFICE.

Even before the Harmony Society left their town, quite a spirit of rivalry existed between their settlement and the village of Zelenople. At the latter place had been established a post office upon the old Mercer route. Andrew McClure, the tavern-keeper, was Postmaster. He was a true spoken politician, and his views upon the questions of the day were not in exact accord with the sentiments of many of his fellow citizens who were rank Democrats. He was charged, though unjustly, with being a Tory. At the breaking-out of the war of 1812, the volunteers who were moving toward Black Rock had encamped one evening on the Harmony common. Some of the inhabitants of Zelenople visited the encampment, and during the conversation which ensued, McClure and his alleged rebellious opinions, were discussed. The martial spirit of the patriots was aroused, and it was determined then and there that McClure should be taught a lesson. Accordingly, some of the soldiers accompanied the citizens to McClure's door in the evening.

The landlord met them and invited them to wait in. "No, you walk out," was the reply. McClure was dragged forth and ready hands poured a bucket of tar over him, then cut a pillow and shook its feathery contents upon him, leaving him tarred and feathered from head to foot. This indignity was too much for him, and he determined to have revenge. Accordingly, as soon as he could make himself presentable, he proceeded to Harmony, and, seeking out one of the leaders of the community, told him of the treatment he had received at the hands of his townsmen.

"Now," said he, "I have a proposition to make. Your town is larger than ours; what will you give me if I will turn the post office over to you?"

It is not known what bargain was made; but shortly after McClure resigned his office, and at his recommendation, a member of the Harmony Society was appointed Postmaster, and the office was removed to the larger village. Zelenople continued without an office until 1835, when John Fleming, being then about to remove to the place from Harmony, gave up his commission as Postmaster, and managed to have the office moved to Zelenople. John G. Muntz became the Postmaster. After the lapse of some years, the Harmony office was re-established, and since then both towns have enjoyed equal postal privileges.

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE.

Though not in this county, properly deserves mention here, as its owners lived near Zelenople, and much of the business was transacted in the village. From a published sketch of this furnace, by Mr. Henry Muntz, we learn that the furnace was built and put in operation in 1814 by Detmar Basse, who carried on the business till 1818. Daniel Beltzhoover, Robinson and McNichol were its subsequent owners and managers. It went out of blast about 1824, and now only a stack of stones remains to mark its site. The furnace was situated on the Basse property in Beaver County, about one mile from the Butler County line. Charcoal and native ore of the valley were used. No forge was ever connected with the works, and excepting the manufacture of pig-iron and the casting of pots, kettles, flatirons, etc., no other work was carried on. The bellows was blown by water-power at first, but, after high water had washed one of the abutments of the dam away, an engine was applied at considerable expense. The furnace was never profitable. The cost of getting the pig iron to market over bad roads was the main cause of the failure.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

This school was established by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, and was in operation from about 1825 until 1835. It was held in the old Bassenheim mansion, and its manual labor department, under the superintendency of Mr. Saunders, confined its operations to the Bassenheim farm. Only boys were received. The attendance was usually good, probably averaging about sixty pupils per term. Besides allowing students to pay their tuition in work, special students in the classics and sciences were received at established rates. Rev. Williams was the first teacher, and Mr. Hayes his successor.

MILLS.

The first mill near Zelenople was a saw-mill erected by Detmar Basse in 1804. A year or two later, he erected a grist mill on the site of the pres-

ent mill of Seidel Brothers. In a flood in the early years, the creek broke the dam and changed its course so that the mill was left standing out in the stream. For some years it stood thus, and a bridge was laid across from the south bank to the mill. Michael Douglas was the miller for many years. The old mill often ran on Sunday on account of a press of business.

John Herr built the mill now standing. It was purchased from him in 1857 by Albert Seidel and Joseph Schwartz, who purchased the property and seventy-five acres of land. After about three years, Mr. Seidel became the sole owner of the mill, and continued to own it until his death in 1880, since which time it has been run by his heirs. The mill has a capacity of about sixty barrels of flour and eighteen tons of feed per day. Recently, improvements have been made and machinery of the most approved kind introduced.

THE ORPHAN'S FARM SCHOOL.

This noble charitable institution owes its existence to a native of Zelenople—the Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburgh, whose generous labors in behalf of orphans, have gained for him a wide reputation. He organized the Pittsburgh Orphans' Home in 1852, and the same year the first purchase of land was made at Zelenople, for the purpose of founding a farm school for the larger boys. The land, twenty-five acres, was purchased from Joseph Ziegler at \$50 per acre. Subsequent purchases (namely, 100 acres from Mrs. Passavant and 275 from the Passavant estate), have enlarged the farm to 400 acres.

The first building erected was a Gothic cottage, to be occupied by the Director of the proposed institution. It was built in the summer of 1853. In April, 1854, Rev. Gottlieb Bassler, of Middle Lancaster, having been appointed to the charge of the Farm School, removed to the Director's house. In the spring of 1854, two years after the establishment of the Home in Pittsburgh, the city Home was overcrowded, and it was deemed advisable to make a commencement at the Farm School without delay. Accordingly rooms were rented for this purpose in Zelenople, and in May, eight of the larger boys from the Home were sent as the first class of the Farm School. Ground was broken for the main building* in the spring of 1854, and the corner-stone was laid on the 4th of July with appropriate ceremonies.

Other buildings were erected, as the increasing needs of the institution demanded, and under careful management the grounds and surroundings came to attain the beautiful aspect they now wear.

From the reports of the institution we select the following rules for the benefit of such of our readers as may not be familiar with them:

1. Though the institution is under the care of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, children are received without reference to the religious faith of their parents.
2. Entire orphans alone are received.
3. The children are to be legally indentured to the institution.
4. The children are to remain until of age.
5. The children are to be carefully instructed in religion.
6. Every child is to be taught a trade.
7. Children above a certain age and those of vicious habits are not to be admitted.

The institution since its inception has been favored by the receipt of legacies and donations from many churches and private individuals. The dark period in its financial condition has passed; its present standing is good, and its future prospects excellent.

Rev. Gottlieb Bassler, the director in charge, labored assiduously for the welfare of the institution from its founding until his death in 1877. The Farm School is now superintended by Rev. J. A. Kribbs, who has been director in charge since 1878. Mr. Kribbs' management has been entirely satisfactory to the friends of the institution. His faithful, conscientious labors in the discharge of the duties of his responsible position have received hearty commendation. Dr. Amos Lusk has been the attendant physician since the school was founded, tendering his services gratuitously during its first years.

In 1861, the institution was incorporated by act of the Legislature, and placed under the immediate supervision and control of the Board of Managers of the "Institution of Protestant Deaconesses" of Allegheny County.*

CHURCH HISTORY.

St. Paul's Church, German Lutheran.—This congregation was formed in 1821 by Rev. Schweitzer Barth, who continued to be its pastor thirty years. Upon the church records we find that the church council in 1821 was as follows: Trustees, H. W. Goehring, C. O. Muller, P. L. Passavant; Elders, Jacob Gross, Francis Pfeffer, Daniel Fiedler, Jacob Heberling; Deacons, Christian Buhl, John Lambert, Adam Goehring, George Hertzell.

At first the meetings were held in the town hall, the schoolhouse, the old church in Harmony and elsewhere. The stone church, which this congregation has occupied for over fifty-six years, was erected in 1826. Rev. Schweitzer Barth was very active in

* The "Institution of Protestant Deaconesses" was organized in 1861, and has since that time been working the Farm School. It has had the honor of publishing the first issue of the "Butler County Historical and Genealogical Society" in 1881, and has since that time been publishing the "Butler County Historical and Genealogical Society" in 1881, and has since that time been publishing the "Butler County Historical and Genealogical Society" in 1881.

* Since destroyed by fire, and its place supplied by a larger and more elegant structure.

securing funds for the building, and after the work was under way his parishioners contributed what they could, mostly in labor. It was a formidable job to build such an edifice of stone at a time when improved methods and machinery had not been introduced. The stones were carried on wheelbarrows up to the masons, a long scaffolding of boards having been laid from the ground to the walls of the building. At first, of course, the scaffold was low; but as the work progressed it was lengthened and elevated until it extended many feet back from the walls.

It is said that the pastor was generally very successful in gathering funds, but his visit to the celebrated philanthropist Girard resulted in failure. Mr. Schweitzerbarth explained to the millionaire his project and its needs, and the latter at once wrote a check, and handed it to him. The pastor was disappointed at its small amount, and said in an aggrieved tone, "Mr. Girard, I expected more than this from a man of your well known liberality." "Ah! I see I have made a mistake," remarked Mr. Girard; "let me have the check." And taking it from the clergyman's hands, instead of renewing it and making it larger, as Mr. Schweitzerbarth confidently expected he would do, he at once proceeded to tear the paper in pieces.

Rev. Schweitzerbarth was succeeded by Rev. Schwangofski, who labored four years. Rev. Thoiss, the next pastor, remained nine years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Butz, who is still in charge.

This church was formerly one of the largest German congregations in the county; but the withdrawal of many members to form other churches has much reduced its members. The present membership consists of about one hundred families. The congregation is under the Ohio Synod.

The parish school and Sabbath-school were both organized by Mr. Schweitzerbarth, and still continue.

During the period from 1824 to 1882, there have been 2,464 baptisms and 252 burials.

The house is pleasantly situated and well furnished. A large pipe organ of excellent tone has been in use in this church many years. The lots for the building (one acre) and for the graveyard (four acres) were donated by Mr. P. L. Passavant, who was a life-long supporter of the church.

ZELLENOPLE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

On the 7th day of January, 1843, a meeting was held in the session-room of the German Lutheran St. Paul's Church in Zellenople, Penn. Upon this occasion, it was resolved by those present to organize an English Lutheran congregation. At this meeting, Rev. Gottlieb Bassler acted as Chairman, and Henry Muntz Secretary. The Chairman and Secretary were

appointed a Committee to report a Constitution, to be presented at the next regular meeting to convene January 24, 1843.

The most prominent members were Henry Muntz, C. S. Passavant, E. V. Randolph, Michael Liebendarfer, Reuben Heberling and John H. Allison.

The first officers elected were Henry Muntz and Michael Leibendarfer, Elders; and C. S. Passavant and Reuben Heberling, Deacons.

Rev. Gottlieb Bassler became pastor of the congregation from its organization, and labored faithfully in this office until April 24, 1864, at which time he resigned on account of ill-health, and the manifold duties imposed on him at the Orphans' Farm School, over which he was appointed Superintendent.

He is yet remembered as a conscientious Christian man, always faithful wherever duty called him. He now lies buried on the Orphans' Farm, his memory revered by all who knew him.

Immediately after the resignation of Rev. Bassler, a call was extended to the Rev. Jonathan Sarver, a newly ordained minister, who accepted the call and served the congregation until April 1, 1866.

In December, 1866, the Rev. G. W. Frederick received and accepted a call, and served the congregation one year.

The Rev. M. L. Kunkleman was next called, and preached until April 1, 1870, at which time he resigned and moved to Illinois.

The congregation was served by supply until July 1, 1871, when the Rev. M. L. Kunkleman again received and accepted a call, and served until November 1, 1877.

The congregation was pastorless until April 1, 1878, when the Rev. J. A. Kribbs accepted a call, and continued his labors in connection with the Orphans' Farm School as Superintendent until February, 1880, at which time he resigned, and is still laboring successfully in the interest of the orphan cause. He preached as supply until a new pastor could be secured. This supply continued until January 1, 1881, at which time a call was given to the Rev. V. B. Christie, who is at the present time pastor. The church edifice is built of brick 34x44 feet, and was dedicated to the service of God July 6, 1845. The progress as to membership has been slow, but uniform, commencing with a membership of about twenty and now numbers eighty.

The Sunday school connected with the church was organized when the church was established, and continues to increase, and numbers about one hundred scholars.

ENGLISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This is an independent German organization formed in 1859 by Rev. E. F. Winter. It started with

a membership of about one hundred and ten families. The meeting place, until 1861, was the English Presbyterian house. In that year, a house was erected at a cost of about \$3,000—a neat and substantial frame building surmounted by a steeple. A graveyard of one and a quarter acres had been purchased previously. Rev. Winter continued to officiate as pastor until 1880, when failing health compelled him to resign. Rev. Caspar Steel is now pastor.

HARMONY.

The religious status of Germany at the beginning of this century was peculiar. Rationalism and infidelity had long been prevalent, and even the established church had become impregnated with unorthodox tendencies. But in Wurtemberg more than anywhere else in the nation, there still existed a strong religious sentiment, uncontaminated by rationalistic influences, as well as a spirit antagonistic to the growing faithlessness of the age. To this class belonged the Pietists, whose history date from the seventeenth century, and who, at the time of which we speak, were led by Michael Hahn and his co-laborers. The Pietists sought to preserve the religion of their forefathers undefiled, and to bring about a reform in the church itself. Many of the common people took to studying the Bible diligently; and from their ranks arose a number of enthusiasts who came to be looked upon as prophets and leaders. Speculation ever begets theories, and one outgrowth of this era of investigation was the millenarian view of the personal coming and reign of Christ, which became one of the most prominent features of the religion of the society which founded Harmony. George Rapp, to whom this society owes its existence, was the son of a farmer and vine-planter, and was born in the town of Irtingen, Oberamt Maulbronn, Wurtemberg, October 28, 1757. He was brought up, as is usual with people of his class, receiving a fair common school education. He passed his early life assisting his father upon the farm in summer, and working at weaving in winter. In 1783, he married a lady of his own rank in life, who became the mother of two children, a son and a daughter. John Rapp, the son, died of consumption in 1812. The daughter, Rosina, died of old age in 1849.

George Rapp was fond of reading, and at an early age turned his attention to the study of the Scriptures. He was also a good conversationalist and a student of humanity as well as of books. When about thirty years of age, not finding the religion of the established church satisfactory, he began to address small audiences of his friends at his own house upon religious topics. Though the clergy strenuously opposed and denounced him, the number of his

adherents steadily increased, until at the time of his emigration to America they numbered about three hundred families.

Rapp urged upon his followers the necessity of a strict obedience to all the laws, both of church and state. Nevertheless, the clergy excited the enmity of the authorities against him, and at length those who were proven guilty of attending his meetings were either fined or imprisoned. The persecution was even carried to the extent of petitioning the King for a decree to banish Rapp and his followers. The King inquired for the grounds of complaint, and on learning that the offenders were orderly citizens and paid their taxes regularly, tore the petition in pieces, saying: "Let them believe what they please." But their opponents continued to molest them, until at length Rapp and his people felt that it would be best for them to leave their native land, and, like the New England Pilgrims, find on a foreign shore "freedom to worship God" as their consciences dictated.

Accordingly in 1803, at the request of his disciples, Rapp visited America, accompanied by his son, John, and two or three others, leaving the interests of his yet unorganized society in the care of his adopted son, Frederick. He visited portions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and went as far west as the Tuscarawas Valley, in Ohio. The latter place seemed too remote from civilization, and Rapp returned to Pennsylvania and found in the beautiful valley of the Connoqueeness suitable lands on which to found his colony. He purchased of Dr. Detmar Basse, who was then living in this valley, about five thousand acres of unimproved land. His people were notified of the purchase, and early in the spring of 1804, three hundred of them sailed from Amsterdam, and on July 4, landed at Baltimore. Some six weeks later, accompanied by Frederick Rapp, a like number arrived in Philadelphia, having taken passage on another ship. A third ship brought the remainder of his followers. Most of the last named were prevailed upon to make a settlement in Lycoming County, Penn., under the management of Mr. Hallor, who had accompanied Rapp to this country.

Rapp met the first party upon their arrival in Baltimore, saw them located for the winter in various parts of the country, and with a chosen party of workmen, returned to his lands to prepare homes for them. The winter was one of toil and hard-ship, but the following February (1805) the homes were ready. Before the emigrants left Germany, they had embraced some peculiar views, which, as they believed, were taught in the New Testament. They generally believed that the millennium was near at hand. "Like the primitive Christians, they were disposed to have all things in common and some of them, at least,

came to this country with the expectation of "forming a community on this principle." But no such disposal of property had yet been made. Each family had paid its own expenses from the time they left their native land until Harmony was reached.

On the 15th of February, 1805, George Rapp and his associates with as many of their scattered brethren as could then be gathered together, proceeded to organize the Harmony Society. Those who had wealth and those who had little alike cheerfully added their possessions to the common fund. The houses were built as nearly alike as possible. A uniform style of dress was adopted; in short, they strove to maintain the principle of equality in everything.

Their town, very appropriately, was named Harmony. In the spring about fifty additional families who had passed the winter in the East and elsewhere, arrived and joined the community. Several who came to America with them chose not to adopt the community principle, and accordingly made their homes wherever they wished, and were soon merged in the great American population.

About ten families, including some of the wealthiest of Rapp's followers, became dissatisfied with the socialistic views of the majority of their brethren, and withdrew themselves with their funds. This added to the trials which already beset the community. But, despite these drawbacks, the society, with a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five families, went forward with its work, under the wise and encouraging leadership of Father Rapp.

The association having been organized and the few thousands of which its funds consisted having been devoted to payment for the lands and for necessary articles, the members of the society engaged in the work of clearing land, cultivating the soil, erecting buildings and following trades. The amount of work they accomplished is surprising. During the first year, they cleared 150 acres, erected forty or fifty log cabins, built a house of worship, a grist mill, shops, a large barn, etc. The following year, 450 acres were added to their clearing, a vineyard of four acres was planted, and a distillery, tannery, saw mill and brick storehouse erected. Their grain crop was sufficient for their wants, and they had 600 bushels to sell. Three thousand gallons of whisky is likewise reckoned among their products for this year.

Whisky and wine making, whether it be consistent with the character of a religious body or not, was a species of work in which the Harmonists excelled, and from the manufacture of these articles they derived large profits. During the year 1809, they raised 6,000 bushels of corn, 4,500 of wheat, the same quantity of rye, 5,000 bushels of oats, 10,000

of potatoes, 1,000 pounds of flax and hemp, and made fifty gallons of sweet oil from the poppy. During this year, they did spinning and wove cloth by hand. In 1810, they erected a woolen factory, where broad-cloth was made from the wool of the merino sheep. These sheep were kept in large numbers, and were a source of great profit to the society.

At this date, five years from the organization of the society, the Harmonists numbered 140 families, or between seven hundred and eight hundred persons. All kinds of trades were represented among them; they had 2,000 acres of land under cultivation, and not only supplied their own community with the necessities of life, but received a large amount of work, such as milling, blacksmithing, etc., from the surrounding settlements, besides having a constantly increasing amount of produce to sell.

The following testimony of a writer who visited Harmony about this time will be of interest. Though he pictured everything with a roseate hue, the substantial truthfulness of his statements will not be questioned:

"We are struck with surprise and admiration at the astonishing progress in improvements and the establishment of manufactories which the little republic has made in the period of five years. They have, indeed, made the wilderness to blossom as the rose. They have done more essential good for this country in the short period of five years than the same number of families scattered about the country have done in fifty. And this arises from their unity and brotherly love, added to their uniform and persevering industry. They know no mercenary view, no self-interest, except that which adds to the interest and happiness of the whole community. All are equally industrious, for an idler has no companion. If any should fall into the bad practices of idleness and intoxication, he is kindly admonished by the head of the family, backed by the countenance and wishes of the rest; but if he is found incorrigible, he is expelled from the society, so that there is no opening for the practice of vice and immorality. All attend the place of worship twice on each Sabbath, and give serious audience to the words of their venerable father and preacher, George Rapp, who from his manner appears devoted both to the spiritual and temporal interests of his flock. They have also sermon twice every week. The children are kept in school from six to fourteen, and then are put to such trades as they may choose. Sometimes nearly the whole force of the society, male and female, are put to one object, such as pulling flax, reaping, hoeing corn, etc., so that the labor of a 100-acre field is accomplished in a day or two. In fact, all seems to go like clock-work, and all seem contented and happy."

The society, four years after the above glowing account was written, determined to change their location. Among their reasons for this change was the disadvantage they experienced from being twelve miles from navigation; besides the grape and other fruits, to whose cultivation they wished to give special attention, did not flourish here. Accordingly, in 1811, having purchased a large tract of land in Posey County, Ind., in the Wabash Valley, they determined to remove thither. A part left in the summer of 1814, and the remainder followed in the following spring. They had disposed of their lands in Butler County, together with all of their factories, mills and other buildings at a great sacrifice, receiving for the whole at the convenience of the purchaser the sum of \$100,000.

The town as left by them in 1815, is described by old residents as consisting of fully as many houses then as at present; but the houses of round logs, with thatched roofs of straw have given way to modern structures. The four large barns which stood at the west end of the town have disappeared, as has also the old orchard near their site. But the brick buildings of the Harmonists are mainly standing in a good state of preservation. Before speaking of the subsequent history of the society, something more should be said of Father Rapp.

He was the head of the society, and both in spiritual and temporal affairs, his word was law. He was the prophet, priest and king. All rules and regulations were dictated by him; he was the arbiter of all questions that arose, and from his decision there was no appeal. He, however, did not exercise his power tyrannically, but with a truly paternal spirit, with a view only for the welfare of his people. He was loved and revered, and his authority was never questioned. He had a reputation for sternness and harsh severity among outsiders, and perhaps did not hesitate in his utterances "to fulminate spiritual thunders against bold transgressors." But he was fatherly toward his followers, sympathized with them in their trials, smoothed their perplexities and patiently instructed them in religion. The reverence of his people toward him grew as the years advanced. Through all the vicissitudes of the society he continued his administration, and was in such good physical and mental condition, even up to his ninetieth year, that he was able to preach two sermons every Sabbath, and one on Wednesday evening, besides attending five class meetings during the week. Some of his people, witnessing his vigor and energy in old age, were weak enough to believe that Father Rapp would never die, or at least that he would abide until the Lord's coming. He died on the 7th of August, 1847, being almost ninety years of age.

"He was a remarkable man, and he performed a remarkable work. Had he been a propagandist and lived in a different age and country, he might have been known as the founder of a new sect or nation, but he had no other thought than the welfare of the small body of people who had followed him from Germany, for the purpose of serving God in their own way. He left his impress upon the society which still exists much as he left it, only with diminished numbers."

Frederick Rapp, the adopted son of Father Rapp, was likewise a man of able talent. His proper name was Frederick Reichert; he was born in 1775, and died in 1834. By trade he was a stone-cutter and architect. He became one of the most devoted of Rapp's adherents, and, as he possessed great executive abilities, he became at the organization of the society its associate business manager. Father Rapp's time being fully taken up with the home management to Frederick was intrusted all business negotiations with those not members of his society, as well as the making of business trips to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and elsewhere when necessary. He was a man of culture, of literary tastes and a good musician. Some of the hymns of the society were composed by him. In the case of Father Rapp's illness or absence, he was accustomed to officiate as preacher.

THEIR RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

The religious and social life of this peculiar people was such as we might expect to find among a band of religious enthusiasts in their situation. Their early life at Harmony was beset with difficulties. They were strangers in a strange land, and with small possessions. Besides being ignorant of the language, manners and customs of the country, they were, on account of their peculiar beliefs and practices, necessarily looked upon with some what of suspicion by their American neighbors. Slanderous accusations and exaggerated reports of internal dissensions were spread concerning them, so that at one time they found it impossible to obtain credit at the business houses of Pittsburgh with which they had formerly dealt. The work of clearing land was new and difficult for them. Their fare at first was coarse and scanty, and sometimes they felt the terrible pangs of hunger. Their faith and patience were sorely tried; but their stout hearts and plucky German spirit enabled them to persevere and triumph.

The members of the Harmony Community were not mere bores, nor was their life a ceaseless round of toil. They had their social pleasures and amusements, and doubtless enjoyed life fully as much as is usual with any thrifty and industrious people. They

were found to be master, and many were skilled in instrumental practice. Their religious exercises were always accompanied by the singing of the whole congregation, led by a skillful choir. The whole community was divided into classes—the aged of both sexes, the young men and young women, and the youth, each separately forming a class, which met once a week for social intercourse and mutual improvement. Each member of these classes regarded the other members as brothers and sisters, and in general fraternal relations prevailed. Father Rapp met with the classes as often as possible to give instruction and counsel. He and his family fared no better than the rest in the matter of dress or style of living, except that, as became his position, he lived in a better house, that guests and friends might be there entertained. He did not, as has been charged, accumulate wealth of his own; all property belonged to the society.

Each branch of industry had a foreman, who was responsible for the proper management of his department. Frederick Rapp continued as the society's business agent until his death, after which George Rapp was formally designated to this office, and appointed as sub-agents R. L. Baker and J. Henrici.

The Millenarian belief of the Harmonists has already been alluded to. In 1807, under the influence of a religious revival, they were led to abjure matrimony as a hindrance to holiness such as they desired to attain.

Father Rapp encouraged this movement but did not, as is alleged, *compel* his people to make this sacrifice. The speedy coming of the Lord was looked for, and celibacy was regarded as a step toward that higher spiritual life which they awaited. Henceforth, though families continued to dwell together as before, "They that had wives were as though they had none." Another hitherto common indulgence—the use of tobacco, was likewise renounced.

These people believed they were obeying Scriptural injunctions in their course of rigid self-denial for conscience's sake. There were occasional instances of back-sliding, and some withdrawals from the society on account of these peculiar practices; but by the great majority a faithful and rigid adherence to the principles adopted was strictly observed.

A totally false report to the effect that Rapp killed his son John because he refused to be separated from his wife was circulated many years ago by some enemy of the society. This base slander had no foundation in fact. John Rapp died from natural causes, five years after the community adopted celibacy. His death resulted from consumption, brought on by injuries sustained by him in 1810, while lifting grain in the store-house.

We have space to make only a brief mention of some of the peculiar religious views of the Harmonists. They regard Adam as having been created "in the image of God," in a literal sense; that he was like God both in form and in moral characteristics; that he was a dual being having within himself both the sexual elements. They, in support of this, cite Genesis i. 26, 27: "And God said let us make man in our own image, after our likeness, and let *them* have dominion," etc. And "so God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." The separation of Eve from Adam "they regard as a consequence of the in-cipient fall of Adam, which took place at the time when the various animals were caused to pass before him, and when, beholding them all in pairs, he conceived a desire for a similar separation and companionship in his own case, thus becoming discontented with the condition in which God had placed him and abusing his freedom of will by yielding to his lower animal nature." The forbidden fruit is to them a real object which possessed some poisonous quality, and introduced into the human frame the germs of disease and death as well as an unholy sexual passion. This is the somewhat mystical basis upon which their ideas in regard to celibacy are framed. The following brief statement of their religious views on certain points was made by one of their leaders in 1861:

"We understand from the book of Genesis, i. 26, that man was created in the image of God to have dominion over all the earth, etc.; also, that our first parents by disobedience committed a transgression against the command of God, and fell from that original elevation, and became corrupt and unfit to possess the garden of Eden, which was intended for their abode. God passed sentence, and expelled them from Eden into this world which we now inhabit. In this corrupt state, man has invented a vast deal of good, which is evidence of his original greatness; he has also revealed and brought into action a vast deal of evil. Those two facts cannot be denied. They constitute two central points, which are represented by the word of God, Jesus Christ on one side, and the angel of darkness on the other. The latter was the instigator and beginning of all evil, but shall have his head bruised by the woman's seed (Genesis, iii. 15). Jesus Christ is the woman's seed who has bruised that head, and will continue to bruise it by his followers in time and eternity until the influence of evil is entirely cut off and subdued through Jesus Christ and his people, and ultimately God be God in all (Cor., xv. 27, 28). Religion, therefore, is the medium to raise fallen man up to his former dignity. The doctrine of Christ and His apostles is the true religion. If this is rightly understood, believed and



EAGLE HOTEL, ZELIENOPLE,
H. STOKEY, PROP.



MILLER HOUSE,
J. N. MILLER PROP. EVANSBURG

put into practice in spirit and in truth by thoughts, words and acts, it will work a full regeneration, and produce a new man, or the image of God, through Jesus Christ, to love God above all and man as ourselves. In this lies the fulfilment of law and gospel."

To this may be added the following statement of Rapp's doctrine, made by one not a Harmonist, yet admitted to be correct:

"Mr. Rapp taught, first, a doctrine of future rewards and punishments; second, did not teach the doctrine of everlasting punishment; third, taught that the end of the world was nigh—it might be to-morrow—but varied the time, extending it sometimes to 1837; fourth, taught that there must not be carnal intercourse between man and woman, married or unmarried; fifth, that such only as refrained from such intercourse would inherit the brightest places or most perfect happiness in the other world.

LEAVING NEW HARMONY IN 1814-15

Rapp and his followers left Harmony in 1814-15. Ten years later, finding the climate unhealthy and the surroundings unpleasant, they sold their possessions in New Harmony, Ind., returned to Pennsylvania, and founded the town of Economy, in Beaver County, where a remnant of them still exists. In 1832, under a certain self-styled Count De Leon, who is aptly described as a "compound of the enthusiast and impostor," about one-third of the members of the society withdrew, and formed the "New Philadelphia Society." They got into trouble; their leader and some of his followers were shipped to Louisiana, where he died of cholera in 1833. The remainder of the New Philadelphians divided their property and debts *pro rata*, and started anew on the individual system. The Economites, as they are now popularly called, have continued to prosper and accumulate wealth. There have been few accessions to their numbers, while death and removals have continued to diminish them. But a small number of members now remains, most of whom are between 60 and 70 years of age, and have already passed the allotted period of threescore years and ten. The society in its present form cannot long survive, and their vast wealth, the product of their long continued industry, now seems likely to fall into the possession of the Commonwealth ere many years have passed away.*

THE CEMETERY.

"All are equal in the grave." This sentiment seemed to prevail in the minds of the members of the Harmony Society. During their brief residence here, one hundred adherents died and were buried in a

*The following is a list of the names of the members of the Harmony Society who died in the year 1833, and were buried in the cemetery at Economy, Pa. The names are given in the order in which they died.

little graveyard on the corner of the Main street. The cemetery, when the community left, was surrounded by a board fence, and all of the inclosure was covered over with loose stones to a depth of from one and a half to three feet. In 1869, the surviving members of the society caused a costly wall of dressed free-stone four feet ten inches high to be placed around the yard. The stones and rubbish which covered the graves were hauled away; the interior of the yard was covered with grass, and is now a beautiful garden of grass. Ornamental evergreens were also planted. The wall, a fine piece of masonry, was built under the superintendence of Mr. Elias Ziegler, who had the contract for the work, and received \$7,025 for its construction. An ornamental gateway of stone, and a gate of the same material were placed at the entrance. Over the arched gateway are the following inscriptions:

THE HARMONY SOCIETY, NEW PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869
THE WALL WAS BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869
THE GATE WAS BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869
THE GATEWAY WAS BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869
THE GATEWAY WAS BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869

And over the entrance to the cemetery are the following:

THE HARMONY SOCIETY, NEW PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869
THE WALL WAS BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869
THE GATE WAS BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869
THE GATEWAY WAS BUILT BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1869

The stone which is set up against the side of the wall where it is scarcely likely to attract attention. The inscription upon it is now nearly illegible; but from it we learn that it was erected to the memory of John Rapp, who died in 1812. The stone was fashioned by some of the community, without the knowledge of Father Rapp, and when he learned that it had been made, he forbade having it set up. Until the cemetery was renovated, it was left lying face downward upon John Rapp's grave.

is but little changed from its original form, excepting that formerly Main street branched off at the corner of the Main street, and passed diagonally along where the mill now stands, the old Mercer road crossing the creek near the mill. Another road branched off to the right and followed the creek. Main street, however,

1874, an addition to the town was laid out on the south and east by Rev. F. A. Edwards and E. Ziegler. Still, many of the old features of the town are preserved. The narrow streets and the ridiculously small public square make one wonder whether this is indeed an American settlement, or whether he has not been suddenly transported into some ancient European village. Eight or nine of the old brick houses built by the Harmonists are still standing, and seem as good and as substantial as ever they were. A fine specimen of mason work is the cellar under George Beam's house. The solid walls and the arches seem capable of enduring for ages. This was the work of the community under Rapp, and, like the most of their work, it was thoroughly done and well. Formerly the houses of the town had high, steep roofs. A storm which passed over the place in 1856, unroofed several of the buildings, among them the old church, consequently Harmony's old houses have lost something of their antique and picturesque appearance. The house of Mr. Beam, before alluded to, bears over the doorway a curiously-carved image, representing the angel of peace, with a face which is said to be like George Rapp's.

On the hill east of the town and north of the creek, the terraces of the old vineyard are pointed out, while on the crest of the same hill is the rock on which Father Rapp's observatory stood. Here he used to sit hour after hour enjoying an extended view up and down the valley and watching the industry carried on by the busy hands of his followers. The changes wrought since his day have been great. Now the railroad passes near his former seat; mills and manufactories run by steam appear in the village; the round log cabins with thatched roofs of straw, are all gone, and in their place stand substantial and comfortable houses. A free, independent people inhabit the town where his blind, deluded followers once lived and toiled.

Harmony Borough was incorporated in 1838. William Keek was the first Burgess.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840, Jacob Bear; 1840, John Seaman; 1841, Jacob Covert; 1845, Isaac Latchaw; 1846, Jacob Covert; 1850, Isaac Latchaw; 1851, Jonas Unpstead; 1851, John Seaman; 1856, Jonas Unpstead; 1856, John Seaman; 1861, Jonas Unpstead; 1861, Francis R. Covert; 1866, Francis R. Covert; 1866, Alfred Pearce; 1829, John Pearce; 1871, Francis R. Covert; 1876, Francis R. Covert; 1877, James D. Lytle; 1881, Francis R. Covert.

MILLS.

North of the Connoquenessing, on Scholar's Run, was a mill, erected by the Harmonists, which ran until

a few years ago. It is now torn down. It is related that when Rapp's men, some fifty of them, were building the mill-race, Mr. Passavant, of Zelienople, came along, and, to play a joke upon them, told them that water could never be made to run in the race, and that their labor would be wasted. They were soon convinced, and at once picked up their tools and walked into Harmony. Father Rapp saw them coming, came forth to meet them and ascertain the cause of their action. They told him. He, like a skilled general, at once wheeled them around and marched them at a lively pace back to their work, saying, "We will have a mill-race here, and will have water in it, if we have to carry it in buckets!"

The mill near Eidenau Station on the Connoquenessing, a mile above Harmony, was built by the Rapp Society. It is still in operation and is known as the "Big Mill." Abraham Ziegler sold this mill to his brother John; afterward it returned to Abraham; his son Jacob owned it later, and erected a distillery there.

Not far from the big mill the Harmony Society had an oil mill and a fulling mill on the Little Connoquenessing, with a distillery near it.

In 1832, there was a great flood, generally described as the "Pumpkin Flood." All the creeks were overflowed, great damage to crops ensued and thousands of pumpkins floated about the mills and the town.

A large granary, built by the Harmonists, northwest of the public square, was converted into a steam flouring mill by Aaron Schontz and David Ziegler, about the year 1837. This was the first steam-mill in the place. In 1852, the building was destroyed by fire, along with several other buildings near it. Among the houses burned was George Rapp's residence on the northwest corner of the public square. Soon after, Schontz started the mill now in operation in a building which had been one of the barns of the Rapp Community. John Pearce next owned this mill; then A. A. Miller. In 1872, David Ziegler purchased the property. The mill was enlarged and improved in 1880, a new engine put in and machinery of the most approved pattern. The mill now contains five run of buhrs. The "new-process" arrangement is used throughout. Its capacity is about five barrels per hour.

CONNOQUESSING METHOD OF MAKING SALT.

Soon after Mr. Ziegler bought the Harmony property, Isaac Wilson, a Quaker, engaged in the manufacture of salt near the creek in the village. The business was principally conducted by David and Webster Wilson, sons of "Quaker" Wilson. They also had a similar manufactory on Yellow Creek in

Lancaster Township. The well was bored by means of ox-power, and for drills, poles fastened together were used, the lower pole being pointed with iron. The well was about four hundred and fifty feet deep. For pumping, dogs were pressed into service in a "dog-power." Six or eight dogs were kept. Sometimes they chased each other in the "power," then the machinery would move rapidly for a few minutes. The dogs were fed large quantities of mush. The business was not very profitable, as only about four barrels of salt per day could be produced. Salt being \$1.75 per barrel, and, as a hundred bushels of coal were consumed daily, this cost, taken with the expense of a man and a boy and several dogs, left but a small margin for profits. Afterward an engine was used for pumping. The business was continued by David Wilson, Samuel Covert and others until about 1854, when the works were abandoned.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

A carding mill was put in operation in 1837 by Aaron Schontz. The building was burned in 1842, but was rebuilt, and from 1850 the work of spinning, carding and cloth dressing was carried on by Mr. Schontz and Robert Sample. In 1865, John Pearce bought out Schontz's interest; the building was enlarged and made a two-story structure, 40x55 feet. The manufacture of blankets, flannels and yarns was then commenced, and still continues. Mr. Sample retired from the firm in 1871; Mr. Pearce still continues, the firm now being J. Pearce & Son. They employ about twenty hands, and do a business of \$25,000 or \$30,000 per year.

SCHOOLS.

The first teacher in Harmony after 1815 was John Fleming, who possessed a good deal of the schoolmaster's tact, and managed his pupils well. The next teacher was Jacob Heberling, the stonemason, who taught school in the building which is now Swain & Bentle's store. He used to appoint monitors to watch the proceedings of the mischievously inclined, and in case the monitor failed to report any and all transgressions he might witness, he was compelled to ride a wooden horse for punishment. Heberling is said to have been "no scholar, but an adept in administering punishment by means of the rod."

William Huntzberger, who died in 1882 at the age of ninety-two, was an early teacher, and taught in the Umpstadt house. James Mahard and his son Thomas also taught school. Thomas was a fine scholar, and afterward became a minister. Both German and English were usually taught until the free schools were established.

HARMONY COLLEGE IN 1874.

This school was organized and first taught by Rev. F. A. Edmonds, A. M., S. L. Johnson, A. M., and J. C. Tinsman. Mr. Edmonds was Professor of Elocution, Biblical Antiquities and Evidences of Christianity. He is a graduate of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. Johnson, the Professor of Higher Mathematics, History and Chemistry, graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn. Mr. Tinsman was Professor of Natural Sciences, Latin, Greek and German. The three teachers mentioned taught three years. The school was then continued by Prof. Tinsman, with other associates. He left in 1878. A. M. Cunningham, Esq., was then Principal of the school for one year. His successors have been Revs. F. W. Lechleitner, A. M., J. M. Souder and Rev. H. D. Darscher.

The school has been well patronized, and continues in successful operation: The attendance generally averages about fifty pupils per term.

HARMONY NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was established in 1876, with a cash capital of \$50,000. The following were the Directors: W. H. H. Riddle, W. G. Stoughton, C. B. Wiser, Charles Duffy, John M. Thompson, Alexander Mitchell and John M. Greer. First President, W. H. H. Riddle, succeeded by Edward Mellen, Cashier, H. J. Mitchell.

ODD FELLOWS.

Kinnear Lodge, No. 648, I. O. O. F., was organized principally through the efforts of Robert Kinnear, Jacob Schoene, Jacob and Henry Cooper. It was granted a charter November 17, 1868. The first officers were: Jacob Cooper, N. G.; Jacob Schoener, V. G.; Henry Cooper, Secretary; Theodore Kersting, A. S., and Philip Diehl, Treasurer.

The lodge had ten charter members. At one time, it had 122 members. Now there are but eleven. A number have withdrawn to join other lodges.

MASONIC LODGE.

Harmony Lodge, No. 429, F. & A. M., was organized January 5, 1869, by D. D. G. M. Dr. G. D. Kugler, of Greenville, Penn., with the following charter members: Loring Lusk, Robert H. Kinnear, James M. Covert, Jeremiah W. Bowman, James D. Lytle, Sidney M. Wiehl, William C. Latchaw, Amos Lusk, Austin Pearce, Elias L. Gillespie, Joseph S. Lusk. The first three mentioned are now dead.

THE MEXICAN CLUB.

This is an old organization, having been organized by Abraham Ziegenfuss in 1846. Its

principal members were the Ziegler, Stauffer and Wesselschlag. John Boyer was the first preacher. The church was organized at a building, now erected in 1825. It stands north of Harmony, on the other side of the creek. A small house of brick has since been made. Mr. Boyer preached until his death. Solomon Funk was the next minister.

The preachers have since been Abraham Tinsman, Jacob Kulp, Joseph Ziegler and Henry Moyer. Mr. Joseph Ziegler, the present preacher, has preached thirty-two years, and still continues his labors. The church now has about twenty-five members.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH

This congregation was formed in 1826, by Rev. Koch. There is no record of the names of the original members.

In 1827, Rev. Daniel Rauhaner took charge; he remained six years. Rev. Minick served a part of the year 1834. In 1835, Rev. Daubert became pastor for two years. In 1837, Rev. E. F. Winter took charge. In 1839, Rev. Jacob F. Diefenbacher became pastor. He died after two years and ten months' successful ministration. Rev. E. F. Winter was next called to the pastorate. He resigned in 1845, and the same year Rev. Samuel Miller became pastor for three years. The congregation was then supplied for one year by Rev. L. D. Leubuscher, after which Rev. S. Miller again became pastor for three years. His brother, Rev. Joseph Miller, succeeded him, and remained one year and two months, being succeeded by Rev. H. F. Hartman for three years. The next pastors were Rev. Lucien Cort, one year; Rev. F. W. Dechant, six and one-half years, and Rev. W. M. Landis, until October, 1870, when the present pastor, Rev. F. A. Edmonds, became the pastor, and has since labored very successfully.

The congregation now numbers about three hundred and fifteen communicants. The Sabbath School has 280 scholars, teachers and officers.

This church was organized as German. The services are now usually conducted in English.

The house of worship was formerly the meeting place of the Harmony Society and was built in 1809.

The town clock in the belfry is a curious piece of mechanism with stone weights. It was built entirely by hand. The church was purchased from Abraham Ziegler in 1826, for \$300. It has been remodeled and repaired at different times, and is a very comfortable and pleasant meeting-house.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The German Evangelical Church, commonly called the German Methodist, was organized by Rev. F. Stauffer, about 1842, with a small membership.

Afterward the congregation purchased a house which was fitted up as a meeting place by them, and in it meetings were held until 1868, when a small brick house 26x38 feet was erected. The house cost about \$1,200. It was badly built, and will have to be abandoned or torn down. Only a few members are now left.

LUTHERAN AND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

We can learn of no organization of this church previous to 1854, though there had long been occasional preaching at the Manual Labor School at the Bassenheim, and elsewhere.

In 1854, a Presbyterian Church was regularly organized by Rev. James Henderson, with about forty members. A house of worship which cost, including the lot, about \$1,500, was erected the same year. It is of brick, substantial and convenient. Ferris Armor was the first Elder, there being but one for several years. The church has a small membership, but its progress is uninjured by dissensions. The pastors have been Revs. Henderson, Leek and Johnson. Supplies, Revs. Welber and Christy. Rev. Samuel Johnson labored here faithfully for ten years, concluding in 1882.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The "Connoqueeness Valley Agricultural Association for the counties of Butler, Beaver and Lawrence," was organized in 1874 and chartered in 1875, with the following for its first officers: Abraham Moyer, President; Ira Stauffer, Treasurer, and Dr. Amos Lusk, Secretary. The following gentlemen were the managers, as well as the originators of the association: A. Moyer, Sidney M. Wiehl, John N. Miller, Adam Endres, Abraham Schontz, John Enslin, Martin Sittler, James Smith, George Eicholtz, George Coleman, James Smith, Joseph L. Lusk, Amos Lusk, Ira Stauffer, Daniel Achre, Jacob Hyle, Leslie P. Hazlett, H. M. Ziegler.

The capital stock of the association is \$4,000, which is held principally by residents of this vicinity. The grounds consist of twenty acres, and are leased by the society. The buildings and improvements have cost about \$5,000. Successful exhibitions have been held annually, the receipts of which have averaged not far from \$15,000 per annum.

The association is well established, on a sound basis, which augurs well for its future prosperity.

THE CONNOQUEENESS VALLEY CHURCH

This church was organized in Zelienople quite early, but of its early meetings there are no records. In 1842, a house of worship was erected in Zelienople, which has been sold and is now used as a dwelling. In 1850, the congregation changed its meeting

place to Harmony, where a beautiful frame building 30x50 feet was erected. The church cost about \$2,500, including the lot and furnishing. The pastor at the time it was built was Rev. J. W. Rightler. It was dedicated in the fall of 1880 by Presiding Elder Chapman.

The present membership is about seventy.

PERSONAL AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The Ziegler family has long been most prominently connected with the affairs of this part of the county, and to them the town of Harmony is indebted in a large degree for its prosperity from the time the Harmonists left until the present. Abraham Ziegler succeeded the Rapp Community in the ownership of the entire property of the society, for which he agreed to pay \$100,000. He had some property to begin with, but so large a debt was not so easily paid in days when business enterprises were hazardous and money scarce, as it would be in modern times. After he had bought the property and held it for a few years, he became discouraged at the magnitude of the task he had undertaken, and, saddling his horse, rode to the banks of the Wabash where the Harmonists then lived, in order, if possible, to make terms with his creditors by which the ownership of the property would revert to them. He found the colony in straitened circumstances, and sorely pressed for ready money. The managers listened to Mr. Ziegler's propositions, but would not entertain them. They could not manage the property, and encouraged him to continue his efforts to pay for it. They agreed to throw off all or a part of the accrued interest, and further bargained to take all the wool Mr. Ziegler would furnish them at 50 cents per pound—an extraordinary price for those days. Mr. Ziegler returned home and at once turned his attention to sheep-raising. He also made arrangements with some of his tenants whereby they were to keep sheep for him a certain term of years, and at the end of the time receive the land upon which they lived as compensation. Among those who undertook this work for him were Samuel and Jacob Swain, John Schwartz and David Stauffer. Several others soon engaged to keep sheep for him, and Mr. Ziegler was enabled to pay off his debt quite rapidly. After the society moving to Economy, the wool was carried there at vastly less expense.

Abraham Ziegler was a native of Lehigh County. He bought the Harmony property in 1814, and in 1815 moved to it with his family. He died in 1836, aged sixty-three years. His children by two marriages were Abraham, Andrew, Jacob, Samuel, Jonas, David, Joseph, John, Catharine (Nohl), Betsey (Schontz), Barbara (Herr) and Nancy (Ziegler). Of these, two sons and two daughters are living: David,

Harmony; Joseph Ziegler, Jr., Bremen, Conn.; Isaac, Ohio, and Nancy, Harmony.

Samuel Beam was among the first who settled in Harmony after the Harmonists left. He was a native of Washington County. In 1815, he moved from the Old Furnace, Beaver County, to Harmony, and followed his trade of blacksmithing. He died aged about eighty years. Of his children, Abraham died in 1881; George resides in Harmony; Sarah (Reed) is deceased; Catharine (Welsh) is living; Polly (Bolton) is dead; Hettie (Dickey) is living; Cynthia (Gramham), dead; and Nancy, living.

Jacob Covert moved from Northumberland County to Harmony in 1824. He was a potter and followed his trade here for some years. He served as Justice of the Peace twenty years. His death occurred in 1852. His son, Squire Francis Covert, is still a resident of this place.

The old Harmony tavern was kept from 1815 by Jacob Kolker for some years. A little later, Henry Schepel was the proprietor of the place. He had a small house. James Mahard was an early comer. He built the "Welcome Inn" in 1825, which was kept for many years by the Beams.

The first hotel was built by the Harmonists in 1806. It was a frame building, and stood on the site of the present hotel. Samuel Beam, who had purchased it from Mr. Ziegler on the following terms: 75 cents per day for ten years. Mr. Beam's heirs sold the property, and the house was torn down. The present hotel was built by Jacob Schoene in 1862. The third story has since been added. The house is of brick, and is a large structure. Its proprietor, Jacob Schoene, died in 1881, leaving a large business in 1881.

John Fleening kept the first store in Harmony after Ziegler came. He was a shrewd Irishman of considerable business ability, and much of Mr. Ziegler's business was confided to his management. He taught school in Harmony before entering upon his mercantile life. John and Henry Schwartz had a store quite early. Mr. Isaac Latchaw, who is still a resident of the place, was one of the early merchants.

Among the early settlers of the town was — — — Ladenschlager, formerly a member of Rapp's society; Baltzer Gull, the butcher; John Roth, a blacksmith; Conrad Kreidler, carpenter; Joseph Tinsman, Francis Bassler, Philip Noss and Anthony Herr, coopers; Shelly and John Triunels, a teamster, who was very lively and "full of business."

Jacob Gross, a weaver, was an early settler, and a peculiar character.

From the beginning, i. e., from 1815, until the Germans began to buy, settle up and develop the country, the town of Harmony was a small place.

produce was low and the necessaries of life high in comparison. The country had just passed through the war of 1812, and the effects of that war were felt by all classes. Especially severe were its results upon the poor, and the people of Harmony then belonged to that class.

The Economites had a tannery on the north side of the creek. Andrew Ziegler operated a tannery in Harmony many years.

The machine shop of Elias Ziegler was built and put in operation in 1866 by Latchaw & Ziegler. Mr. Latchaw sold out his interest to Mr. Ziegler, who has since managed the business. He erected a new building for a shop in 1879. He manufactures threshing machines and other implements, and does a large amount of repairing of all kinds.

The carriage factory of G. Langbein & Son was started in 1878, and has since been in successful operation.

The distillery built by the Economites was operated by various parties until about five years ago. High water in 1861 flooded the streets, and barrels of whisky from the storehouse floated about.

Harmony has a population of about five hundred. A greater variety of occupations are represented than is usual in small places. For instance, we find here four general stores, one drug store, two groceries, one shoe store, one tinner's shop, one millinery shop, one saddle and harness shop, one tailor shop, one machine shop, one foundry, three blacksmith shops, one carriage factory, one hotel, one wholesale liquor store, one barber shop, five shoemakers shops, one furniture and undertaking establishment, one marble cutter, one gunsmith, one bakery, two butcher shops, one livery stable, one job printing office, one lumber yard, one woolen factory, one steam flouring mill, a large ice house, a National bank and a savings bank.

G. D. Swain has been a merchant in Harmony since 1871. The building occupied by him was erected by the Harmonists in 1811, but was remodeled in 1875. To illustrate the changes constantly making in business circles, it may be well to give the names of the firm with which Mr. Swain has been connected: Puffer & Swain, Swain & Major, Swain & Enslin, Swain & Housholder and now Swain & Bentle.

A. W. Ziegler, dealer in drugs and medicines, began business in 1875, succeeding A. Pearce.

Enslin & Haine, dealers in general merchandise of all kinds, opened their store in 1881.

A. M. Wise, the proprietor of the livery stable, commenced business in 1876.

A nursery of Evansburg, owned by W. J. T. Saint. Shortly after, Murphy, McKean & Co. started in the business. The two yards were combined after a short time, and the business was run by Mr. Saint, from whom

it was purchased in 1881 by H. W. Wise, J. L. Lytle and G. F. Haine, who are now carrying a large stock and doing a prosperous business under the firm name Wise, Lytle & Haine.

The first job printing office in Harmony was established in February, 1881, by Haine & Righter.

The foundry of H. Wickberger was purchased from Isaac Latchaw in 1878.

HARMONY SAVINGS BANK

This institution was chartered in 1867, and organized in 1868, with the following officers: Alfred Pearce, President; R. H. Palmer, Treasurer; Trustees: Alfred Pearce, R. H. Palmer, George Beann, John Enslin, Henry Goehring, Joseph Schwartz and John Pearce.

The bank continued under these officers until 1877, when H. Goehring became President, and George Beann Treasurer. The Trustees then were John Pearce, Henry Goehring, George Beann, Jacob Sleppy, John Enslin, David Ziegler, E. F. Winter and J. C. Scott.

William Wilson is now President (1882), and George Beann Treasurer. John Pearce, E. F. Winter and H. Goehring have withdrawn from the Board of Trustees, and their places are filled by Alexander Stewart, Ira Stauffer and Abraham Stauffer. This bank has a special charter allowing it to receive 10 per cent interest.

EVANSBURG

This enterprising and busy village is situated on the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad in the eastern part of Jackson Township, a part of it extending over into Forward Township. The village, incorporated as a borough in 1882, contains a population of about four hundred. Its business is large when compared with other places of its size. There are at present five general stores, two hardware, two drug stores, one grocery, two hotels, one banking establishment, one flouring mill, one tannery, one undertaker's shop, two wagon shops, four blacksmith shops, a barber shop, a livery stable and a lumber yard and planing-mill all in active operation.

The village is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by the hills which rise abruptly on either side of the Breakneck Creek, a small but sometimes turbulent streamlet. Tradition has it that the site of Evansburg was once occupied by an Indian village, but most probably it was but a temporary encampment, with hastily constructed wigwags of poles and bark, such as the Indians were accustomed to build wherever they resided for a short time. The aborigines gave to the stream the name of Big Beaver Run, but later it received its present appellation from the fact that a horse, while clambering over the

stony path which led along the creek, fell and broke its neck. This old path has a history if it could only be traced. It was a well known and frequently traversed route of Indian travel leading from Fort Duquesne to the French fort, where Franklin now is. It followed the Breakneck for some distance, crossing it near Evansburg, then going northward, nearly following the line between Jackson and Forward Townships. Another Indian trail from Logstown, an Indian settlement on the Ohio River near the site of the town of Economy, intersected the Franklin path in this county. The Logstown trail also passed through Jackson Township, and the early settlers of Zelenople remember it well as it passed through that town. Washington traversed both these routes in 1753, and somewhere in this county narrowly escaped being shot by an Indian.

Along the Breakneck, in early times, grew hazel bushes, wild plum trees, "fox-grapes" and other wild fruits. The plums were much sought after by the boys of those days. Their flavor is said to have been delicious.

In the year 1800, Robert Boggs, familiarly known as Squire Boggs, moved from Allegheny County and settled on the Breakneck bottom lands, taking up a farm of about four hundred and seventy-five acres. The land had previously been taken up and a small improvement made. Boggs gave the settler a mare for his right to the tract, and at once settled upon it. He was a millwright and followed his trade besides farming. Soon after coming here, he erected a log mill on the site of the present mill, which continued in operation until torn away to make room for a better structure in 1835. A little later, he erected a saw-mill—not a very elaborate affair, but a useful one nevertheless. The Pittsburgh & Franklin Military road of the war of 1812 passed through the Boggs farm. For a number of years Squire Boggs kept tavern, supplying entertainment to travelers upon this route. He died in 1855 at the age of seventy-three. He raised nine children by his first marriage, and four by his second. His son, Thomas W. Boggs, Esq., was born near the spot where he now lives.

In 1832, the village of Evansburg was laid out by William Purviance, Surveyor. Thomas B. Evans, the founder of the place, bought 200 acres of the Boggs farm, and upon this the town was platted. He was a man of a very enterprising spirit, but of limited education, and, through a lack of keenness, was frequently unfortunate in his enterprises.

The first sale of lots took place in November, 1832. Evans was a millwright and followed his trade, keeping a number of apprentices and workmen about him. In 1835, he erected the grist-mill now owned by James Sutton. The mill was at first run by

water, but of late years only steam power has been used.

Excepting the Boggs' residence, Evans' was the first house in the village. His house, a log building, was afterward replaced by a frame structure. In 1835, he erected the brick house now owned by Peter Pfeifer. This was the first brick building, and, for a long time, the best house in town.

Most of Evansburg has grown up during the last fifteen years. The arrival of the railroad in 1878 gave a fresh impetus to its prosperity.

Among the first who located in the village was Ray Brown, who kept a small grocery. A man named King started a store soon after. Two or three years after the founding of the village, John Ray moved from Pittsburgh, and located on the lot where Ifft's store now is. He kept a store and tavern, which was a general loading place for the entire neighborhood. Ray was a man of enterprise, and was a leading spirit among the villagers. Joseph McIlvaine was among the early merchants. He was a live business man and had a good trade. The first blacksmith was Robert Boggs, and the first shoe-maker, Samuel Bishop.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Lewis Gansz, Esq., settled in this place in 1844. He emigrated from Germany in 1832, and worked in Harmony for Andrew Ziegler, tanning. He afterward followed the same business on the Big Connoquenessing, renting a tannery from James McGee. After coming to Evansburg, he started a tannery which is still in operation, being now managed, together with a boot and shoe store, by his son Lewis. The younger Mr. Gansz started his store in 1879. He deals in hides, leather, wool and furs.

About 1845, a foundry was established by John Kane. He carried on the business for a time on a small scale, then sold to James and Joseph Harbaugh and others, who conducted a more extensive business, making stoves and various kinds of castings. The Harbaughs built and ran a hotel where the Miller House now stands.

The enterprising firm of George Ifft & Sons commenced business as merchants in 1867, and have been longer in business without any change in proprietors than any other firm in the place.

J. N. Miller came to Evansburg in 1853, and worked at shoe-making. In 1870, he began keeping hotel, and, in 1876, erected the Miller House, one of the best hotels in Butler County. The house is a large brick building, two stories high, with a French roof, having a frontage of fifty feet, and extending sixty-five feet to the rear. The house is well furnished throughout, and is an ornament to the town. Mr. Miller came to this country from the east. Of

sixty-two families. That of the Reformed church is about the same. The pastors of the Lutherans have been Revs. Herman Muntz, C. F. W. Brecht, J. Wilhelm, E. Mählberg, G. E. Sylla, W. L. Bush and the present pastor, W. H. Kropp.

We have not a complete list of the pastors of the Reformed Church. Rev. Waldburger and Rev. E. F. Winter officiated here before the present pastor, Rev. Caspar Schiel, took charge.

W. L. BUSH

Engelsberg Lodge, No. 189, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized October 15, 1881, with the following charter members:

Dr. F. V. Brooks, Revs. W. H. H. McKinney, H. C. Boggs, Edward Dambach, William Ramsey, Joseph Ash, Robert Ash, Christ, Walter, John Staaf, Jacob Mathay, Jacob Heayl, Henry Wise, John W. Dombart, Joseph Stiver. The following were the first officers elected: Dr. F. V. Brooks, Master; Rev. W. H. H. McKinney, Past Master; H. C. Boggs, Foreman; Edward Dambach, Secretary; Joseph Ash, Treasurer; Robert Ash, Financier.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE PASSAVANT FAMILY.

A detailed account of the work accomplished by Detmar Basse in the early history of Zelenople, will be found elsewhere in this chapter. His daughter, Zelig, became the wife of Philip Louis Passavant, and the two came to America in 1807 in company with Mr. Basse on his second visit to Zelenople. P. L. Passavant was, for many years, the foremost man in Zelenople, much respected as a business man on account of his integrity and fair dealing, and a prominent and influential member of society by reason of his well-known tact and ability.

The name Passavant is of French origin, descended from the French Huguenots. Philip Louis Passavant was born in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1777, and died in Zelenople, Penn., April 15, 1853. He married Zelig Basse in 1807. She was born 1789, and died December 29, 1871.

Mr. Passavant acted as agent in disposing of the lands of the Basse property, and himself bought the tract on which the town of Zelenople stands. He was the first merchant in the place. Bringing a quantity of goods with him from Germany in 1807, he at once commenced business. In 1810, he erected the building, an engraving of which appears on another page. In this store, goods were purchased from all the surrounding country, and Zelenople thus became an important trading point at an early day. Mr.

Passavant continued in the mercantile business until 1818, when he sold out to his son, C. S. Passavant, who then carried on the business until he died, after which other merchants in the place.

Philip Louis Zelig Passavant had three children and four children—Emma, now the wife of Rev. C. S. Jennings, Allegheny County; Philip Detmar (deceased); Charles Sidney, Zelenople; Virginia (deceased); and Rev. William A. Passavant, D. D., a well-known Lutheran clergyman of Pittsburgh.

C. S. Passavant is a well-known and prominent citizen of the place of his nativity, Zelenople. His wife is Jane, daughter of Edward V. and Catharine (Buhl) Randolph, of Zelenople. Mr. and Mrs. Passavant have two children—Charles S., Jr., and Emma.

HENRY MUNTZ

Henry Muntz was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 11, 1794, and is the son of George and Catharine C. (Rapp) Muntz. When ten years of age, he accompanied his parents to America, or the New World, as it was called, starting April 1, 1804, and arriving at Baltimore July 4 of this year, where he was very forcibly impressed with the peculiarities of the Negroes. Their first winter was spent at Zelenople, and the following year they removed to Harmony, where he attended school. His parents moved on a new farm, and, although young, he became conversant with the toils and privations of pioneer life. His father was killed June 4, 1812, by a falling tree, while his mother's death did not occur until 1836.

In 1811, he was apprenticed to a saddler in Zelenople, and it was here that he developed a thirst for knowledge, and attended night school and pursued his studies privately until his fund of information was largely extended. In 1815, he established himself in the business he had learned in Harmony. But youth and inexperience was no match for older tradesmen, and he soon discontinued business, and became a wanderer, visiting Ohio and Indiana on foot. He returned home, but in 1819 his roving propensities again gained the ascendancy, and he went further east, finally locating in New York City, but left there in February, 1820, because of the failure of his employment, and seeking employment in the West. In his employment, he was obliged to sell his coat to pay expenses. In April, 1820, he returned to Zelenople, established himself in business, and assisted this same year in erecting the school house. He was then elected to the church council, and superintended the erection of the church. In his religious life, he has done much—contributing largely of time and money—to the support of the Gospel, and has traveled hundreds of miles on foot to assist along

the good work, having done his full share during the journey of life, now most terminated. He has always observed the golden rule. With his brother Gottlob he continued in business for ten years from 1829. He also served as Postmaster for four years from 1841, when he resigned.

May 31, 1853, he was married to Mrs. Catharine Dieffenbacher, widow of Rev. Jacob F., who was once pastor of the Reformed Church in Harmony, where he died in 1842. Her maiden name was Hottel, and she was born in Woodstock, Va., June 6, 1815. By her first husband she bore four sons—Diodorus S., Eusebius H., Cyrus R. and Jacob F., the first three being ministers of the Gospel. Mr. and Mrs. Muntz are the parents of one daughter named Zelle. Mrs. Muntz is an estimable lady, and has well fulfilled her mission in life.

REV. T. A. EDMONDS.

William Edmonds, grandfather of the subject of this brief memoir, came from England in an early day, and located in Northampton County, Penn., and engaged in merchandising. During the Revolutionary war, he was employed as land agent by the Government, and acted in a similar capacity for a London organization. He had two sons, William F. and John A., and three daughters. John A. was born in Northampton County in 1801, where he resided until about 1864, when he removed to Center County, where he died in 1874. His wife Elizabeth died in 1871 at the advanced age of seventy years. Mr. Edmonds was a surveyor and conveyancer, and held the office of Justice of the Peace nearly all the entire years of his adult life.

He had a family of nine boys, some of whom enlisted and held commissions during the war of the rebellion.

F. A. Edmonds, who was born in 1832, was educated at Heidelberg College, in Ohio, which is under the auspices of the Reformed Church, receiving the title of A. M. He also graduated from the theological department in 1859, and was ordained this same year, and commenced the services of the ministry in Shelby, Ohio, acting as a supply for nine months, and then took charge of the Reformed Church in Berlin, Somerset County, where he labored very acceptably and successfully for five years. His next field of labor was in Foreston, Ill., where he remained for seven years, preaching with marked success.

In 1870, he assumed the pastorate of the Reformed Church of Harmony, enlivened new life and activity into the membership, and by indefatigable labor, both in and out of season, was enabled to establish a new era of prosperity, so much so that the

membership has more than tripled under his ministrations, and they have the largest Sunday school in the county.

Being deeply interested in educational matters, he, in 1873, in connection with J. C. Tinsman and Rev. S. L. Johnson, established the Harmony Collegiate Institute, which attained great success during his connection with it, for three years, and assisted very materially in advancing the cause of education, and awaking in many a desire for higher education.

Rev. Edmonds belongs to that class of advanced religious teachers who believe in advancing the material as well as spiritual interests of the community where he resides, and therefore has ever taken a deep and active interest in all public enterprises, especially regarding public improvements, such as the projecting of railroads and extending borough limits. he and E. Ziegler having made an addition to Harmony known as the Ziegler-Edmonds Addition. During the war of the rebellion, he recruited Company F, of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went into service as Captain, but ill health some five months later compelled his resignation.

In 1860, he was married to Miss M. A. Korus, and one daughter, Aggie, has blessed their union.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CRANBERRY.

Characteristics of the People. Ethnic Characteristics of the People. Settlements. Agriculture. Industry. Education. Commerce. Transportation. Religion. Morals. Government. Progress. Literature. Science. Art. Music. Sports. Games. Amusements.

CRANBERRY is one of the thirteen original townships, and no doubt derived its name from the fact that there are in the southern portion of the township extensive marshes covered with cranberry bushes.

In 1795, Benjamin Johnston, a native of Cumberland County, emigrated to this township and settled on a farm in the southern portion. His wife, Martha Kennedy, was a native of South Carolina, but was reared in Cumberland County, Penn. Of their family of fifteen children, seven are now living. William Johnston, one of the sons, is a resident of the township. His farm was formerly owned by his father-in-law, Francis Pearce.

In the same year, Alexander Ramsey, a native of Ireland, left his native heath for this country. He first located in Cumberland County, where he remained but a short time. From thence he moved to West moreland, and from that county to Cranberry Township, where he became one of the important characters in its history. His wife, Grace Smith, who was



WILLIAM GOEHRING.

Among the most enterprising and industrious early settlers was Adam Goehring, a native of Germany, who settled in Cranberry Township, and was the progenitor of a family which is still largely represented in the county. William Goehring, the tenth of eleven children born to Adam and Magdalena Goehring, was born December 25, 1821. But three members of the large family to which he belonged are now living—Christian, John and Sarah (Feuzel).

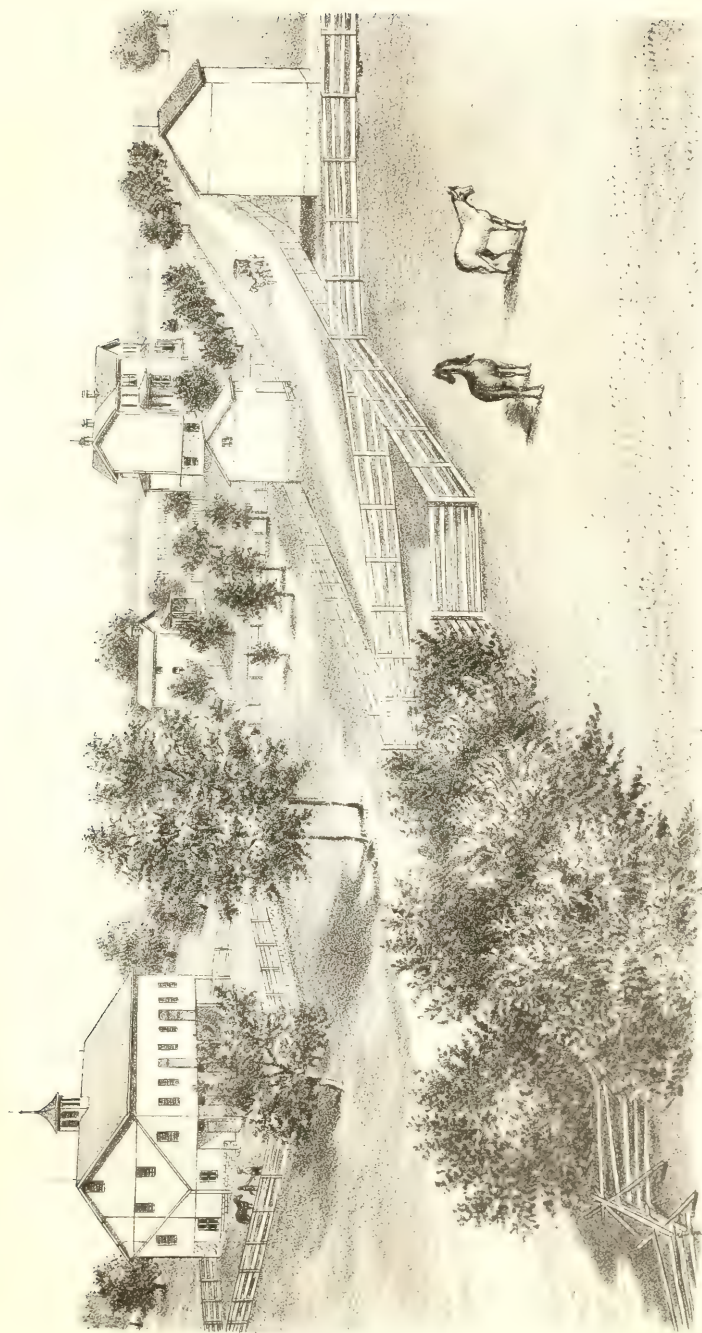
William Goehring was reared a farmer, and always pursued that occupation, never moving from the farm on which he was born. He was diligent and successful in business; a man of good intelligence, honest and upright in all his dealings; much respected and honored by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Goehring was a Republican in politics. He never aspired to hold office. In religion, he was a life-long member of the English



MRS. JANE GOEHRING.

Lutheran Church. He died March 25, 1864. His widow and two sons survive him.

William Goehring was married November 16, 1854, to Jane Marshall, daughter of Samuel and Mary Marshall. Her friends were early settlers, and the family is a very prominent one. Mrs. Goehring was born in Butler County, and is the third of a family of ten children, seven of them still living. The children of William and Jane Goehring are Mary M., Walter H., William Alfred, Thomas Winfield and Samuel Marshall. Mary died at the age of twenty-one; Walter and Winfield died young. William Alfred is engaged in grain-buying at Zelienople. He is also the owner of a farm on Breakneck Creek, given him by his father. Samuel Marshall is at home, and is to have the homestead on becoming of age.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. P. GOEHRING.

born in Chester County, was the daughter of a Revolutionary patriot, who lost his life in that sanguinary struggle. They reared a family of ten children. Joseph Robinson, who lived a few miles east of Butler, on the Freeport pike, married one of the daughters (Hannah). Isaac Young, who is still living at an advanced age, was another son-in-law of this venerable pioneer. He married Polly.

The following is a verbatim copy of the agreement by which Mr. Ramsey acquired the title to his lands; the original document is still in possession of John Ramsey:

"Articles of agreement made and concluded between Thomas Rees and William Harrison, of Philadelphia, of the one part, and Alexander Ramsey, of Westmoreland County, State of Pennsylvania, of the other part witnesseth: First, the said Thomas Rees and William Harrison, for the considerations herein-after mentioned and expressed, doth consent, promise and agree to and with the said Alexander Ramsey, his executors, administrators and assigns: that he, the said Alexander Ramsey, shall on or before the 22d instant, settle and improve a certain tract of land situate on the west side of the Allegheny river, in Allegheny County, on the waters of Breakneck, and on the Venango Path adjoining Nicholson District, and continue his said settlement and improvement on the said tract of land for five years from thence next following; building on the same a house fit for the habitation of man, and clearing and fencing ten acres fit for cultivation. In consideration of which, and the covenants hereinafter expressed, to be performed on the part of the said Thomas Rees and William Harrison, and as an encouragement to the said Alexander Ramsey to be faithful and diligent in the undertaking aforesaid, he, the said Thomas Rees and William Harrison, doth hereby bind themselves, their heirs, executors and assigns, covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Alexander Ramsey, his executors, administrators or assigns, well and truly to convey or cause to be conveyed to the said Alexander Ramsey, his executors, administrators or assigns, one hundred and fifty acres of said tract of four hundred acres of land, to be divided as fairly as possible, according to quantity and quality, reserving, nevertheless, to A. Ramsey, all improvements he may have made on the land and for the said quantity of land, the said Thomas Rees and William Harrison, their executors, administrators and assigns shall, at the termination of the aforesaid period of five years, give a deed for the same, free from all incumbrances, and shall warrant and defend the same to the said Alexander Ramsey, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns.

"And for the true performance of all and every

the covenants aforesaid, each of the said parties binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns unto the other of them, his heirs, executors and assigns, in a penal sum of one thousand dollars. In witness whereof, the parties above named have hereunto set their hands and seal the twenty-first day of June, 1796

"DAVID McNAIR &

"JAMES A. REEVE, per

"THOMAS REES, [Seal].

"WILLIAM HARRISON, [Seal].

"ALEXANDER RAMSEY, [Seal].

"Witness, present, JOHN CUMMINS."

Samuel Duncan, a native of Carlisle, Penn., made a permanent settlement in this township in 1796. He was a young man of twenty-seven years, at the time of his emigration, and for several years previous to his settlement had been engaged in trafficking with the Indians. He purchased quite an extensive tract of land. The farm which for many years was the home of his son, Samuel, was purchased from Gen. Wilkins, of Philadelphia. He married, in 1793, Miss Nancy, daughter of James Boggs, who in the early days kept the ferry across the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh. They had six children—William, Matilda, David, Samuel, James and Robert. Mr. Duncan died in the year 1829. William married Jane Compton, and had three children. He died in 1821. Of these three children, Mary Ann Cleeland is still living in Illinois. Matilda married William Smith, from the State of New York. Mrs. Smith died in 1831, her husband surviving her a few years only. David married Sarah Hamil, of Allegheny County. They had nine children, viz.: William, Samuel, Catherine, Matilda, Margaret, Sarah, Mary A. and Nancy E. Samuel married Elizabeth Caldwell, daughter of David Caldwell, of Allegheny County.

In 1797, Mathew Graham, with his mother, brother and step-father, settled on a tract of land he had pre-empted the year previous (1796) and began the arduous task of clearing up a farm. His father (also named Mathew) was a native of Scotland; he died when Mathew, Jr., was but six years of age. The year following his decease, the family, consisting of the widowed mother and the two sons, Mathew and William, settled on a tract of 200 acres on the Monongalia River, where McKeesport now stands. They remained in possession of the lands until 1795, when they were dispossessed by a defective title by a Mr. McKee, the man after whom McKeesport was named. In 1801, Mathew was married to Mary Freeman. They resided on the same place until 1804, when they removed to a new place near John Hetty, who afterward became Mrs. John Vandevort; Ann, who married John Kelly; William, who married Elizabeth Shearer in 1843, and later to Maria

Parent: William died in 1878; Harvey died in infancy; Mary, who married John Love in 1837, and after his death married W. M. Meredith, James H. Graham, who married Elizabeth Oakley in 1845; Mathew, who married Esther Dillen in 1849; Samuel, who married Matilda Duncan in the year 1856. These children all had portions of their father's estate. Those who died in full possession of their property bequeathed it to their offspring. Those living remain on the homes thus acquired, with the exception of Mrs. Mary Meredith, who resides in Allegheny City. Mathew Graham died in November, 1858, in his seventy-ninth year. Mary Graham died June 10, 1866, in her eighty-third year. In 1813, Mathew Graham erected the tavern known as the "Black Bear," on the Pittsburgh and Mercer road, which ran through his farm. This hostelry was the general stopping place of all who traveled from Pittsburgh to Mercer for thirty years, and is still standing, but unoccupied.

The early settlers in this section of the State were frequently gathered around the great fire-place of the "Black Bear," and there related stories of their struggles with poverty, of a desperate encounter with Indians and wild beasts, and talked of the time when their great tasks would be completed, and they in possession of comfortable homes, surrounded by their children and the comforts and luxuries of civilization.

After the erection of the "Black Bear," he purchased a tract of 200 acres a short distance south of his original purchase. He also purchased 170 acres from Hansen Castlette, on Brush Creek; 200 acres of Sabina, widow of H. H. Brackenridge, on Brush Creek, and 170 acres of George Spyer, along the same stream. In 1831, he and his son-in-law, J. Vandervort built the first saw-mill erected in the township, and on Bear Creek. In 1833, he built the first grist-mill on Brush Creek. Mathew Graham was a man who seemed to have more than his portion of reverses during his pioneer life, but through them all he was said to be very courageous, resolute and trustful, a man of good common sense, generous-hearted, and a firm believer in that "Divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may."

Benjamin Garvin was a native of Rockingham, Va., and came to this township with his family of ten children. His wife was Miss M. Martin of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Garvin had many trials and privations, but they did not give up, for, as the country was new, and water will carry away the hardest rock, so health and constant labor will overcome all things. Ten children were born to them, viz., Elizabeth, Alexander, John, Nancy, David, James, William, Benjamin, Jefferson and Margaret. Elizabeth married James Morris, of Pittsburgh, who for many years

was the proprietor of the Minnis Foundry in Birmingham, Penn. Nancy married Joshua Stoolflier, and lived in this township until their death. The father of Joshua Stoolflier was a native of Germany, and after serving seven years in the army the Government released him, having no further claims upon him as a soldier. He emigrated to America, settling near the forks of the Youghiogheny River, in Westmoreland County. A short period after his location here, he married a Miss Mary Martin, daughter of a Presbyterian minister. Their offspring consisted of eight children—Charles, Joshua M., Sarah, David, Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth and George. A few years previous to the organization of Butler County, the entire family removed to what is now Cranberry Township, locating on a farm of 400 acres, purchased from Thomas Langley in the year 1800. Soon after settling upon this tract, he returned to Westmoreland County, and brought to his rude cabin his father's family. Without money, he was profoundly distressed as to how he would pay for this large tract of land, and he at once set his wits to work to devise some plan. He had in his possession a very valuable gun, which he highly prized, and which had dealt out destruction to many a tenant of the wood. This he offered Mr. Langley in part payment, but he, having no conceivable use for the weapon, declined the offer, saying he preferred something having a greater measure of value. Mr. Stoolflier then hit upon this happy plan of trading his gun for a two-year old colt, which the Government agent gladly accepted as part of the consideration money. He paid for the residue according to the covenants and conditions of the article of agreement.

Nancy Garvin and husband, Joshua Stoolflier (son of Joshua M. Stoolflier), were the parents of ten children, five of whom reached maturity. Those living are Irene, Nancy, Lavina, Eliza and Minerva. Alexander Garvin married Anna Mallison, and removed to Missouri. John also went to Missouri when a young man, and he there married Mary Love. David kept hotel, or tavern as it was termed in those days, on what is now Newton Garvin's farm, in 1811. He married a Miss Pernelia Mallison. Benjamin Garvin, the grandfather of David, kept the same hotel in 1800—the only public house then between Pittsburgh and Franklin. He continued in the business until 1811, when, as we have already stated, the nephew, David, took charge of it. He raised a family of nine children, namely, Eliza, Emiline, Annie, Pernelia, Benjamin, Joshua, Newton, David and Milton, who was killed in the war of the rebellion.

The Cornplanter and other Indian bands made this hotel their stopping place on their way to and from Erie.

Their business principally was running rafts on the Allegheny, and their demeanor and manner was quiet, when not under the influence of "fire-water." The "Indian trail" leading then from a point beyond Pittsburgh to Erie and Franklin can to-day be plainly pointed out as passing through the farms of Clevidence, Lawhead, Grenney and what is known as the Glover farm. It is a common accurrent for farmers to-day, when plowing, to find the peculiar shaped flints they used on their arrows during the era when they roamed the forests and held complete and undisputed dominion over them.

James Garvin was twice married. His first wife was Nancy Wilson, who was reared in this township. The fruits of this union were: William Wilson, Margaret, Benjamin, Eliza, Nancy and Henderson. His wife died in 1863, when he married Mrs. Isabella Wilson, daughter of John Waldron, and sister of William Waldron, of Jackson Township near Evansburg. The issue of this alliance was two children—Belle and Boyd.

James Garvin was an enterprising farmer, a good citizen and always favorable to the interests of the common schools, believing them to be valued factors in the progress of civilization.

William, the brother of James, also married twice, Martha Rowan, of Bridgewater, Beaver County, a very excellent lady, amiable in disposition and with a beautiful Christian character, was his first wife. She was the mother of eight children.

His second wife was Hannah Spencer. They had one child—Samuel Church Garvin.

Benjamin died unmarried. Jefferson was united to Rebecca Rowan, and moved into Beaver County.

William Hall, of Pittsburgh, became the husband of Margaret.

Benjamin, the son of William, and grandson of Benjamin Garvin, is residing on the ancestral home purchased from his father. The farm consists of 120 acres. The wife of Benjamin Garvin was Ellen P. Wilson, who was born in Westmoreland County. The names of their children are: Emily A., who married Archie Bryon; William H., Elmer Lynn, Martha Jane and Elizabeth A.

Joshua M. Stoolfier, who married Nancy Garvin, has already been mentioned as a descendant of one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of this township. But as his career was an interesting one, and his family among the first in rank and intelligence, he demands more than a passing notice. He was a man of inflexible character, and the soul of honor and honesty. He ever took great pride in identifying himself with the growing interests of education, and he was the especial friend of the poor. Generous in heart and of excellent judgment, he was often con-

pealed to in matters of justice between his fellow-men. His immediate lineal descendants were Irene, Nancy, Lavina, Eliza and Minerva.

William Brickle was the husband of Lavina. Of their eight children, three are living to-day.

In the year of 1829, N. C. Ray, became the son-in-law of William Ray. Mr. Ray met with a terrible accident, the loss of one limb in a reaping machine, which proved fatal, terminating his life five days after its occurrence.

Mrs. Ray is now living with her son-in-law, John Staples, in Adams Township.

Minerva was united in marriage to Capt. Alexander Gillespie, on Christmas Day, in the year 1842. They lived happily together for thirty-seven years, and prospered in the accumulation of this world's goods.

The result of their marriage was the birth of four children, two only of whom are living—Nancy C. and Joshua M. The former became the wife of John C. Kelly, who resided near Butler for many years and died there.

Joshua married Maggie Dunlap, of Allegheny County, in the year 1870.

Capt. Gillespie, the father of these children, was a gallant soldier in the war of the rebellion during the years of 1861 and 1865. He was among the first to respond to his country's call, and enlisted in 1861, in Gen. John N. Purviance's Company of "nine months' men." At the expiration of the stipulated time, he re-enlisted and continued in the army until his failing health gave him an honorable discharge, which was in June, 1865. He died of consumption in 1879, induced by exposure at Nashville, Tenn., while in the barracks. His age was fifty-nine years.

EARLY SETTLERS.

After the first settlers began to make inroads on the noble forests and to cultivate the soil in rather a limited way the first few years of their pioneer life, other sturdy and energetic men came in and lent a helping hand.

Joseph Stolt was a native of Nassau, Germany, County, and came to this township with his father, who emigrated from Germany in 1811. They located upon a tract of land purchased from Minerva Catlett, being the moiety of a tract situated in this township and marked in the plan of "Alexander's District," No. 69.

Jacob and his father were both energetic and industrious men, and it was their united purpose of acquiring a home for themselves in the land of freedom, where they could attain property and happiness for themselves and their children, which had been inheritance for them. They were

prominent events in their lives to refer to. They were honest, industrious and persevering, bending all their energies to the cultivation of their lands.

Jacob Stout, Jr., married Annie Deemer, in the year 1832, and there were born to them twelve children; seven only are now living, viz., John, Lizzie, Henry, Daniel, Fannie, Lavina and George W.

Daniel, the fourth one of those living, married Margaret Reeder, of Beaver County, in December, 1871. Henry is unmarried, and resides with his brother and sister-in-law on the farm bequeathed to them by their father, who died in 1869.

John Barr located in 1820, on a tract of land purchased from William Roseborough. He was a native of Ireland, County Down. One year after his settlement he married Jane Dickey, of Allegheny County, and reared a large family.

Mary Jane became the wife of Jacob Stoup, of Adams Township, where they reside.

Andrew married Nancy, daughter of Judge Marshall (deceased). They had born to them nine children, six of whom died quite young. The remaining children are Emma Jane, John Chalmers and Martin Andrew.

The farm owned by Andrew Barr, the father of these children, was part of a tract owned by Robert McKee in the early history of this county, and embraced hundreds of acres. For many years he has been an Elder of the United Presbyterian Church, and his exemplary habits, sincere but social life, has gained for himself the high esteem of every one.

William Vandevort was born in 1803, in Butler County. In 1828, he chose for his life companion Miss Nancy Cain. They located on a farm purchased from Mrs. Dr. Catlett, consisting of 120 acres. By frugality, incessant toil, self-denial and perseverance, they cleared the forests, cultivated the soil and at the same time reared a family of eleven children, all of whom are now dead.

William Vandevort, the father, died April 16, A. D. 1867. His wife still lives, aged seventy-two years.

The farm now owned by Mrs. Jane Goehring, daughter of Judge Marshall (deceased), is where John Goehring was born in 1811. His wife was Catherine Husselbaugh, who was born in Harrisburg, Penn. Eight children were the result of this union—William, who married Fannie Landis; David, who married Phebe Vandevort, and after her death, which occurred in 1868, married Louisa Romach; Annie, who married Andrew English; Ida, who married Charlie Graham, and Maggie, who married John Bunzo.

Frederick Croft is a farmer of some prominence. His farm and that of his brother, on the old Frank-

lin road, and just a quarter of a mile apart, give evidence of skillful management. The Crofts are of English origin, their parents having been born in England. In 1832, Frederick and his brother William with their mother located as before mentioned. At the age of twenty-eight, Frederick married a lady named Chestina Barks, of this county. She bore him ten children, six of whom are now living—William, John, Harriet, David, Thomas and Mary. William, the eldest of the children, married Abigail Goehring, and removed to Allegheny City. John, Harriet and David also married. Miss Malinda Graham, daughter of Mathew Graham, became John's wife. Harriet became the partner of George Covert, of this township, and is a farmer. David selected Miss Nancy Wilson for his better part, and are living in Allegheny City.

The uncle of these children, William Croft, married Sarah Jane Davidson in 1848. The farm he is living on with his family and already alluded to was bequeathed to him by his mother. He has nine children living, three of whom are married. Mary Jane and her husband, John Barts, are living in this township. Estella married William Robinson.

Another of the enterprising farmers of Cranberry Township is James Rowan, who came here with his wife from Delaware County, Penn., in 1824. He is living with his family of six children on a farm purchased from James Graham, of Philadelphia, in the eastern part of the township. Mrs. Rowan's maiden name was Mary Boyd, reared in Wilmington, Penn. Of their children, John married Margaret Dickson, daughter of Esquire Dickson, of Penn Township; Mathew married Nancy Miller, of Freedom, Beaver County; William T. moved to the State of Illinois some twenty-five years ago, where he married Maggie Smith, of that State. John is among the most prominent citizens of Cranberry Township, and his worth as a man has frequently been recognized by his being elected to offices of trust by the people of the township. He has a family of four children: Mary E. married Alfred Shanks, of Allegheny County. The others are William, Belle and James.

John Rohner was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to this country when thirteen years old. He resided with Judge Marshall, deceased, in Adams Township, until he arrived at the age of twenty-four years. He then married Miss Margaret L. Duncan, but remained on the farm with the Judge seven years longer, at the end of which time, in 1864, he purchased the farm upon which he is now living. Mr. Rohner, or Esquire Rohner, by which title he is better known, was a very destitute boy when he landed on the shores of America, and was entirely destitute of money and friends, and is deserv-



SAMUEL DUNCAN.



MRS. SAMUEL DUNCAN.



F. A. Edmunds

ing of great commendation for the manner in which he raised himself from poverty to independence and an honorable position in society. Esquire Rohner always manifested an earnest interest in the welfare of schools, spending time and money often for their advancement. For twelve years he was a Director of the schools, and has been a Justice of the Peace for eight years.

Israel Cookson has been a resident of this township since 1831. He was reared in Beaver County, but purchased the farm he is now living on from one Griffith, of Philadelphia, when only twenty years of age. For the 104 acres he paid \$2 per acre. When eighteen years old, he married Charlotte Goehring. The fruits of their marriage were six children, five boys and one girl—William C., Edward J., Mary M., John A., Henry M. and Alfred T. Mary died in April, 1881, aged forty-six years. William formed a matrimonial alliance with Sarah Kirk. Edward married Hannah J. Blakely, sister of A. Blakely, Esq., of Allegheny City. John A. was united to Alice Savage, of Allegheny City, and is living on a farm in this township, which he purchased from Robert Duncan, being a portion of the old Duncan farm. Henry married twice. His first wife was Margaret McNorton, who died in 1867. Subsequently, he married Ananda Otterson, daughter of John Otterson, of Allegheny City, an officer in the Western Penitentiary for many years. In 1880, Alfred married Malinda Goehring, and is living with his father, cultivating the farm. The son of Edward J. Cookson, Thomas, a remarkably bright young man of seventeen years, died in 1882.

Joseph West was a late settler, coming in 1864. Such men as he, however, are welcomed in every district at any time. His home with its surroundings is beautiful. It was purchased from Judge Daniel Fielder, and the farm contains 212 acres. Mr. West was reared near Zelenople, and married Maria Powell, of Beaver County.

Freeman Vandevort was born in this township in 1832, and consequently has lived in it fifty years.

In 1857, he entered into the bonds of wedlock with Margaret Deemer, and at once moved upon a farm purchased from James Rowan. In 1864, twenty-three acres more were added to it, purchased from Ambrose Dunbar. Their family consisted of ten children, six only of whom are now living—John C., Alfred E., Fannie E., Annie J., William Freeman and Clyde Deemer.

James Sample settled in 1840. Previous to his locating here, he lived in Allegheny City for thirteen years; served an apprenticeship of four years at tanning and currying with Thomas Sample, the second Mayor of Allegheny City, and also the third white

child born northwest of the Allegheny River. Mr. Sample purchased a tract of land from R. E. Griffith, of Philadelphia, through his agent, T. B. Dallis, paying for it \$3.50 per acre. He has five children living. All of his boys served in the late war. James K. Polk belonged to the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was killed at Malvern Hill July 28, 1864. John was wounded in action at Hatcher's Run, while guarding the Weldon road, near Petersburg, Va., leaving him a cripple in his upper limbs.

Mr. Sample has always been noted for his physical strength. He is seventy-three years old. He served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace when Bigler was Governor.

Tobias Meeden sold his farm in Summit Township and came into Cranberry in 1876, having purchased from Jacob Dumbach. Caroline Garwick was his wife's maiden name.

SCHOOLS.

Before the inauguration of the present school system, private schools were taught by the following teachers: Job Staples, Andrew Dodds, William Donthett and others. The first teachers under the present system were Matthew Wright, Samuel Hood, John and Robert Cowan and Silas Miller. The inhabitants of the township take a lively interest in educational matters, and in each district is a commodious and comfortable schoolhouse, and nearly all are well supplied with the appurtenances usually found in well-conducted schools. The school property is valued at \$5,000.

MOUNT PLEASANT U. P. CHURCH.

Christians of this denomination worshiped in the Fowler Schoolhouse, on Brush Creek, from 1847 to 1850. Rev. Thomas C. Guthrie ministering at irregular periods to them. Rev. Guthrie was then pastor of the united charge of Union and Pine Creek congregations. This charge and the adherents at Fowler Schoolhouse were of the New Light Covenant-er persuasion, and continued so until the union. The first church edifice was erected in 1850 on an acre lot given for that purpose by Joshua Stoolfler, Esq., which is now the present location of the church building. This congregation connected with Union and presented a united call to their first pastor, Rev. Andrew Walker, in 1850, who was ordained by the Allegheny Presbytery at Union. The cost of the first church edifice was \$600 in money, exclusive of work done. The size of the building was 42x32 feet. The first members of session were John Reynolds, Robert Fowler; William McMarlan and Andrew Barr. Rev. Andrew Walker resigned this charge in 1853. The union then between Mount Pleasant and Union con-

congregation was dissolved in 1856, when Mount Pleasant presented a petition to Thomas Crawford, D. D., for the erection of a church. He then resided at Butler. Under the leadership of Guthrie and Dr. Guthrie, in 1856, the present congregation was built on the site of the old one. The church is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Guthrie.

The session was supplemented in 1862, 1862, by the election and ordination of William Anderson, William Johnston and James G. Marshall. Rev. Guthrie resigned his charge in 1864, when Mount Pleasant and River View congregations united in one past and one congregation, and in 1865 to Rev. J. F. Martin. He was ordained and installed in the same year. At the end of four years he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Brandon, who was ordained and installed June 10, 1873. In the same year the session was composed of Spencer Graham and G. H. McCow. Rev. Brandon labored with the congregation for two years, when his health began to fail. He resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Dight, the present pastor, who was ordained in 1880. Under his pastorate the session was again supplemented by the ordination of Samuel Dean, T. W. Kennedy and Prentiss Duncan.

The church is a simple, plain, and comfortable edifice.

There was no Methodist society in this township until 1879. Persons of that persuasion, however, attended divine service in Allegheny County for many years. The first congregation, living principally in this place, concluded to build an edifice in Cranberry, and in the year above mentioned they were constituted a building committee. The Trustees who formed this committee were Dr. Crawford, Jacob Crider and Thomas Robinson. The church was built on a tract of land belonging to Charles Duttill, of Philadelphia, but who donated one acre and one-fourth for church purposes. In 1879, the church was ready for occupancy, and on November 1st of that year a dedicatory sermon being preached by Elder Chapman, assisted by Rev. J. M. Swan and the minister in charge, Rev. Weaver. The cost of the building was \$2,000. The congregation numbers eighty members. Its first minister was Rev. Swan, and, as has before been mentioned, Rev. Weaver is the present pastor. Being out of debt, the congregation is on a fair way to prosperity.

There are three general stores in this township, two on the Franklin road, about one mile apart, and one on the main road. A. G. Guthrie, owner, and Dr.

B. Wilson are the respective proprietors of the first two mentioned, and William Garvin owns the latter. Three blacksmith shops find employment enough to keep them running the greater part of the year. The people get their mail at Ogles Post Office, the only one in the township. Dr. Crawford, son of Thomas Crawford, of Washington County, is the physician of the place, and is regarded as a skillful man.

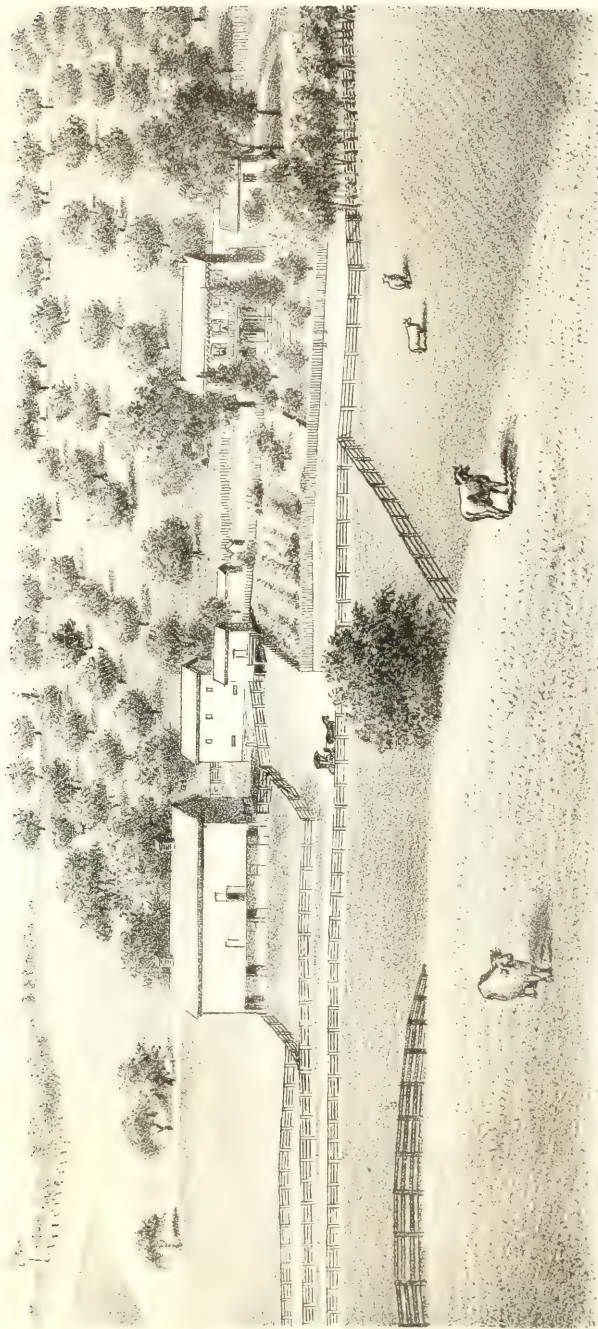
1800, Joshua S. 1801, John S. 1802, Thomas W. Bourges; 1850, Thomas Wilson; 1854, David Garvin; 1854, Thomas Stewart; 1855, Joseph C. Douthett; 1859, Ross Boyle; 1859, James Sample; 1861, William A. 1862, Alexander 1864, Thomas Robinson; 1867, Alexander Gillespie; 1869, John Rowan; 1872, John Rohner; 1874, Nichol Allen; 1877, David B. Wilson; 1879, John Rohner; 1882, Fleming West.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL DUNCAN.

Samuel Duncan, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the southwestern part of the county, was born in Cranberry Township, on the same tract of land on which he now resides, on the 22d of August, 1808. His father, Samuel Duncan, of whom a sketch appears on another page, was one of the pioneers of 1796, and encountered during his life all the difficulties and hardships which beset the early settlers. Samuel was brought up to hard work, and received only such education as the limited school privileges of early days afforded. His life has been marked by industrious toil and wise economy. He has been successful in accumulating property as the reward of his labors. The beautiful fields now surrounding his home were covered with the primitive forest when he came into possession of the farm, and have been brought to their present state by the work of his own hands. He labored under all the disadvantages of a lack of good farming implements, but perseverance, industry and economy rendered his labors successful. Mr. Duncan is a man of intelligence, helpful in all good works, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

He was married, April 19, 1831, to Elizabeth, oldest daughter of David and Mary Caldwell, early settlers of Allegheny County. Their long period of happy wedded life has been blessed by a large family of children—Matilda S. is the wife of Samuel Graham, Cranberry Township; Mary Ann, single, resides in Pittsburgh; Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Taylor,



RESIDENCE OF W. S. WALDRON.

resides in Wheeling, W. Va.; Lewis F. follows carpentry in Allegheny City; Emeline is the wife of James McMarland, Adams Township; John died April 1, 1865, in the twenty-third year of his age. He enlisted as a private in the nine-months service, and was mustered into the army August 11, 1862, as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Re-enlisting, he served as a Corporal of Company G, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. He was wounded in the spine at Dinwiddie Court House, Va., March 29, 1865, and died forty-eight hours after receiving the wound. He was a gallant soldier, and when he received the fatal shot he was attempting to capture a rebel flag. He passed safely through eleven battles, but the twelfth terminated his noble career. The next member of the family, Alfred G., is a merchant in Pittsburgh; Sarah J. died in infancy, December 31, 1847; Nelson B. is a farmer on the old homestead.

Mr. Duncan is a Republican in politics. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church about 1841, and has lived an earnest Christian life. Mrs. Duncan has also been a faithful member of the same organization since her youth.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FORWARD

Topography.—The Connoquenessing Settlement—The Ashes, Burnes, Donthe (the hills) and the (the) McWoon—Early Mills—Picture of Pioneer Home—The McWoon Corners—The Pioneer School Teacher—Church History—Schools.

IT would seem that even the untutored savages who once roamed the wilds of Western Pennsylvania had some idea of "the eternal fitness of things." We have good evidence that they possessed this trait from the geographical names supplied to various parts of the country from out the copious resources of the Indian vocabulary. They were happy in their choice of a name for the principal stream of this county—Connoquenessing—Crooked Water. Could any name describe it better? If any observer should attempt to describe the course of this stream through Forward Township his powers of description would be taxed to the utmost. But at least one portion of the creek is worthy of delineation, inasmuch as it is peculiarly picturesque. We refer to the "Horseshoe Bend," which, together with its surroundings, forms a most pleasing landscape of quiet and subdued beauty. The Connoquenessing enters Forward Township not far from the northeast corner, and, after going through "all manner of twisting and turning," and coming down nearly to the geographical center of the

township, where it is joined by the Glade Run from the southeast, winds abruptly to the north and westward, and finally zigzags over into Jackson Township about a mile from the northern corner. The Horseshoe Bend occurs just below the mouth of Glade Run, and nearly surrounds the farm of Eli Gochring, which consists of 200 acres. The curve is swift, but not angular or abrupt. The distance across from one point of the Horseshoe to the other is not more than forty or fifty rods. This bend is included within a beautiful basin, nearly circular and about two miles in diameter, which is inclosed on all sides by hills, save where the creeks have forced their way through these opposing barriers. No traveler through this township can fail to note and remark upon the peculiar charms of this singular natural basin. Within it is fertile bottom land, formerly somewhat wet in portions, but now brought, by the labors of the skillful agriculturist, into a high state of cultivation. Along the eastern side of the valley runs the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, crossing Glade Run upon lofty trestle work, and issuing from the valley in its southeastern part through a tunnel. This railroad was built during the summer of 1882. Some of the most difficult portions of the road to construct were in this township, from the junction with the main line on the Breakneck Creek to the northeast corner of the township.

Breakneck Creek flows through the southwestern part of Forward as far as Evansburg, where it passes into Jackson Township. Its bottom lands, while not extensive, yet contain some very pretty fields. Numerous small streams or runs thoroughly drain all parts of the township, and good springs are many. In the eastern part of Forward are a number of level farms, while west of Glade Run the land is gently undulating, with no particularly striking features. The farms of the township are generally well improved, showing that the population is thrifty and industrious.

Forward contains no villages, excepting a portion of Evansburg. Eight churches are included within the township, four of which are in Evansburg.

SETTLEMENT.

This was a heavily wooded district, and the pioneers found that arduous, long-continued toil was necessary to reduce it to a fit state for habitation. Humble as the labor of the pioneer appears when we give attention to its details, his work nevertheless had in it the elements of heroism. Surely it was "generous toil" which sought to render the wilderness habitable, and prepare the way for permanent prosperity.

The early history of this township contains nothing of remarkable or peculiar interest. The pioneers

came, performed their work, died, and many of them are now forgotten. The story of what they did and what they suffered is largely buried with them. The mutability of all things human is here freshly exemplified. Few of their lineage now remain to perpetuate their memory in this locality. New-comers now fill the places which once they filled, and continue, after modern methods, the work which they began. At this late date it is impossible to ascertain when and by whom the pioneer settlement of Forward was begun. The township was formed in 1854, from portions of the old townships of Middlesex, Cranberry and Connoquenessing. Probably the settlement began at or near the same date with the townships mentioned. But of the early families, only the Ashes, Critchlows, Browns, Brandons, Douthetts and a few others are now represented in the township. All are excellent and worthy people, honest and respectable. The places of other early comers are now largely in the possession of thrifty German settlers, to whom this county owes so large a share of its development.

Old John McCollum was among the earliest settlers. He was a generous, good-natured, jovial man, well thought of by all his neighbors. Some of his descendants remained here for a time, but the last of them went West years ago. In 1804, Adam Brown bought a "settler's right" to a tract of 400 acres, and moved to it with his family from Cumberland County, Penn. The Browns have always been prominent citizens of the township. Joseph Brown, son of Adam, who came here when four years of age, is still living upon the farm, with his son, W. M. Brown. Adam Brown, Sr., died about 1815, when a young man. Both he and his son John were in the war of 1812. Adam Brown's children were John, Adam, Joseph, Thomas Ray, Elizabeth (McCandless), Margaret (White), Matilda (White), and another daughter, who died young. Of this family, two survive—Joseph, of Forward, and Thomas Ray, of Pittsburgh. Joseph married Mary Marshall, a native of Ireland. His children who survive are as follows: Jane E. (Douthett), Forward; Hon. A. M. Brown, Pittsburgh; J. K. Brown, Illinois; W. M. Brown, Forward; Esther L. (Blakely), Pittsburgh; and Sarah B. (Douthett), Brownsdale.

One of the first mills in this neighborhood was a horse-mill, on Adam Brown's farm. Moses and Brinton Robbins, Yankees, were pioneers of this neighborhood. The first grist-mill and saw-mill on Glade Run was built by one of them, who purchased 1,000 acres of settlers' land.

The mill on Glade Run known as Brown's Mill was erected about 1820, by Maj. Rees Evans, and has since been in operation, of course with repairing and rebuilding. Subsequent owners have been Adam

Brown, R. H. Brown and Philip Gelbaugh, the present proprietor.

Until mills were established, long journeys on horseback were necessary when the settler wished to procure meal or flour. To avoid these journeys as much as possible, there were frequent resorts to hand-mills, mortars, and sometimes wheat was boiled whole and eaten—a palatable and wholesome food. Mush was ever a staple article of food in the pioneer's household. These settlers, with all their privations and hardships, were generally cheerful and contented. They managed to secure sufficient food and clothing, and plenty of work prevented despondency. We can imagine a winter evening scene in one of the rude dwellings of logs, with floor and loft of puncheons, and, instead of chairs and tables, roughly fashioned benches cut from the forest logs. The mother, with her knitting, sits by "the household fire, so warm and bright," and the ruddy glow of the blazing back-log throws its mellow light over her cheerful features. The cat and dog have cozy places at each side of the hearthstone. The rosy-cheeked, healthy-complexioned daughters sit near their mother, darning or sewing, while the boys are busy with their jack-knives, constructing toys or some simple utensil. By the rude bench, dignified by the name of table, the husband and father sits, a candle and a Bible before him. As the hour of 9 approaches, each member of the family puts aside the work on which he or she is engaged, and listen, with reverent attention, while the father reads a portion of God's Word. Then all kneel and supplicate the Throne of Grace, with thankful hearts, for even the few gifts they have received from kind Providence. The "Cotter's Saturday Night," so beautifully described by Burns, whose "simple and heartfelt lays" are so dear to these Scotch-Irish hearts, is here re-enacted. Perchance, during the evening, a sociable neighbor has dropped in to ask after the health of the family, or perform some trifling errand. There was a neighborly, social kindness widely prevalent in those days. Strangers were hospitably entertained, and the best the house afforded was set before them, without ostentation or apology. The picture of the pioneer's home life is a pleasing one, despite the rude framework which surrounds it. Let the memory of it be perpetuated!

Peter McKinney settled in this township in 1792. For a sketch of his life, see the chapter devoted to Connoquenessing Township. He was the earliest pioneer of the Connoquenessing Valley of whom we have any record. The Gillilands and Glovers settled here about 1796. James Glover was the settler of the tract known as the Gilliland property. Barnett Gilliland married his daughter Nancy.

The Scotch settlement mentioned in the history of

Connoquenessing Township extended southward as far as the creek, and the names of some of the early settlers of Forward will be found in the account of that settlement.

About 1802, David and Adam Gilliland, who were enterprising and business-like men, purchased from Peter McKinney the property on the Connoquenessing on which the mill now stands. The first log mill was here erected by David Gilliland, near the beginning of this century. The mill now standing was built on the same site by Barnet Gilliland in 1827. His son Adam afterward owned it, and from him Henry Buhl purchased the property. The next owners were Peter and James Ray. Peter Ray sold his interest in the mill to A. J. Evans, who later purchased the whole, and is now the owner. Adam Gilliland, Sr., had no family, but lived with his brother David. David's son, Barnet, lived here. His sons were David, William, James and Adam. There were also several daughters. David built the brick residence now owned by Henry Buhl. William moved to Adams Township, where he died. James moved to a farm near Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County. Adam moved to Michigan after he sold the mill.

The William Goehring farm was first settled by a man named Temple. Then Rev. Matthew Williams, Covenant preacher, lived on the place. James Anderson was the next settler on the farm. His daughter, Mrs. Melvaine, now lives in Evansburg. Goehring purchased the farm from Anderson.

Patrick Love was an early settler in the western part of the township. John, his son, became the owner of the property, and sold to William Bracken, from whose son, Aaron Bracken, Esq., the farm was purchased by Peter Pfeifer, its present owner.

A Wilson family were among the early settlers. They went to Indiana, and Jesse Evans afterward occupied the farm.

James Anderson, one of the pioneers, was here previous to 1800. His children were William, James, Silas, John and Julia.

On the farm adjoining William Goehring's, a Martin family were early settlers. In this family occurred one of those distressing events which occasionally marred the peaceful serenity of pioneer days—Martin's youngest son, Daniel, hung himself in the log barn. Disappointment in love was said to have been the cause of the act.

Among the earliest families whose descendants still remain here was Joseph Ash. His life, though not a long one, was full of adventure and hazardous escapes. He was born in Kentucky, and, when a boy, was taken captive by the Indians, with whom he remained two years, being then ransomed by his brother. His mother and a child were killed by the sav-

ages. Joseph and two of his brothers were taken prisoners. The Indians split Joseph's chest so as to know him. When a young man, he found his way into Western Pennsylvania, and, during the Indian troubles, was engaged to carry mail from Fort Pitt to Detroit. He made one or more trips, going the whole distance on foot. Afterward, other carriers took charge of the mail over certain portions of the route. The letters were few, and a handkerchief easily contained them all. The changing places or distributing offices were hollow trees, known to the carriers, where the mail was deposited by one carrier and removed by another. Later, the route was traversed by horsemen, and the mail-carriers also rode horseback. In 1803, Joseph Ash and his wife, Sarah, found their way to the west side of the circular valley already described, and settled on the bottom land. This farm had been previously occupied for a time by a man named Murray. Joseph Ash was born in 1771, and died in 1811. His wife died in 1826. They had four children, two of whom are living—Rachel (Williams) and Sylvester, both deceased; Elizabeth (Norman) and Isaac B. The latter lives upon the old homestead.

Sylvester Ash, born in 1805, died in 1880. He was well and favorably known. His wife, who survives him, was Martha Boggs, daughter of Robert Boggs, Esq. Their surviving children are four sons and one daughter—Joseph resides near Evansburg; Isaac is an attorney, and resides in Oil City; Robert lives in Evansburg; Lizzie is the wife of Lewis Gansz, Esq., Evansburg; J. Anderson is engaged in farming and stock-raising upon the old homestead.

Enoch McLeod was an early Scotch settler who located on the farm where his daughter, Mrs. Robert McNair, now lives. Three of his family are still living—Catherine (McNair), Margaret (Witte) and Jane (Marshall). Enos McLeod was a son of Norman McLeod, one of the settlers of 1796. He had a brother, Daniel, who died young. Of the old gentleman but little is remembered. Four of his daughters were Margaret (Boggs), Catharine (McLain), Mary (Graham) and Nancy (McLure).

John Brandon, a prominent pioneer, lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two. He came from Eastern Pennsylvania to Westmoreland County, thence removed to Mercer County, and, after a short residence there, came to this county and taught school. About 1807, he married Susan Welsh and settled north of the Connoquenessing. He was out in the war of 1812 a short time. He was the father of seven children—William, settled in Butler and died single in 1839; Mary, died unmarried; Sarah (Kolker), Forward Township; John W., Connoquenessing Township; and James, Forward Township, now living.

Eliza (Marvin), died near Scrub Grass Furnace; Thomas, resides in Connoquenessing Township. Mr. Brandon was a worthy citizen. He was one of the most active citizens in the support of a temperance movement which originated in the neighborhood, and, in 1830, resulted in the formation of a total abstinence society, which met for some time at his house, but afterward, assuming greater proportions, temperance meetings were held at the church, and many became teetotalers. Mr. Brandon signed the total abstinence pledge among the very first, and strove to discourage the use of spirits. He was unable to hire help in harvest the following season, because he would allow no whisky on his premises. But a year later, help was plenty and sobriety the rule. The temperance movement accomplished so much good that, after it, whisky was rarely used in the harvest-field in this neighborhood.

John Brandon served one term as County Commissioner. At the time of his settlement, and during many years following, wolves and other wild animals were very numerous in the thick timber about the creek. At one time, they killed about a dozen sheep within fifty rods of his house.

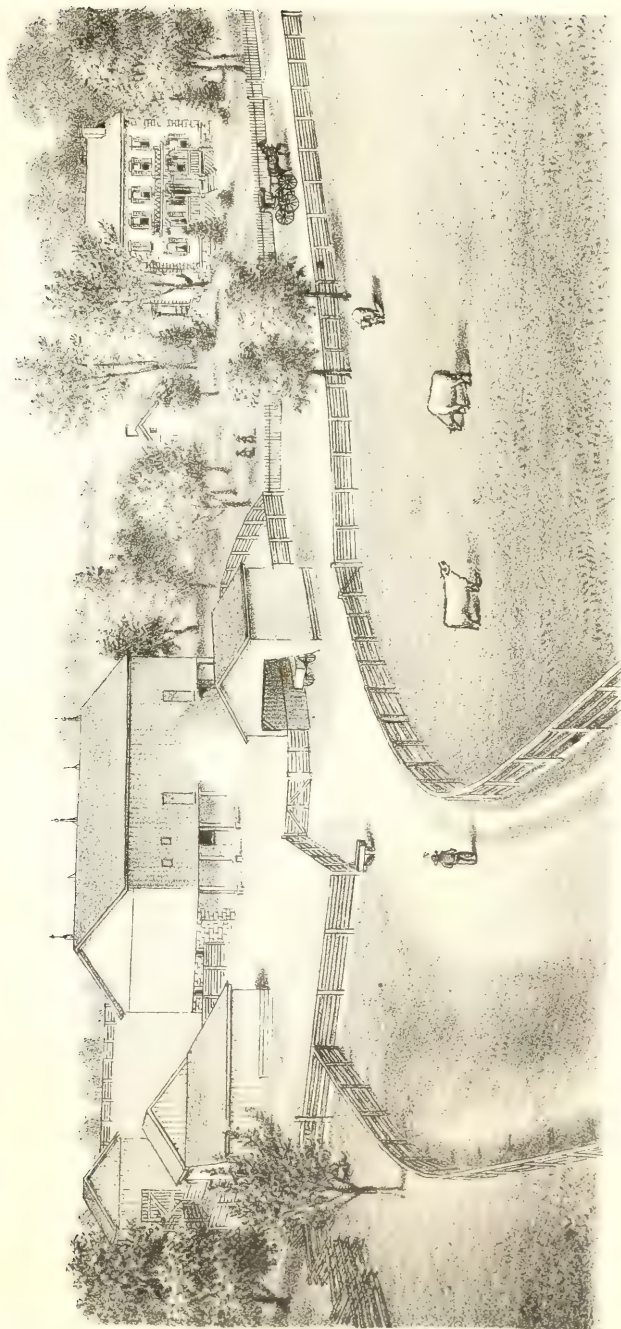
Jesse Evans came from east of the mountains and took up a farm in the northern part of the township quite early. Archibald McCollister, the pioneer school-teacher of this neighborhood, settled about 1800 on the present John Brumager farm. Mrs. McCollister and her two young children, together with the bedding and furnishing imported for the new home, came on one horse. Archibald McCollister died upon the farm, and all of his family are dead excepting one daughter, Margaret, now an aged single lady. The names of his children were: Joseph, Jane (Blakely), Dorcas, Hannah, Margaret and Polly (Graham). Jane died in 1882, aged eighty-six years. She was the wife of Lewis Blakely, an early settler, who came from Westmoreland County with his father, Joseph Blakely, who located on the farm now owned by Matthew Williams. He and Lewis both died on this farm. Joseph Blakely's children were Lewis, Jane (McNellis), Fanny (Steele), Joseph, Harvey and Mary (Rose). Of these, two are living—Joseph and Harvey in the West. Lewis and Jane Blakely reared eleven sons and one daughter. Three sons are dead, and the remainder are widely scattered. Andrew resides in this township.

There was far more pleasure in pioneer life than one would imagine, regarding it from a modern point of vision. Nearly all the settlers were poor; but few, if any, were destitute. Cheerfulness is an excellent substitute for riches, and this quality was the early settlers' main stay and support amid hardships and privations. There was, and always is, among settlers

in a new country, almost a fraternal intimacy, coupled with a lively interest in the prosperity of all—a helpful, generous spirit, which advancing civilization and accumulated wealth have almost banished from rural communities. In early days, every important work, such as clearing, raising a cabin or a barn, etc., was performed by the united efforts of the neighborhood. These busy play-days were called "frolics," and the name was not inappropriate, for there was a great amount of mirth and mischief-making pent up in the minds of those sturdy sons of the forest, and on these occasions some of it was sure to break forth to relieve the monotonous routine of work, and make it appear but past time. There was a time when to go to a raising was esteemed by the farmer's boy the ne plus ultra of enjoyment, and, having heard the announcement of one of these grand occasions, his brain was full of the thought of it until he witnessed the fulfillment of his anticipations. Whisky flowed freely on these gala days, but reckless intemperance was probably no more common then than now.

Conspicuous among the pioneers were the Critchlows, and the name is still very common. William Critchlow, whose daughter, Mrs. Gray, is still living, lived on a farm about a mile from James. The Critchlows and Donthetts made an excellent selection of land, and the part of the township where they located is now highly improved. James Critchlow was a Revolutionary soldier, and took part in the Indian wars later. Several members of the Critchlow family were killed by the Indians—the brothers of James, Sr. James, Jr., was a war-of-1812 soldier. All the Critchlow family, sons and daughters of James, Sr., are now dead. Their names were John, Mary, Martha, Jane, David, James, Archibald and Ellen. James and Archibald died in this township. James died in 1859, aged sixty-five. His son, Samuel H., now occupies the old homestead.

Matthew Williams, a native of Ireland, came to this country about the year 1798, and, about the year 1800, settled on the Goolring farm in this township. He was a man of better education than the average pioneer, having studied the classics at Edinburgh, Scotland, and completed his education at Washington and Jefferson College, in this State. In 1806, he married Elizabeth Barnhill, of Red Stone, Westmoreland County. After coming to this country, he began preaching in the Covenanter faith, and continuing this work in Butler and Allegheny Counties until 1827, when he died, at the age of sixty. He was a man of earnestness and sincerity, and was widely known by people of his faith. His wife was often left alone for days together while he was away preaching, and many times the wolves and bears came



RESIDENCE OF WM. M. BROWN.

near to her door. Mr. Williams had four preaching appointments—Pine Creek and Deer Creek in Allegheny County, and Union and Slippery Rock in this county. He moved from this county in 1815. His son Matthew returned to this township and settled in 1865. The children of Rev. Matthew Williams were: Martha (McClellan—deceased), Ann, Mary, Elizabeth (Young), Nancy Jane, James and David (deceased), Joseph, William, Matthew and John. Joseph and William reside in Allegheny County. Joseph is a wealthy farmer, and is the founder of a town called Boston, three miles from McKeesport. Rev. John Williams, the youngest son, is a preacher in Sullivan County, N. Y., where he has been engaged in the ministry for the last thirty years.

On the farm adjoining the Waldron farm on the south lived a family by the name of Bruner. Henry Bruner, the father, was the victim of a melancholy accident, or, as some say, was deliberately murdered. One Sunday morning, he and his son Jacob were out hunting, some two miles from home. They had separated in order to hunt to better advantage, and Jacob saw what he supposed was a deer, fired at it and killed his father. The explanation he gave was this: His father wore a light-colored wool hat, with holes cut in it, that it might not be too warm for his head. The old man was sitting on a log to rest, and Jacob, coming up through the woods, caught sight of the hat, and, mistaking it for the head and eyes of a deer, fired. It is strange that a practiced hunter should not be able to tell the difference between a man's hat and a deer's head. Still, the son may have been absolutely innocent of any evil intention. Nothing was ever done to clear up the mystery surrounding the affair.

Joseph McGregor and family were early settlers on the present Dunbar farm. John McGeorge lived on a farm near McGregor. John Rice was an early settler in the Critchlow neighborhood. William Cratty lived for a time near the site of the Covenant Church, and ran a distillery, which was much patronized by himself and neighbors. None of these settlers now have representatives in the township.

John Crow emigrated from Ireland and settled in Allegheny County, whence he moved to this county about 1810. He first settled on the Breakneck, but later moved to the eastern part of the township, taking up a farm on which Samuel Skillings had settled early. Skillings had built a log barn, which is still standing, and doubtless one of the oldest buildings in the township. Another Skillings also settled a part of the same farm. Crow purchased from William Cratty. His father, William Crow, also settled here with him. John Crow died in 1852, at the age of seventy-five. Of his children, Mary (Douthett) re-

sides in Adams Township; Samuel and William are dead; John resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., and owns the old homestead, a most beautiful farm; David B. resides in this township, on a part of the original tract.

About 1836, John Hazlett purchased from Wilkins, a land-jobber and surveyor, the farm now owned by James Sutton—a 200-acre tract, for \$600. His son, Joseph, and Robert H. Kinnear, were subsequent owners.

John Hamel moved from Washington County to Butler County about 1814, and settled in Forward Township, near Petersville. Of his children, two sons and two daughters are living. James, of Penn Township, is the only representative of this family now living in the county. John Hamel was an 1812 soldier, and was wounded at the battle of Landy's Lane. He died in 1832.

Zachariah Coneby, now a resident of Forward Township, about 1842 settled on a farm about one mile from his present home. He is a native of Maryland. Of his eight children, five are living, viz.: Charles, Penn Township; Hannah J. (Sankey), New Castle; Mary (Small), dead; Joseph B., Allegheny City; Priscilla (Hunter), Nebraska; Homer, Forward Township; Clara (dead); and Louisa (List), also deceased. The growth of the township in wealth and population was exceedingly slow. Land-jobbers bought the rights of settlers who became dissatisfied with their locations and sought to better their fortunes elsewhere, and for a long time many tracts were without occupants. Wilkins and Benjamin Chew held possession of much of the land for years, and at length disposed of it at very moderate prices. As late as thirty years ago, there were farms still unsettled.

Martin Behm emigrated from Germany and, about 1850, settled on an unimproved place. David Dickey, who died in 1865, came here in 1851 from Allegheny County, and settled on the farm where his sons, W. W. and A. A. Dickey, now live. He purchased his land from Benjamin Chew, the original patentee. Small improvements had previously been made upon the place.

The manufacturing interests of this township have never been extensive. Excepting in saw-mills and grist-mills, there has been but little machinery in use. Some fifty years ago, Samuel Minnis erected a small frame building on what is now the Robert McNair farm, on the Connoquenessing. He and William B. Evans here carried on for some years the business of spinning, carding and fulling.

Previous to 1835, there were no district schools, and the small school privileges enjoyed by the pioneers' children before that date were confined to the

tuition schools, kept in rudely constructed log school-houses or deserted log cabins, frequently by men who were of no earthly account or usefulness, save in the capacity of schoolmasters. Many of the aged and respected citizens of this county never attended school in a house which had glass windows, and never studied a text book on geography or English grammar. The schools were usually a winter term of three months, rarely held for two winters in succession. Three miles was a short distance for the scholars of that day to walk, often through the snow and mud, and never over good roads. An early school, on the farm of Joseph Brown in the eastern part of the township, was in operation several years, and was attended by the children of numerous settlers, residents of the present townships of Middlesex, Penn and Forward. For the settlers of the western part of the township, a school was established just north of where Evansburg is at an early date. Here some good teachers labored, at least in those days they were considered good, though, if living to-day, it is very doubtful whether they would be able to secure a certificate of fitness. Archibald Gray and Archibald McCollister were the first teachers in this school. Gray was accounted a good schoolman. He had been a sea captain, and was believed to have made money by it. He was a very gentlemanly and popular teacher. From this neighborhood he moved to Prospect. McCollister was an early settler, who died in this township. He taught school in various places, and is still remembered by some who were his pupils. John Supple, who is described as "a broken down English gentleman," was another early teacher in the old schoolhouse above mentioned. Another schoolmaster was a wounded veteran of the war of 1812, Joseph Alward, who came here a widower, and afterward married Mary, daughter of Michael Martin, an early settler. Later, he settled near Tarentum, where he was shot by a neighbor with whom he had a dispute, and died from the effects of the wound.

There was an early schoolhouse on the John Stewart farm, where teachers named Kirk, Adam Bayles, McCollister and Sibbles taught. On John Banninger's farm was another schoolhouse, with paper windows, puncheon benches, stick and mud chimney. Here Isaac Sutton and William McKinney were teachers. McKinney was quite a boaster, and sood much of his ability to manage refractory pupils. He did not propose to be "barred out." Ah, not not he; unless condign punishment was visited upon the offenders. He would "make 'em smart for it" if they tried that game. But one day he came to the house and sought admittance in vain. The boys had been busy since 2 o'clock A. M., preparing for his arrival. Almost his first question was, "Have you a

paper prepared?" On receiving an affirmative reply, he asked to see the treaty, and at once signed it. Four dozen cakes and four bushels of apples was the stipulation demanded, and to this he assented without murmur or complaint.

Later, there was a schoolhouse upon the Rose farm, near Petersville, and another on the Carson farm, in the same neighborhood. Alexander Purviance, David McDonald, Daniel Graham, Esq., William Thomas and James McKinney, and Sarah Slater, were faithful and competent teachers who labored here.

CHURCH HISTORY.

For a township of small population, Forward is abundantly supplied with churches, there being eight within its limits. The Evansburg churches will be found in the sketch of that village given elsewhere. The other churches of the township are two Methodist Episcopal organizations, which worship at Petersville and Brownsdale, the Covenanter Church and the Catholic Church.

BROWNSDALE M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodists had two classes quite early, one of which met at the house of Caleb Richmond, and the other for many years at the dwelling of Squire Robert Brown. The Richmond class was the oldest organization, and was formed previous to 1827. Caleb Richmond was its Class-Leader and chief manager. This class was mainly made up of families of the "New York Yankee" settlement, and consisted of Caleb Richmond, Barney, Seth, Elijah and Pereus Snow, Nathan Slater, Widow Larabee and families. Robert Brown was also a member before the class was formed at his house. Among the early preachers were Revs. Thomas Carr, Dr. Adams (who had formerly practiced medicine) and William C. Henderson. Charles Thorne and Jonathan Holt were circuit preachers who ministered here. The Richmond class met for years at the cabins of its members, and at length erected a small meeting-house, and named it Richmond Chapel. When the church was erected at Brownsdale, this class merged with the newer organization, and sold the chapel building to the Catholics.

Robert Brown, Esq., was for years one of the foremost of the Methodists of this part of the county, and his house was a frequent preaching-place from 1800 until churches became numerous. Mr. Brown united with the church soon after he came to this county, and, soon after, was appointed Leader of the Wigfield Class, which met about six miles from his home. In this leadership he continued for thirty years. About 1839, at this house, was formed the class mentioned in the first paragraph. This class was organized by Rev. John Rathbun, from Ohio, a

doctor of medicine and a local preacher. Among the principal members were Joseph Miller and family, Adam and John Brown and families, Robert Brown and family, and others. In 1860, the Brownsdale Methodist Episcopal Church was erected. It was dedicated the same year, the exercises being conducted by Rev. Dr. Nesbit, then editor of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, and Presiding Elder Rev. D. P. Mitchell. During two years subsequent to the dedication of the church, about seventy-five members were added under the labors of Rev. Dr. Storer. The church has since suffered some from deaths and removals, but it continues to have a good membership of faithful workers. This church is included in the Brownsdale Circuit, comprising Brownsdale, Thorn Creek and Middlesex.

PETERSVILLE M. E. CHURCH

There was preaching in this neighborhood several years before any church building was erected, but we have no means of ascertaining whether there was any regular class formed or not. A few years previous to the building of the church in 1858, a class was formed, with Alexander Bryson, Leader. Meetings were held in the schoolhouses and in the hall at Petersville until the house was erected. Rev. John Ainsley was pastor in 1858, and, during the year, a frame building, 36x50 feet, was erected, at a cost of about \$1,600. The following Trustees were appointed: Alexander P. Bryson, Henry Ingraham, John Ferguson, Henry V. Winterstein and Robert W. Graham. The house was dedicated January 13, 1859, with services conducted by Presiding Elder D. P. Mitchell, of Allegheny Conference, assisted by Rev. Taylor, of the California Conference.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In the southern part of the township is a small church edifice built by the Methodists, and purchased from them by the Catholics in 1860 or 1861. Services are held but irregularly. The church belongs to the Butler Diocese. Its main supporters are John McNeal, Thomas McCafferty and Ewing McNally.

THE COVENANTER CHURCH.

North Union Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized by former members of Union Congregation, of Adams Township. The house in Forward Township was erected on the corner of David Crow's farm in 1861. At that time, the Elders were Robert Dodds, John Magee, James Anderson and Robert Purvis. Since 1861, David Crow, William Allen and John A. Forsyth have been elected Elders. The pastor, Rev. John Galbraith, has been pastor of North Union and of the parent congregation for a continuous period of

about forty years, and is greatly beloved and esteemed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1854, Caleb Richmond; 1855, Daniel Graham; 1858, Malcom Graham; 1859, Aaron Bracken; 1863, John W. Martin; 1864, Robert McNair; 1869, Richard S. McKinney; 1869, Robert McNair; 1874, Thomas Graham; 1874, J. W. Martin; 1875, Randolph Kelker; 1879, Thomas Martin; 1880, D. B. Douthett; 1882, Nicholas Kramer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY BUHL.

Henry Buhl, son of Christian and Dorothy (Goehring) Buhl, was born in Zelienople in August, 1813, and has always been a resident of this county. He is of German parentage, his father coming to this country in 1803; purchased a farm in Cranberry Township; also a small farm at Zelienople, where he resided at the time of his decease, in 1863, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was the father of eleven children, eight of whom are now living—six boys and two girls. Mr. Buhl was a hatter by trade; plied his vocation at Zelienople, and was successful in accumulating a competency. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace; also held the honorable position of Associate Judge. Politically, he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and an ardent supporter of the principles of his party. Mr. and Mrs. Buhl were both members of the German Lutheran Church.

Henry Buhl was married, in 1842, to Christina W. C., a daughter of Frederick C. and Christina (Stazell) Speyer, and they are the parents of four daughters and three sons. His eldest son, Frederick C., lives in Forward Township, near his father's old homestead. In 1850, Henry Buhl purchased what is known as the old Gilliland Mill, and, some three years later, the balance of the Gilliland farm. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

MRS. JANE BLAKELEY.

The subject of this memoir, a daughter of Archibald and Hannah McAllister, was born at their home on Pigeon Creek, Washington Co., Penn., March 7, 1797.

In 1801, her family emigrated to and settled on land now owned and occupied by a grandson, Mordecai Graham, within the limit of Old Cranberry, now Forward Township, Butler Co., Penn., where she lived until her eighteenth year, when she was married to Lewis Blakeley, whose family had removed

from the "Forks of Yough," in Allegheny County, Penna., and settled in the same township.

Mrs. Blakeley's residence was continuously within the limits of the now Forward Township from 1801 until within a few years of her death, when she removed to the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Cookson, in Cranberry Township, where she died June 15, 1882.

The point selected by Archibald McAllister for his residence in the new settlement was on the "Old Indian trail" from Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, to the forts on the Allegheny River, now Franklin.

This trail afterward became the Pittsburgh & Franklin road.

McAllister's nearest neighbor at the time of his settlement, and for some time thereafter, was Robert Boggs, Esq., one and a half miles southwest, where the trail crossed Breakneck, where Evansburg now stands.

It is needless to say that one thus thrown into a wilderness at the tender age of four years grew up without the education and accomplishments which usually adorn the sex.

Yet there was an education in the wild, weird scenes through which the childhood and girlhood of Jane McAllister were passed.

The necessities of life enforced industry and economy, both of which she cheerfully accepted, taught and practiced to the day of her death.

The association with nature, with the Indians on their trail and in the forest, and with the wild beasts of the wood, gave her nerve and courage unknown to most women.

The strict code of honor and fair dealing observed among the sparse neighbors of a new settlement impressed upon her mind the truth of the teachings of Christian parents, and to the end of her life she walked uprightly, and had the honor and respect of all who knew her.

The theater, the circus, the play-house and the ball room, being unknown in her wilderness home, the humble house of God built under the forest trees, and the ceremonies therein observed commanded all her time that could be spared from domestic duties, and, being thus "planted in the house of the Lord," in her youth, she took deep root and bore rich fruit in all the excellences of a pure Christian life.

In the absence of the luxuries which mostly weaken the body, she grew strong and healthful on the plainer diet of the backwoods cottage.

Thus equipped for life, she married as stated, and became the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are yet living; and of the dead, one died from injuries received in wrestling, one was drowned in an effort to swim the Ohio River, and one was killed in

the army, so that none have died from inherent disease or ordinary sickness.

On September 7, 1815, her husband, Lewis Blakeley, an honest man, a humble Christian, an honored citizen, a most loving father and husband, lay down and died after a sickness of forty-eight hours, in the prime of life, in the fifty-second year of his age.

His death threw the whole care of this large family upon their widowed mother, and the nobility with which she assumed the responsibility, and the love, tenderness and discretion with which she executed it, are known only to her, to them, and to the God who blessed her in this grand work of motherhood.

All that she had learned from necessity, experience or observation, she taught them, while all the facilities for learning which the county afforded, and which she could command, she laid at their feet, and, from the day of the death of their father, she, morning and evening, read to them from the Word of God, and, in prayer and supplication, knelt with them and called upon them the blessings of the Eternal One.

Mrs. Blakeley was a woman of strong convictions, and clung to them with the tenacity of life.

Her father was a well-educated Protestant Scotch-Irishman, who dwelt but little in the ideal, and excelled in the classics and mathematics, which he had successfully taught in the colleges of the old country, and the daughter's adherence to the Protestant faith, and her loyalty to the church and her convictions, may have been inherited; may have been the result of his teachings; may have been their joint product.

She was baptized in infancy, by the Rev. Dr. McMillan, of the Presbyterian Church of Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Penna., but, after her marriage, the Rev. John Black, D. D., of Pittsburgh, organized a Covenanters Church in her neighborhood, which she, with her husband, joined, and there she ever afterward worshipped.

For many years in her earlier married life, her husband owned and conducted a large distillery for that day, on the farm on which Andrew Blakeley now lives, in Forward Township.

During that time, Mrs. Rebecca Evans, who lived just across the Glade Run Creek, organized the well-known military company called the "Connoquenessing Whites."

Maj. Evans once said to the writer that the musters of this company were for a long time held at Lewis Blakeley's, for the ostensible reason that his meadow afforded good drill ground, but for the real reason that they preferred being near the "old rye."

Maj. Evans further said that Jane Blakeley was one of the finest combinations of moral, physical, nerve and will power he had ever seen. That when



MRS. MARY BROWN.

Mary Brown, wife of Joseph Brown of Forward Township, Butler County, was born in the year 1798 in the county of Kerry, Ireland. Her parents, James Marshall and Jane (or Jean) Peebles, came to America in the year 1821, and, after a brief residence in Pittsburgh, removed to Middlesex Township, Butler County, where they purchased a large tract of wild land, which they subsequently by careful improvement converted into a homestead of uncommon beauty and excellence. Mrs. Marshall (*nee* Peebles) was the only child of a country gentleman who resided near Londonderry. James and Jane Marshall were both endowed with more than ordinary mental power. Careful training and a liberal education, combined with noble traits of character, made them deservedly conspicuous in their wilderness home. They both lived more than four score years, respected and honored by all who had been privileged to know them. Of their large family of eight sons and three daughters, one son died in his childhood, the others attained maturity, and all of them possessed talents of a high order. Of the sons, Judge Samuel Marshall (of Butler County), James Marshall (a merchant, manufacturer and banker), A. M. Marshall (a merchant and manufacturer), and Hon. Thomas M. Marshall (lawyer, of Pittsburgh), are well known and distinguished names. David Marshall, Esq., one of their sons, resides at Prospect. The eldest daughter, Mary, married Joseph Brown, a son of Adam Brown, of Big Springs, near Newville, Cumberland County, Penn., who removed to Butler County about the year 1810, and became the owner of large tracts of land, and erected mills near the present village of Brownsdale. The elder Brown died, leaving his widow and minor children in possession of his large estate. Joseph, having arrived at legal age, was allotted a tract of land as his share of his father's property. It was, however, an unbroken wilderness. He and Mary Marshall were married in 1824. Both were young, strong and hopeful. They erected a comfortable log house upon their land, and commenced the hard work of making a farm and creating a home. By well-directed energy, industry and skill, the tract of land was improved and converted into a beautiful farm. Other lands were acquired and improved, and now

(1882), standing in the shadow of the original log cabin (still preserved) and looking out in all directions upon the picturesque landscape and fair improvements, in the possession of the aged father and pioneer and his children, we are hardly able to realize that so wondrous a change has been wrought within a single lifetime. This homestead is at Brownsdale, about eight miles south of Butler, near the Marshall homestead, and in a fertile and beautiful region.

Joseph and Mary Brown have five living children, namely, Mrs. David Douthett, William M. Brown, and Mrs. D. B. Douthett, of Brownsdale, and Mrs. Gen. William Blakely and A. M. Brown, of Pittsburgh. Several of their children died in infancy. Joseph Brown, now over eighty-two years of age, still survives. Mary Brown died April 1, 1877, at the age of seventy-nine, beloved and honored by all her friends and acquaintances. Distinguished for her cultured intellectual power, her womanly graces, her conspicuous but modest Christian life and character, and her self-sacrificing devotion to the interests and welfare of those she loved,

“None know her but I love her,
None named her but to praise her.”

She had been from her youth a consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, but, with the union of kindred churches, became a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and her life to its end was a light and landmark of her faith and virtues. Of simple but graceful manners, a lover of the beautiful, the good, and the true, she was an example of all that is Christian in life and hope, in charity and thought, ready for every good work, herself an illustration of all she taught. No words can describe the gloom and sorrow which her death cast over her mourning relatives, friends and neighbors, who in great multitude gathered at her funeral and tenderly laid her beneath the shadow of the trees, in the little cemetery at Brownsdale, beside the church wherein she loved to worship, and near the “old home” in whose treasury of love she had ever been the brightest jewel. Serenely and trustfully she passed from life, in the firm faith of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.



Mrs. Jane Blakely.

she moved around among these men, quarreling, drunkenness, profanity and the rule just all seemed to disappear, and hide their heads in shame before her.

During one of the cold winters of that period, a deep snow had fallen, and was covered with a crust strong enough to carry men, but the sharp hoof of the deer penetrated it, and they could seldom make much headway on it. One day, Mrs. Blakely heard the dogs baying furiously on top of the high hill back of where Andrew Blakely's house now stands; her husband being absent, she set out to find the cause of the barking. Reaching the hill top, she found an immense buck surrounded by the dogs, the buck having taken refuge by a tree, around whose roots the wind had whirled out the snow, leaving a space clear to the ground. She immediately returned to the house, got the butcher-knife, and, mounting the hill again, seized the buck by the horns, cut his throat and hauled him home on the snow crust. This feat was witnessed by Mr. Evans from his house on the opposite side of the valley.

At another time, when a mad dog made his appearance in the cow-yard one Sunday morning, in the absence of her husband, she got his rifle, and, with cool and deliberate aim, shot the dog while on his rabid run from one animal to another.

When the great civil war came, five of her sons volunteered for the defense of the Union. To all of them she gave words of cheer and encouragement, never for a moment, by word or look, dissuading from a movement that had her heartiest sympathy.

She was intense in her hatred of slavery, and in her loyalty to Government.

Having done the work assigned her in her day and generation, she was called from health to death in a few days' sickness, in her eighty-sixth year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Cookson, Esq., in Cranberry Township, on the early morning of June 15, 1882, surrounded by many of her children, relatives and friends.

On the evening of the following day, her body was laid to rest beside that of her husband, in the cemetery of the Covenantor Church, where she had worshiped for over half a century.

Her children were John, Andrew, Jesse, Isaac, Joseph, Archibald, Lewis, Harvey, William, Hannah Jane, Thomas Guthrie and Mordecai Graham, all of whom yet live except Jesse, Lewis and Harvey.

CHAPTER XXX.

MIDDLESEX.

Agencies in the Township in 1870. They became settled later. James Harbison, Matthew White, Edward Hult, and John Hult were the itinerant preachers. David Jones, James Jones, James Jones, Samuel Bixby, Joseph and Thomas Jones, Dr. School, Dr. McBride, Gamble, Grade, Mack, and Cooper.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP, in the southern part of the county, contains many handsome farms and beautiful residences. Although the surface is uneven and diversified by many elevations, dingles and dells, the soil is uniformly fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The large commodious barns and out-houses, the well fenced farms and the superb specimens of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, etc.—speak of thrift, intelligence and unflinching industry. The township includes quite a large population, representatives of various nationalities. It contains six schools, each having an average attendance of fifty-five pupils, three churches, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Methodist, four stores, one hotel until recently, a large flouring mill and a post office. The inhabitants of this township are, as a whole, in good circumstances financially, and their condition of life at the present tells the story of past thrift and providence.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS.

One is apt to forget the fact that less than a century ago, this, with other portions of the county, was naught but a wilderness—dense forests of trees and tangled glades covering the surface and infested with wild animals. Let us wander back in imagination through the vista of past years, and learn something of the pioneer life of ancestors of many of the present inhabitants of this township.

Close research develops the fact that among the first "pale faces" who came into that portion of Butler County now Middlesex Township, were James Harbison, Abram Fryer, James Hall and William Hultz. They were hunters, and came from east of the Alleghanies to view the country and in search of game, in the year of 1793. The simple record is that they crossed the ice below Tarentum, at "Logan's Ferry." They cut their names on several large oaks that they might remember the place when they should return one year later. The evening of their arrival was on the 10th of January, and on the same night they made their beds in the snow, which was one foot in depth, and there they rested during the night. It can be easily imagined how their sleep was broken frequently by the barking of wolves near. The following day, the 11th, they returned to their former homes. One year later, the whole party came back to

the same place and built cabins, that they might hold certain claims of territory, and, in 1795, they settled permanently upon them.

James Harbison was from east of the Allegheny Mountains. When he emigrated to Middlesex Township, he was twenty-four years old. He married Mary Brown, in the year 1797, and had nine children—Mathew, George, James, John, William, Robert, Thompson, Mary and Margaret. At the present time, James, Robert and Thompson are living in the township and have families. James is aged seventy-eight; Robert, seventy-one; Thompson, sixty. Mary married David Moorhead, and is living in Buffalo Township. Margaret married John Cowan, at present residing in Manchester, Allegheny County. John S. Harbison, son of Thompson and grandson of James Harbison, married Clara Nelson, and is following the occupation of farming in this township.

George Hays, according to the positive statements of his descendants, was a settler in this township in 1793. He must have been the first actual resident. The place of his location was the farm now owned by W. Hueley. He was of Welsh extraction, born and reared near Philadelphia. His wife was Sally McCornish. They remained in the township until their deaths, which occurred, respectively, about the years 1837 and 1840. They had a large family. The eldest was John. He became a resident of Butler Village in 1803, and followed cabinet-making. In 1809, he removed to Pittsburgh, where he remained until 1818. At that time, he returned to Butler County and settled upon the farm in Middlesex, now owned by his son George W. Hays, the County Commissioner, and there lived until his death. A brother, William, is still living in the township. All of the others—David, George, James, Nancy, (Deary), Ann (Fulton), Jane (Fulton) and Sally (Taylor)—are deceased.

Thomas Martin, a native of Ireland, served in the American army all through the Revolutionary war, and after its close, settled about seven miles from Pittsburgh. About the year 1793, he crossed Middlesex Township with his family, and began to make a home in the then almost unbroken wilds of this part of the State. After a short residence here, the family were driven away by the Indians and took refuge in a block-house where Allegheny City now is. The troubles being over, the family returned and resided in this township. Mr. Martin died in Jefferson Township. His children were Richard, James, Alexander, William, John, Mary and Jane. Richard, James and Alexander settled and reared families in this county. William and John went to Ohio. William lived and died in the vicinity of Cincinnati. John settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, and became a Representative and a State Senator. All of

the sons were in the war of 1812. Mary married William Harbison, and lived in Butler County. Jane married John Madden, and died in Ohio.

Silas Miller, a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, or of New Jersey, was born in 1752. In 1787, he removed to Westmoreland County, and was for a time employed along with others in protecting the settlements against the Indians. He settled in Middlesex Township in 1794, and followed hunting, trapping and farming. In 1831, he fell from the roof of a burning stable, and died from the injuries then received. His eight children were Robert, Silas, Joseph and James; Margaret, Martha, Jane and Nancy. Joseph Miller passed his days entirely in this State. He came to Butler County when four years of age. In 1813, he volunteered for the defense of Fort Erie. His family of thirteen children are all living, excepting the second and the twelfth. Their names are Jesse E., Jacob R., Mary A., Sarah J., Nancy, Margaret, Silas, Joseph, Eliza, John R., James, Adam and Ezekiel D. Joseph Miller, Sr., died in 1877, in his eighty-eighth year; he was a farmer and a carpenter, besides being a skillful hunter. His son, Jesse E., reared a family of fifteen children—eight daughters and seven sons.

Matthew Wigfield emigrated to Butler County and located in this township in the year 1796. He came from Maryland, was married to Mary Ann Wilson, September 20, 1785. His wife was born in Ireland, but came to America when six years of age. As the issue of this alliance there were nine children, viz., Jane, Nancy, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Rachel, Margaret, Wilson and Sarah Ann. Jane married Samuel Oliver, and removed to the State of Indiana. Nancy married the Rev. James Watts, a Methodist minister, and lived in Virginia in a village called Hedgeville, Berkeley County. Elizabeth was married to James Cunningham, and resided in Penn Township, where Mrs. C. died but a few years since. Mary married Charles Baker and lived in this township for several years.

Charles Baker was an itinerant tailor and traveled around among the people, not only through this county, but as far as Pittsburgh, making and mending wearing apparel, which was simple and not by any means costly.

Pack-saddles were used to transport goods from place to place, and on one of these Mr. Baker would convey his baggage and utensils to whatever places he was going, frequently stopping at one place for a whole week at a time. To vary the monotony of his life, he sometimes gathered together a few scholars and played the role of school teacher. John Baker died unmarried. When fifteen years old, he was stung in the eyes by yellow jackets, the consequence

of which was the total loss of his eyesight. Rachel Baker married James Baker, and moved to a point which is now known as Bakertown. Margaret never married, and died at the age of fifty. Wilson married Mary Moser, and, after the death of her first husband, she subsequently married a gentleman named Case. Sarah Ann, the youngest child, married Robert Graham, then of Butler, brother of the venerable John Graham, at present living in the borough of Butler.

The grandson, John Baker, who is living in close proximity to the old homestead, enjoys a great pleasure and satisfaction in exploring old family records of these early ancestors, and in relating interesting incidents connected with their lives, which were certainly rich with varied experiences. Mathew Wigfield died in October, 1816, aged fifty-nine years. Mary Ann, his wife, survived him until 1855, when she died, aged ninety-five years.

Thomas Baker emigrated from Nova Scotia, and settled in the southern part of Middlesex Township about the year 1798, and lived and died upon the farm which he took up. The names of his children were as follows: Hans, Charles, John, Edward, James, Joseph, Nancy (Crummie), Sally (Brittain) and Betsey. Of these, Betsey, Hans, John and Joseph. James settled in Allegheny County, but died in Butler County in 1832. Hans, John and Joseph lived and died in this county. Hans and Joseph both died in 1881, the former at the age of eighty-five years.

John Bartley and his son James, with their families, emigrated from Ireland and settled in Allegheny County in 1803. About 1812, they came to Butler County, and located upon a farm in the northern part of Middlesex Township, where they passed the remainder of their days. James Bartley was a soldier of 1812, and served about nine months. He died in 1852, at the age of seventy-seven. His children are William, deceased; John, Allegheny County; Thomas, deceased; James, Middlesex Township; Robert, deceased; Joseph, deceased; David, Clay Township; Campbell, Middlesex; Dickson, Allegheny City; Williamson, Penn Township; Mary Ann (Pierce), Allegheny City; and Washington, Allegheny County.

The 17th day of June, of the year 1838, is distinctly remembered by many persons to-day on account of the heavy storm which occurred at that time, especially in the southern part of the county. On that day, Wilson Wigfield started with a load of logs to the saw-mill, where Frazier's flouring-mill now stands, about two and one-half or three miles from his home. He was cautioned not to make the trip at that particular time, as there was a thunder storm evidently approaching. Not heeding the timely advice, he proceeded on his journey, hoping to get to

the mill before the rain began to fall. Before reaching his destination, the wind began to blow terrifically, and the rain poured down in torrents. The run which he was compelled to cross on other occasions in getting to the mill rose very rapidly, and in a remarkably short time it had swollen to immense proportions. In this condition, Mr. Wigfield attempted to cross it, but the desperate act carried horses, wagon and himself down the violent and rapid current. After floating down the stream a distance of forty rods, he grasped the limb of a white thorn tree, which was almost enveloped by the water, and climbed into its branches, where he was compelled to remain for hours, until the storm had abated and the water fallen. His cries then brought the neighbors to his rescue. His face and hands were terribly lacerated with the thorns and sharp limbs, and being almost submerged in water for several hours, his health suffered in consequence, from which he never entirely recovered. The horses were rescued, but were badly injured.

In 1798, Mr. James Parks identified himself with the early history of this county, and especially of this township. He came with a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls. John was the oldest, aged twenty-one, and William was the youngest, aged seven years. William Parks married Hannah Rundel, who was reared about twelve miles northwest of Pittsburgh. They are both living two miles west of Glade Mill, in good health. Mr. Parks is ninety-two years old at the present writing, and, though entirely blind and partially deaf, his ordinary health is vigorous and he retains his mental faculties unimpaired.

Mr. William Park, it is said, was always known to be a good man and was an important factor in the early settlement of this township—a good farmer and true friend. Mr. Park said to the writer, when interviewing him on the industries of that part of Butler County in which he settled: "I have the pleasure of saying that I built the first brick chimney that was seen in this part of the county. Archie McGill built the first frame house and barn," and he added further, "from 1798 and later, to 1824, folks lived in very small log huts, with greased paper for windows. The food of the early settlers for several years was deer meat, honey and hominy. The corn meal then used was ground by hand-mills. Horse-mills shortly after superseded these. Wheat was sparsely raised. It was prepared for food simply by boiling and eating it with milk."

Joseph Flick came from Westmoreland County to this place in 1798. He was born in the year 1790, in Berks County, Penn.; was married in 1813, to Elizabeth Tar, and had seven children, viz., Jacob, John, Abram and Joseph; Katie and Annie, twins. All

are still living, except Abram. The nephew of Joseph Flick and son of Jacob is a carpenter working in this township. He was in the war of the rebellion, and belonged to Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

James Fulton was a noted hunter. In 1793, he found himself penetrating the deep wilderness of what is now this flourishing township. He was born in Ireland, emigrated to Butler County in the year mentioned above, married a Miss Nancy Thompson, of Westmoreland County, and had nine children—John, Samuel, James, Jesse, Robert and William (twins), Polly, Eliza and Nancy. James Fulton was a man of indomitable energy and industrious habits. His death occurred in 1823. The circumstances of his death are peculiar and are still fresh in the minds of many of the older citizens of Middlesex to-day. In by-gone days, it was the invariable custom for farmers to supply harvest hands with good liquor. One morning during harvest, Mr. Fulton started, before breakfast, for Oliver David's distillery, which was one mile north of Glade Mill and five miles from his farm. He arrived there, procured his liquor and was returning home, when, as it was supposed, he was seized with an epileptic fit, to which he was subject; knowing that it was coming upon him, he dismounted, tied his horse to the fence, sat down and there died. In that position he was found about 9 o'clock by James Cochran. He was said to be a decided genius, and exhibited this natural ability by frequently inventing some piece of machinery or making some contrivance useful to the people at that day. He once attempted to accomplish perpetual motion, and for weary months and even years, he thought and planned and schemed, until, perplexed beyond endurance, he finally abandoned the project as an impossibility. John Fulton became a wheelwright, having learned his trade with James Harbison in 1804. He died in 1856. Samuel pursued farming until drafted into the army, during the war of 1812. James learned and followed cabinet making, but devoted his whole time to undertaking, for many years supplying coffins, when needed, to the whole neighborhood for ten and fifteen miles around. In 1822, he erected the first carding machine ever seen in the part of the county. It was propelled by horse-power. For a dozen miles around, people brought their wool here to be converted into rolls. Robert and William located in Westmoreland County, where they devoted their time to agriculture until their death. Jessie remained in Middlesex. Polly married William Clendenning and went to Allegheny County to reside. Eliza was united in marriage to Samuel Logan, son of James Logan, then of Allegheny County. They removed to

the State of Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their days. Nancy died in her infancy.

Samuel Rippey came from Shippensburg, Penn., and, in 1798, was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. McCain. He was regarded as a marvel of legal lore.

Joseph Logan emigrated from Ireland, County Tyrone, to Lancaster, Penn., in 1794, and made a settlement in this township, on what is now the Erasmus Logan farm, in the fall of 1798. He was married and had three children—Nancy, who married William Dickson, and removed to Philadelphia; Mary, who married John Welsh, and moved to Pittsburgh, where he reared his family, and David, who married Elizabeth Davis. John, Elizabeth, Levi, Joseph, Belle and Barbara were the offspring of this union. John died in his infancy. Elizabeth married Samuel Purvis, who was reared in Susquehanna County, and afterward moved to Butler Borough, where he followed the vocation of a carpenter. Levi married Mary Daviz. Joseph married Margaret McCandless, of this county. Belle married William Purvis, who also came from Susquehanna County. Barbara married Jesse Sutton, and removed to Allegheny City.

Thomas Logan, the great-grandfather of the last-named children, came to America eight years after Joseph's settlement, with his son William, who was elected First Lieutenant of a militia company during the war of 1812. As has been already stated, during the early experience of the worthy pioneers of this township, many were the privations and hardships they were called upon to endure. William Logan, for example, worked in Pittsburgh, and at the close of each week he walked home, carrying a sack of corn meal and a few other articles much needed by his family. He, like many others, was compelled, also, to go to Greensburg to have blacksmithing done. An incident occurred during the time Mr. Logan was drilling a military company, which is well worth recording. A great many Irishmen were members of the company, and when going through the manual of arms, they found it extremely difficult to be accurate and mindful. Their particular trouble was that they could not keep time—could not distinguish between right and left. When the commander called out "Right," they would almost invariably put forward their left foot. Mr. Logan's patience being sorely tried, he finally hit on this happy plan: He procured some hay and straw; on the right foot he put the hay, and on the left the straw. Instead, then, of saying, "right, right, left, left," he called out "hay foot," "straw foot." They soon became accustomed to this, and never again had the same trouble and annoyance of distinguishing between right and left foot. The

expression, "hoy foot," "straw foot" originated with Lieut. Logan.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first schoolhouse built in Middlesex Township was constructed of unbewn logs and was erected on the farm of Thomas Denny, now owned by his grand-son, Thomas Denny, in 1796. The house was certainly a rude affair, with rough pieces of timber laid lengthwise for a floor and the interstices plastered with mud. Instead of the modern style of windows, it had four square openings cut out, two on either side, over which greased paper was hung. The teacher was William Powell, born in Pennsylvania, and was sixty years of age when he organized the first school ever held in this township. His manner was said to be quaint and many pleasing accounts are given of the wonderful dignity he assumed before his unlettered pupils, when teaching the mysteries of the alphabet and the elementary rules of arithmetic. Yet withal his quaintness and eccentricity of demeanor many living to-day cheerfully admit that they are indebted to this old gentleman for many thorough and valuable lessons in their rudimentary education.

In the year 1799, James McCollum reared a rude structure for the purpose of dealing in those articles of merchandise most urgently needed by the inhabitants of the country within due bounds. We couldn't with strict propriety use the phrase "mercantile establishment," with reference to this enterprise, yet it was the first store. The articles kept for sale were principally powder, lead and coffee.

In the year 1800, we find one James McBride, from the eastern part of the State, rendering valuable assistance to the early settlers of Middlesex, and, in fact, to many others within a radius of twenty miles, by "setting bones," "bleeding," "administering physic," etc. An old resident says of him: "We always looked upon him as an angel of mercy."

William Martin was from Scotland and settled here in 1796. His object was to plant a colony and to rapidly make an extensive settlement. He built "land jobbers" cabins in various parts of the township, then a howling wilderness. Being a man of energy, industry and influence, he did much toward clearing out the forests and inducing immigration.

LATER SETTLEMENT.

Robert Trimble resides on a well-cultivated farm in the southern part of this district. He was born in 1829, on the 12th of March, and has an interesting family of seven children. His grandfather, Thomas Trimble, was born in Ireland and emigrated to this country in 1790, but did not locate in this township until 1807. He had five children—one son and four

daughters—viz., Mary, Margaret, Susan, Nancy and Samuel. Thomas Trimble died in 1857.

James Gold was born in Ireland, and came to this country when five years of age, settling in this part of the county in the month of May, 1818. His son, Adam H. Gold, was born in 1820, September 27. He owns and cultivates the same farm which his father cleared and tilled for many years.

James and Margaret Campbell, both originally from the North of Ireland, settled here in 1828, and ended their days on the farm where they first located. They settled in Chester County in 1801, and their son James Campbell, died at Cornsboro, in Butler, came out in 1827, and built a log house for their occupancy. James removed to Butler Borough in 1841, and followed the mercantile business until 1865.

Mr. James Wilson located on a farm in the western part of the township in 1851. He has relatives living in the vicinity of Mt. Chestnut, this county. His partner in life was Miss Sarah Gilliland, whose parents were among the early settlers of this county.

Robert Black moved from Butler Township to Middlesex, and located in 1865, on the farm known as the Wilson Wigfield farm. This farm contains 100 acres of very productive land. Since 1865, many improvements have been made. A new and commodious barn has taken the place of the old one, the dwelling-house has been reconstructed, and many other desirable changes have been made which indicate a growing prosperity. Mr. Black was born in Ireland, but emigrated with his father and mother to America when he was but a small boy. He spent several years of his early life with Mrs. Collins, who then owned immense tracts of land both in Allegheny and Butler Counties. Mrs. Collins resided near Pittsburgh, and, being a very amiable and distinguished lady, she frequently entertained many guests at her residence, amongst them Judge McLane and family. Robert Black was quite a favorite among these notables and frequently was made the recipient of numerous presents as a token of their appreciation of his services and fidelity to duty. He married a very worthy young lady living with Mrs. Collins, named Margaret Allingham, who was born in Ireland. After living a short time in Pittsburgh, Mr. Black removed to Butler Township and commenced the business of farming. They reared a family of five children, four of whom are living, viz., Mary, Martha, Robert and Jennie.

In 1879, Mr. J. H. Star purchased the farm formerly owned by William Campbell, near Glade Mill, and now resides upon it.

GLADE MILL CHURCH.

This church edifice is located about the center of

the township. About 1817, the members of this denomination met and worshipped in schoolhouses and often in "God's first temples." There was no regular preaching and the congregation was visited by supplies. Revs. Bruce, Ramsey and Dunn, from Pittsburgh, alternated. The congregation was very desirous of having a house of worship of its own, and commenced to build a log church in 1818. Before it was completed, however, it was destroyed by fire. One year afterward, another building was commenced and finished. Its dimensions were 24x20 feet. Rev. France, born in Scotland, was the first stated minister. He was ordained in the year 1819, the membership at that time being over 100. At the first communion held by Rev. France, twenty-eight were added to the church by "confession of their faith." The Elders of the church were Messrs. Andrew Duncan, John Crawford, William Criswell, George Wallace, David Park, Barney Gilland, Joseph Logan, William Dickson, Samuel Galbraith, John Donaldson and Robert Duff. The salary promised Rev. France by his congregation was \$400, but he was paid principally in produce, such as apple butter, dried apples, meat, butter, etc. It is said that he was willing to take anything offered him.

Rev. France was married twice. His first wife was a Scotch woman, intelligent, pious and benevolent; she was well adapted for a minister's wife and for ten years they lived supremely happy, when death, which always loves a shining mark, claimed her as his own. She was buried in Middlesex Graveyard.

Rev. France ministered to this congregation for twenty-four years, when he removed to Ohio, where he died. His second wife survived him several years. His children by his first wife were three sons—James, John and Oglebee. James read medicine and still practices in the State of Ohio. Oglebee was a railroad clerk in Pittsburgh until his death, which occurred not long since. Rev. France was eighty years old at the time of his death.

MIDDLESEX SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1870 with only eight members. Before a church edifice was provided, divine service was held in Sandy Hill and Cunningham Schoolhouses. The present building is a fine frame structure and was built in 1872, having a seating capacity of 300. The first stated pastor was Col. Danks, who labored among his people with great acceptance, and under his ministrations the church was built up numerically. During the first revival, fifty-two persons were taken into membership.

The first Trustees of the M. E. Church elected by the congregation were Wendel Hickey, Levi Lefevre, Absalom Monks, Thomas Stewart and Thomas Chant-

ler. The Stewards of the church were Alex. Leslie and Thomas Stewart. Rev. Dempsey was the Presiding Elder on the circuit. This is the history from the time of the organization of the church. However, we find that persons holding to the tenets of the M. E. Church with others not of that creed, met every Sabbath successively for divine worship at the house of Mathew Wigfield, and continued holding these voluntary union meetings for over half a century, dating back to 1799.

MIDDLESEX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Owing to the scanty material at hand for making up the early history of this church, the following sketch is not as full and perfect as is desirable. Of the time of its organization, or even of the fact of there having been any formal organization, at any time, there is no record. It is certain that the ground on which the church now stands was occupied as a place of preaching as early as the beginning of the present century. The place then, an unbroken, seems to have been selected as a point around which the people gathered and listened to the preaching of the Gospel, sitting under the grand old oaks—their only protection from sun and rain. Meeting habitually for worship under these circumstances and for some time, the congregation grew into general recognition, and took the name of Middlesex, from the township in which it was located. The first man known to have preached the Gospel on the ground now occupied by the church was the Rev. Abraham Boyd. Mr. Boyd was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1800. He immediately commenced preaching in the place, standing on a made platform, with his audience before him seated on logs or on the ground. On the 17th day of June, 1802, Mr. Boyd was ordained to the full work of the church and installed pastor of the Middlesex Church, by the Presbytery of Erie, which at that time included all of Butler County within its bounds.

The original members of the session of the church were Hugh Gilliland, William Johnson and Robert McCandless. From time to time additional Ruling Elders have been elected and ordained as office-bearers in the church to the number of twenty in all. Mr. Boyd was pastor of the church fifteen years. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Reid Bracken, who was installed as pastor of this church September 28, 1820. He continued its pastor twelve years. The Rev. J. Watson Johnson succeeded in the pastorate in the year 1838, but continued in it two or three years only. Next in the succession of pastors was the Rev. Thomas W. Kerr, who was installed by the Presbytery of Allegheny in the fall of 1840. He contin-

ned to fill the pastoral office in this church until the day of his death, which occurred October 29, 1847. His successor, Rev. E. Ogden, was ordained and installed pastor of the church by the Presbytery of Allegheny November 14, 1848, and remains its pastor to the present time. The first house of worship erected for the use of the congregation was of round logs and was built A. D. 1803. This house served them for about fourteen years, when it gave place to another and larger one, though made of the same material. The logs of this house, however, were hewn and square, and the building covered with shingles. It stood and was occupied as a house of worship until the year 1842, when the house now occupied by the congregation was built. It stands precisely on the ground where the first edifice stood, and its walls of brick remain as strong and substantial as when first reared.

GLADE MILL.

This little village in the western part of Middlesex Township derived its name from the fact that a flouring-mill was built on its present site. John Woodcock erected the first grist-mill in this place in 1799. It was run by water. The building and machinery has been remodeled since then half a dozen times. There is something like a dozen families in Glade Mill. It contains a store, post office, blacksmith and wagon shop. It is just ten miles from Butler.

THE OLD "FAVERN STABLE."

A short distance north of Glade Mill is a farm now owned by Mrs. Hannah Bailey, widow of Thomas Bailey. It is the place formerly known as the William Crooks farm, who purchased it from Oliver David for the small sum of \$5 per acre. Crooks "kept tavern" here from 1830 to 1861. It was the general stopping-place for teamsters who made semi-weekly trips to Pittsburgh from Butler and elsewhere.

In close proximity to the above farm, Oliver David, who was well known by every individual probably in this county as a man of energy and great business tact, lived and carried on the business of tanning and distilling. His father resided on the farm adjoining this one eighty years ago, and was engaged in the same business. At present Mr. J. A. Forsythe is living on the former place.

COOPERTOWN.

Coopertown is the name of a small hamlet in this township, and is about one mile south of Glade Mill. It contains about one dozen families, two or three of whom are well versed in the history of this township, having been among the early settlers. The place derives its name from one of its citizens, Mr. George Cooper, who kept the first hotel in it. He is quite

an aged man now, but still active in his trade of blacksmithing. Coopertown contains a store, a wagon and smith shop and a shoe shop.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840, James Fulton, Robert Brown; 1845, William Cunningham, James Fulton; 1850, Johnston White, William Cunningham; 1855, William Cunningham, Samuel McNeal; 1860, George Hays, William Cunningham; 1865, Andrew Barclay, George W. Hays; 1869, Robert Trimble; 1870, Johnston White; 1871, Robert Trimble; 1877, T. H. Lyon; 1879, Robert Trimble; 1881, J. H. Starr.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CLINTON.

Clinton is named after the late General Clinton, who was a native of this county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a member of the Pennsylvania Militia. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Militia, and a member of the Pennsylvania Militia. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Militia, and a member of the Pennsylvania Militia.

BOTH the surface and the soil of this township are somewhat variable. The northern half of the township is comparatively level, and in the north-eastern corner there is quite an extensive tract which is like a plain in its evenness. Some portions of this land are low and moist; generally, however, the drainage is good and the soil susceptible of easy cultivation. The southern part of Clinton is cut by the valleys of several small streams, tributaries or head waters of Bull Creek; consequently, the surface presents either a broken or rolling appearance. There is nothing wild or remarkably picturesque, but with a quiet, pleasing beauty, one green, grassy slope succeeds another; a forest adorns one ravine, while another has become a fertile field, cultivated even to the water's edge; and far away to the southward stretch the hills of Allegheny County. In the soil clay, sand and gravel are found in varying proportions, according to locality.

Coal abounds, to all appearances, in valuable quantities. As yet the coal resources are comparatively undeveloped, though coal has long been mined here for home consumption. Oil has not yet been found in paying quantities, though the supply of natural gas seems almost limitless. There are five gas wells now in operation in this township. Three others were sunk, but are now exhausted. The first of these wells was put down on the Harvey farm in 1874. The others were sunk in 1875-76. The depth of these wells is quite variable. The first well on the Harvey farm is 1,145 feet, and the second on the same farm 1,772 feet. These wells are owned by the Natural Gas Company, and their product is car-

and the pipes to the Etna Iron Works of Springfield.

The chief resources of the township, however, are agricultural. Farming is the principal occupation of the citizens, and in skillful hands it is easily made a good and profitable business. Clinton contains no villages, but is a quiet, orderly, rural community, peopled by men of thrift and intelligence. No public house or licensed drinking saloon has ever been maintained within the bounds of the township; all the temptations and allurements to vice and crime are at a distance from this prosperous locality, and safe in Christian homes, with examples of pure and useful lives constantly before them the youth of to-day are growing to the estate of manhood and womanhood, educated and fitted to fill the places of those who soon must pass away to sleep where rest their forefathers whose life work of generous toil long since was ended.

Clinton is on the southern line of Butler County, adjoining Buffalo on the east, Middlesex on the west and Jefferson on the north. It was formed in 1854 from portions of Buffalo and Middlesex.

SETTLEMENT.

One noticeable feature in the history of this township is the permanency of its population. Most of those who came here to settle came to stay, and did stay until death removed them. The present population of the township largely consists of the descendants of the original settlers, representing far more early families than are generally to be found in one township.

The history of Patrick Harvey, the first settler, is given in full elsewhere.

George Plants came to the township about 1795. He moved away after a few years, when John Burton settled upon the place. It is now known as the Crumphy farm.

About the same time George Steadman made the first improvement on the Philip Snyder farm. Barnett Stepp occupied the farm afterward, and died there. Thomas Stewart also settled on the farm and joining the Cunningham place. His son William lived here after him. All of the family are now gone from the township.

Samuel A. Rippy, Isaac Vorse and Robert Metcenis were in the township in 1799, and perhaps earlier. The stay of the two former was brief.

Thomas Watson, a Revolutionary soldier under Washington, was born in County Down, Ireland. At the battle of Brandywine, he was taken prisoner by the enemy, but at length made his escape and found his way to a settlement known as Conococheague, where he settled, learned the cooper's trade and married. In 1797, he came to the woods of Western

Pennsylvania, and settled within the present territory of Clinton Township, with Indians, bears, panthers and wolves and a very few white people for his neighbors. He lived to be eighty-seven and reared two children—James and Rebecca. The latter married Joseph Moore and lived in Allegheny County. James was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812. He died upon the old homestead. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom only three survive to-day. Three are still living, viz., Mary Ann (Smith), Clinton Township; Maria (Anderson), Allegheny County, and Thomas, Winfield Township.

Robert and Hugh Riddle, brothers, came from Westmoreland County and settled in this township about the year 1798. Their descendants still remain here. Robert, who was about a year and a half older than Hugh, died in 1853. He was the father of six children, all of whom are dead. His son William lived upon the homestead farm. Hugh and Mary (Gordon) Riddle had eleven children, of whom three are still living—Betsey (Elliott), Buffalo Township; Robert and Polly, on the old farm. Hugh Riddle died in 1851, in his eighty-first year.

James Byrne, a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Ireland, came to this county in 1800 and located where Edward Byrne now lives. His brother Edward came to the farm later. Both died here. Their nephew, James, came here from Ireland about 1818, and afterward married Isabella McGee. They reared seven children—Mary Ann (died), Edward, James M. and Catherine (died), John (died), Thomas (died), Edward, Clinton; John (died), Allegheny County, and Alice (died), Allegheny County.

Daniel P. Gow, a Revolutionary soldier, the neighborhood now known as Pigeon Creek, in the southwestern part of the township. He owned a very large tract of land, on which he lived with his wife, Miriam and Peter Bird. A few children have been reared by the Pighs for some years.

Henry Sefton came from Ireland, settled in Butler County, and married Jennie Quinn, all in the same year—1801. He was out in the 1812 war a short time. He died in 1840, aged sixty-one. His sons John and Henry are among the oldest residents of the township. The former was born in 1806. The children of Henry and Jennie Sefton numbered five sons and two daughters. The two sons above mentioned and one of the daughters—Mrs. Bicket—are the only survivors. The youngest girl and the youngest son died unmarried. These are all settled in this county and reared families. Following are the names of all: Edward, James, John, Henry and William; Jane (Bicket), Mary Ann, Catharine and Ellen.

Mr. Sefton was offered the farm adjoining his for his rifle, but he refused the offer, considering the



CAPT. WILLIAM WALKER.



JONATHAN WALKER.

THE WALKER FAMILY

This family, which has played a conspicuous part in the affairs of the State and Nation, originated in Cumberland County. John Walker, the progenitor of the Butler County Walkers, was born in Cumberland County and was largely identified with its business interests, having owned, at one time, nearly all of the iron works there. Through his natural benevolent impulses, he gave bail to irresponsible parties, and lost his entire property. While residing in Cumberland County, he was commissioned a Major of militia, and his commission, dated May 1, 1787, is still in possession of his descendants. He married Isabella McCormick. The family moved to Washington County, where he died.

John Walker was a man of remarkable physical stature, standing six feet and seven inches in his stockings. His sons were all over six feet, one of them (Jonathan) standing six feet five inches, and his brother, William, six feet and one and one-half inches.

John Walker had six sons—William, who was a lawyer and naval officer; Thomas and Jonathan, who were farmers; James, John H. and David O. James died young. John H. was a lawyer in Erie, Penn., and President of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of the State. David O. practiced law in Erie and afterward in Butler. He died in Missouri. These brothers were full cousins to Hon. Robert J. Walker, the National Secretary of State under Pierce and afterward Governor of Kansas. Attorney General Brewster is married to a daughter of Hon. R. J. Walker. Capt. William Walker was a representative of this family well known to Butler County people. He was a man of a refined and vigorous intellect, and his many excellent traits of character won him hosts of friends. He served as Justice of the Peace in this county for many successive years, and the name "Squire Walker" was a synonym for honesty, fairness and integrity of principle. He was born in Cumberland County and educated at Carlisle College. He studied law; then entered the United States Navy, in which he served five years with Decatur, in the fleet with Bainbridge and others. During the war with Tripoli and Algiers, the fleet was stationed in the Mediterranean for a considerable time. Capt. Walker was a Past Midshipman when the noted authors, J. Fenimore Cooper and J. K. Paulding, were in the service. In an article written long ago by Paulding for "Godey's Ladies' Book," the author speaks of his old shipmates, and wonders what has become of William Walker. Capt. Walker had command of one of Jefferson's gunboats, and was so exact in all his methods that his fellow-officers called him "Commodore." It has been stated by those who knew him well that his exemplary conduct would have won

for him the position of Commodore had he remained in the service. But he and several of his fellow-seamen—Cooper and Paulding among the rest—became dissatisfied with the management of the gunboats and left. He was in the war of 1812, and at Lake Erie. After the war, Capt. Walker acted as a Captain of steamboats on the river for a number of years. His father's brother, Jonathan H. Walker, who had been a lawyer in Bedford, removed to Pittsburgh, where he was made Judge. He appointed William Clerk of Courts of Allegheny County, a position which the latter held several years, but finally resigned, from natural magnanimity, to give place to one whom he considered a needy and deserving applicant. He then retired to Butler County, where he had invested in a large tract of land, in partnership with two of his brothers, and spent the remaining years of his life in quiet and seclusion. He died, greatly beloved and respected, in 1855, at the age of seventy-two. Capt. Walker married Isabella Blaine, daughter of Alexander Blaine, of Cumberland County. James Blaine, a brother of Alexander, married first Jane Hoge and second Margaret Lyon. Their son, Ephraim, married Maria Gillespie, whose son is Hon. James G. Blaine. Capt. Walker was the father of two children—Mrs. Mary Isabella Kay, now a resident of Clinton Township, and Grizella, who died young.

Jonathan Walker, as has already been stated, was a farmer. He came to this county in 1828, having purchased, with his brothers, William and Thomas, a tract of over one thousand acres of land near the village of Saxonburg. The brothers, Jonathan and Thomas, settled upon this tract, and made sheep-raising their business. William, on account of an accident in which he had his breast-bone broken, was incapacitated for physical labor, and turned his attention to other duties. Thomas died in 1839. Jonathan carried on farming most successfully, and was a prominent and influential citizen. He was honest and honorable in all his intercourse with the world, and looked with disdain upon everything which showed the least resemblance to hypocrisy or dishonesty. He lived a pure and upright life, and died, honored and respected, in 1879, in the eighty-third year of his age. He married Rebecca Meeks, of Allegheny County, and was the father of twelve children—John H., now residing in Iowa; Grizella McCormick, now the wife of M. N. Groer, the present Prothonotary of Butler County; Thomas McCormick, formerly a resident of Iowa, now deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Oliver J., Tarentum, Allegheny County; William H., Butler; Isabella McCormick (1st), deceased; Isabella McCormick (2d), the wife of J. B. Miller, Kansas; Jane, now Mrs. R. D. Mahan, Kansas; Jonathan, a farmer on the old homestead; Henrietta Rebecca, the wife of Augustus Walters, residing on part of the old farm; Margaret Elizabeth, the wife of R. D. Wiley, Washington County.

weapon of the most value. The family had their full share of pioneer hardships. Wolves, especially, gave them great annoyance. One night they killed twenty-four sheep. Only one of the flock escaped. That one crept into a log-heap, out of the way of the savage brutes. John Sefton, son of Henry Sefton, Sr., married Isabel Bryson. His children are John B., William H. and Robert. Henry Sefton married Isabel Purvis, daughter of William Purvis, of Middlesex Township. Their children are as follows: Emily; Henry P., deceased; William O., deceased; Obed, deceased; Tirzah Ann, Nathaniel, Isabella, Lavina J., deceased. William and Obed died from the effects of disease contracted while in the army.

Francis Anderson was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Butler County. He was born in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, came to the western part of this State, married Jane McGary, in Westmoreland County, and, in 1802, settled upon the place now occupied by his son Samuel. This farm had been taken up by Robert McGinnis in 1799, and he continued to reside here some years after Anderson came. The property was transferred to Anderson by McGinnis in 1809. Squire Anderson was in the war of 1812 as a member of the militia. He was a great hunter, fond of the sport and usually very successful in his expeditions. If he did not kill from three to five deer in a day, he thought his "luck" had been very poor. The children of Francis and Jane Anderson were as follows: Mary, died when about nineteen years of age; John, lived in this township, and died at the age of seventy-eight; Jane (Murray), died in Westmoreland County; William, died near New Orleans; Francis, settled and died in Clinton; Robert, was a physician, and died at Prospect, Washington County; Elizabeth (Cochran), is living in Westmoreland County; Shepley H., died near Natchez, Miss.; James, died in the army, at Louisville, Ky., in 1863; Samuel, resides upon the old homestead. Francis Anderson was elected County Commissioner in 1807. He died in 1839, aged sixty-five. Mrs. Anderson died in 1850, aged seventy-three.

Very primitive methods of marketing necessarily prevailed in early times. Hogs were frequently carried to market on horseback—there was no other way. The legs of two hogs were tied together by a hickory withe and the load balanced thus upon the pack-saddle, a hog on each side of the horse. Plows were made after the most ancient pattern, mostly of wood. John Burtner, after his settlement, used to make them for the whole neighborhood. They were very rude affairs and so light as to require the greatest patience and dexterity from the operator. Thomas Lardin had one of the first metal plows. It was called the "patent plow," and when it had been tested and found

to work well, other settlers soon purchased plows like it. Harrows were made entirely of wood, including the teeth. Horse collars were made of hicks or oak straw, and sewed together with a tow-string. Traces were made of hickory withes.

The sickle was long used in harvesting. The first scythes that were introduced were short and broad, of untempered steel. They were known as "Dutch scythes." Instead of grinding, they were sharpened by pounding them upon an anvil. Mush, rye-bread, johnny-cake and flour-bread formed the principal articles of food. It was wholesome food, and people enjoyed good health. For many years, a man's daily wages in the harvest field were 50 cents, and he worked from sunrise until sunset.

About 1803, Thomas Lardin, a native of Ireland, came to this township, bringing his wife and three children. He settled near where his son William now lives. He died in 1833, aged eighty-six. His wife Christiana died about two years before. Their children were as follows: Catharine, deceased; Mary (Montgomery), died in Clinton Township; Thomas died in Ohio; Jane, died in Allegheny County; John, went to Maryland, and is supposed to be dead; Daniel, lived in Allegheny County; James, died in Freeport; William, resides in Clinton; Robert, in Armstrong County; Joseph and Margaret (twins); Joseph lives in Cambria County, and Margaret (Fulton) in Richland County, Ohio.

Lardintown, or Lardinville, is a small hamlet containing six houses, a grist-mill, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop and a small store. It was named for the Lardins, who owned the land. The first grist-mill here was erected by Daniel Lardin, in 1849 '50. It was run by steam. William Lardin owned it later. It burned down, and the present mill was erected by Kier & Ekas. The Lardin Mill was the first ever built in the township, and the mill now standing is the only one in the township.

Robert aff emigrated from Ireland and settled early within the present limits of Clinton Township. He reared several sons, most of whom went West. One of the sons, Thomas, spent most of his life in Butler County, and died in Winfield Township, where he settled in 1851. His only surviving son, Samuel, now lives in Winfield.

William Love, a native of Ireland, emigrated from the State of Delaware in 1806, with his family, and settled on the Harvey farm. After remaining there about twelve years he took up a farm among the glades in the northern part of the township, and built his house near the spot on which the residence of his son William now stands. The glades were all covered with small sprouting saplings, while the ground was thickly strewn with fallen logs. Mr. Love paid \$2.50

per acre for his land. He died in 1847, aged eighty-three. The children of William and Martha Love were seven in number. Rachel married George Kernahan, and lived in Allegheny County. Samuel married Elizabeth Halstead, and lived in Indiana County. James died when about twenty-one. Robert married Sarah Halstead, and resided in this township. William married Mary Thompson. Both he and wife are still living on the old homestead. Elizabeth married Samuel Trimbell, and lived in Middlesex Township. Martha married James Kerr; she is still living, and her home is in Jasper County, Iowa.

Robert Love settled, in 1829, on the place where he died in 1882, in the eighty-second year of his age. His widow still resides there. They had eight children, six of whom are living—Martha, Jane, James H. (deceased), Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, John, Rebecca, Rachel and Thomas L. (deceased).

John Davis was one of the earliest settlers in the northern part of Clinton Township. He came here from Lawrence County. His son Joseph lived upon the farm, and died there in 1880.

A paper, now in the possession of J. B. Cunningham, states that a survey of the Cunningham farm was made for "James McKee, by virtue of an improvement," in March, 1794. The improvement must have been so slight that it was not noticed by subsequent arrivals, for later, James Copeland settled the farm and an affidavit made by him September 22, 1804, before Henry Evans, Justice of the Peace of Middlesex Township, declares that he "raised a cabin on said tract in March, 1797, and in May following moved his family" hither. Then he goes on to state somewhat obscurely "that it was not improved before by himself or any other person under whom he claims that he hath now cleared at least fifteen acres of land, fenced and cultivated the same, and that he hath raised several crops of wheat, rye, corn, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips and flax on the same, and that he, the said Samuel Copeland, is now actually settled and resides on the aforesaid tract."

About the year 1805, John Cunningham, a native of Ireland, came from near Greenacastle, Franklin County, and settled on the farm above mentioned. The children of John Cunningham and Margaret, his wife, were Robert, Joseph B., Margaret, Mary and John. Robert and John never married. Robert was among the earliest school teachers in the county. Margaret became Mrs. Glasgow, and resided in Allegheny County. Mary was Mrs. Aiken. All the children, except Margaret, lived and died in Butler County. Joseph B., the second son, married Margaret Black, and lived on the home farm; he died in 1847; his widow still survives; four of their six children are living—Margaret A. (May), Iowa; Martha J.

(Miller), Allegheny County; John B. and Elizabeth, Clinton Township.

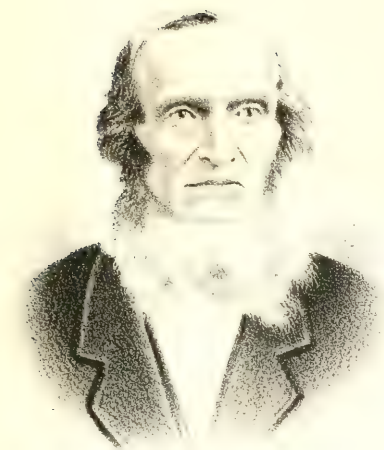
Stephen Brewer, who had served in the Indian war under Wayne, was an early settler near the center of the township. His sons John and Stephen live on the farm. William, Samuel and Joseph died in the township.

Absalom Monks, an early settler in the western part of Clinton, was a soldier of 1812. His sons Absalom and John Wesley still reside upon the farm.

Garrett Moore resided in the war of 1812, and subsequent to its close moved from Deer Creek to the Moore farm, in the southern part of this township. His step-father, Thomas Davis, had previously bought the place, and it was a little improved before Moore settled. John R., the only son of Garrett Moore, died on the farm in 1866. There were five daughters in the family, three of whom survive—Sarah (Smith) and Rhoda (Huddle), deceased; Mary (Anderson), Jane (Brown) and Rachel (Jones) reside in Allegheny City.

John Burtner came from Burks County, and was an early settler on the Crumpy farm. His sons were Jacob, Philip, William, Daniel and Andrew. Of these, one survives—Andrew, in Missouri. His daughters were Barbara, Betsey, Catharine, Polly and Christiana. The latter died young. Barbara (Hawes) died in Ohio in 1882. Betsey (Ryan) died in Freeport. Catharine (Emrick) lives in Penn Township. Polly (Ekas) resides in Clinton. Philip Burtner was in the war of 1812. He died in 1828. His wife was Ellen Gallaher. They raised four children to mature years, all of whom are now living—Peter, Cincinnati; Philip, Saxonburg; William, Clinton, and Fannie (Hazlett), Butler.

James Love emigrated from Ireland in 1816 or 1817, and settled in this county. He was married before coming to this country, but his wife and his first son Samuel Love came some two years later. James first located on the farm now owned by George Armstrong, where he made considerable improvements; planted an orchard, etc. He afterward bought the farm which John Snyder and John Heckart had somewhat improved. James Love was a genial, social man, and contributed much to the pleasure and enjoyment of the early settlers. He had a fiddle which he played, but indifferently; but it was a rare thing in those days, and its music delighted both old and young. He died in 1857, aged sixty-seven years. The children of James and Nancy (Hutchinson) Love were James, Samuel, John, George, William, Obadiah, Mary Ann (Hackart), Robert and Sarah Jane (Armstrong). The survivors are James, Obadiah, John and George, Clinton; Robert, Westmoreland County, and Mrs. Armstrong, Allegheny City.



WILLIAM HARVEY.

THE HARVEY FAMILY.

To Patrick Harvey belongs the credit of having made the first permanent settlement within the present township of Clinton, as well as the first in old Buffalo Township. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1766. In 1787, he emigrated to America. After remaining one winter in the eastern part of the State, he came to Westmoreland County, where he remained until he began pioneer life in Butler County. In Westmoreland, he married Jane Burns, a native of this county, of Scottish descent. In 1792, Patrick Harvey crossed the Allegheny River, and under the guidance of John Harbison, who was then doing duty as an Indian scout or spy about the block-house at Freeport, with several others seeking lands, came within the present territory of Butler County, selected a farm, marked its boundaries by blazing trees around it, then returned to Westmoreland. The next year he again crossed the river into the wilds, and in what is now Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, selected a farm on which his cousin, John Patton, afterward settled, lived and died.

In the spring of 1794, Patrick Harvey returned to the spot he had settled for his home, built a log cabin, and during his stay cleared and fenced ten acres. His land was heavily timbered, as was generally the case with the lands of the southern half of this township. While engaged in this work, he was entirely alone in the wilderness, his nearest neighbors being at Freeport. About the 1st of May, 1795, he came from Westmoreland with his family—then consisting of his wife and two children—bringing them and his goods on packhorse. That year he planted wheat and corn, and thenceforth he resided here, continuing his work of clearing and improving. The wheat and corn which he raised during his first and second year he was obliged to take thirty miles to Dennisonsstown, Westmoreland County, in order to have it ground, fording the river with his horses.

In 1796, this family began to have a few neighbors. These settlers had to bring salt, iron and other articles from east of the mountains. It was customary for one volunteer from a neighborhood to go about once a year, taking along five or six horses, with such products as the settlers had to sell, and bring back a supply of salt and other necessary articles for himself and neighbors. This custom continued several years until salt works were established in Westmoreland County. These early settlers all manufactured their own clothes, and occasionally had some surplus linen to sell. Some cloth that was made by his family, Mr. Harvey took to Harrisburg to sell, and with the proceeds he purchased material for a silk dress and three silk umbrellas. His son, Mr. William Harvey, says he remembers this well, as these were the first articles of the kind that he ever saw.

In 1798, Mr. Harvey raised a log barn, 20x30 feet in its dimensions. It was a simple structure, consisting of round logs with a clapboard roof; but help was so scarce that the raising required seven days' labor—and we might add, considerable quantities of whisky. Settlers from Freeport came to the raising, some of whom remained until the building was finished.



MRS. WILLIAM HARVEY.

Some time later, Frank Karns, Sheriff of Westmoreland County, saw the barn and pronounced it the best in Butler County.

Patrick Harvey was a man of medium size, but of a strong constitution, capable of a great deal of hard work. It was his custom to keep two teams of horses, and while plowing, to have his meals brought to him in the field, and changing the horses for fresh ones at meal time, he, himself, kept at work from early morning until night. He was a true type of the earnest, courageous pioneer; industrious and frugal by nature, and honest, frank and sincere in his intercourse with men.

A daughter, Martha, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey in the year 1796, was, very probably, the first white child born in this part of the county. Mr. Harvey died in 1849, Mrs. Harvey in 1831. They had ten children, all of whom reached mature years excepting one son. There are only two survivors, James and William, who live upon the homestead farm. The names of the children were as follows: Margaret (Kirkpatrick), Mary (Patton), Martha (remained single), Anna (Foreythe), Jane (Fulton), (Athaline (Kirkpatrick), James, William and John, and Nancy (Potts). John died at the age of six. James, born in 1806, married first Mary Ann Norris, and second, Margaret Ann Fulton. He is the father of four children, all of whom are living.

William Harvey, born in 1808, has resided continually on the farm. He was married, January 10, 1833, to Bettie Ann Potts, daughter of James Potts, an early settler of Middlesex Township. She was born in this county in 1808. In January, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey will celebrate their golden wedding. To them have been born twelve children, eight of whom are still living. The first, a son, died in infancy. John resides in Clinton Township; Hannah Ann (Friswell) in Sharpshoot James Red in 1881, aged forty-three; William Harrison resides in Clinton; Patrick Newton, in South Pittsburg, Allegheny County; Jane (Love), in Clinton; George Potts, Clinton; Alexander died at the age of three years; Isaiah Niblock resides in Clinton; Alexander, in McKean County; Alfred Milton died at the age of three. All of the children now living are married, excepting George, who is a widower. The grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey number fifty-three, fifty-seven of whom are living. M. Harvey and four of his sons were in the army, as will be seen from the military record in this volume. He enlisted when fifty-four years of age, and served as First Lieutenant in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His sons, James, Harrison, George and Newton, were in the service. James was the first to see.

William Harvey now holds his sixth commission as Justice of the Peace, and during the long term he has held the office, never has a case from his docket gone to court. This is a most unusual record. Mr. Harvey has a most vivid recollection of pioneer days, and is now passing the evening of his life on the place whose changes and improvements he has helped to make, and which he has seen transformed from a wilderness to a beautiful and pleasant home.



Thomas Walker, from Cumberland County, moved to this county in 1823, from Washington County, where they had resided a short time. They purchased 1,000 acres in one tract of land at \$2.50 per acre. A few years before the same tract had been offered to Patrick Harvey for \$2, by Mr. Lowry, its owner; but Harvey said he would not take it as a gift and pay taxes on it. The land lies in Buffalo and Clinton Townships, and upon it are now some most excellent farms, smooth, fertile and beautiful. The Walker brothers lived in a wagon until they could erect a cabin. Both came here single and for a year they kept bachelor's hall, lived on mush principally. Their bread they procured from the Burtner family. After a year of this life their sister Jane came and kept house for them. Their brother William, who held an interest in the land with them, came later. Jonathan Walker died in 1879, in his eighty-third year. He married Rebecca Meeks, of Allegheny County. His son Jonathan lives upon the old farm. Thomas never married.

William Walker, widely known in this county as Squire Walker, died in 1855, aged seventy-two. He served in the United States Navy five years, and was in the war of 1812. He had studied law when young, and after removing from Cumberland County to Pittsburgh, was Clerk of Courts in Allegheny County several years. After settling here he was Justice of the Peace for many successive years.

William Hay moved from Franklin County about 1825, and settled on the farm where his son James now lives. His brother James, who, with William, had purchased 200 acres, had settled here several years earlier. The land was in the Cunningham District, so called, and was conveyed by deed from Philip Mowry and wife to James and William Hay, April 6, 1803. William Hay raised six children: the oldest, named William, died in the army; James resides in Clinton; John in Armstrong County; Jane (Cruikshank), in Winfield Township; Ruth (Bartley), in Michigan, and Martha (Cunningham), in Jefferson Township.

Robert Thompson, son of William Thompson, an early settler of Middlesex, was a soldier from this county in the war of 1812. In 1828, he settled in Clinton Township, on the farm now occupied by his son William M. He married, for his first wife, Margaret Coulter, and for his second Mary Brown. The children of the first marriage were Ellen (Brown), Clinton, and James, deceased. By the second marriage, John, Kansas City; Margaret (Brewer) and William M., Clinton; Robert, Bradford, Penn.; Mary Ann (Henry) and Catharine (Montgomery), Allegheny County. Robert Thompson died in 1880, in his eighty-ninth year.

John Gibson, in 1828, settled upon the farm now owned by his son George M., moving here from Allegheny County. For his first purchase, he paid \$2.50 per acre. The land was then entirely unimproved. John Gibson was a soldier from Washington County in the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Harrison. He was the father of ten children; eight are still living, viz., Andrew (deceased), Nancy (McCannaughey), Beaver County; George M., Clinton; Eliza (Morgan), Jefferson County; John, deceased; James, Clinton; Sarah Belle (Lardin), Allegheny County; Evan S., Kansas; Robert, Penn Township; Thomas, Missouri.

James Criswell and his wife, Jane (Brownlow), came into the township from Washington County in 1831, and settled near the Allegheny County line. Mr. Criswell died in 1870, at the age of eighty-two years. He was the father of a large family, of whom all are living but one—Eliza (Norris). William is in Allegheny City; James in Sharpsburg; Lilitia (Marshall) in Kansas; Thomas in McKeesport. Joseph has been for the past twelve years a resident of Butler Township. John is in Sharpsburg; Ross in Richburg, and Susan (Burtner) in West Virginia.

The farm now occupied by Thomas Westerman was bought by him and his brother James in 1832. It consisted, originally, of about 500 acres, and cost \$800. Soon after the purchase of the farm, John Pennant, Mr. Westerman's father-in-law, came upon it and remained until his death. Mrs. Pennant died in 1852, aged ninety years. In 1843, this farm was purchased by a society styled the Beldivere Community of Practical Christians, of which one William Hick was the leader and moving spirit. He was essentially an unmitigated rascal, and his "community" soon learned to know it. The society did not thrive, and Mr. Westerman got the farm back into his possession after troublesome litigation.

Thomas Westerman is a native of England, and emigrated to this country in 1829. For some years, he was employed as foreman in the machine shops of the cotton mills at Pittsburgh, where he distinguished himself as a very expert workman. He continued working at his trade until 1864, and since that time has resided upon his farm. He moved his family to this township in 1843.

Matthew Bicket settled on the farm where he now lives in 1835. His only son, Harvey, lives upon the place with him. Mr. Bicket came from Ireland to America in 1823, with his father, Matthew Bicket, his brother Thomas and his sisters, Henrietta and Margaret. The family first settled in Winfield Township, where Thomas resides. One sister is living—Margaret (Caruthers), in Iowa.

James Henuphill was born in Ireland, and came to America when nine years old. In 1835, he came

from Allegheny County and settled upon the farm he now occupies. A shanty had been erected upon the place and a small clearing of about three acres made by Thomas Duff.

About 1836, James Wood moved from Allegheny County to this township, and lived upon the Maizland farm. He afterward sold and removed to Tarentum. His son William settled upon the farm he now occupies in 1858. In place of a slightly improved farm, with only log buildings upon it, he now has over 370 acres of land, mostly highly cultivated, and most beautiful buildings.

William Norris moved from Allegheny County to his present farm in 1837. A few improvements had previously been made by Alexander Duff. One hundred acres were purchased by Mr. Norris' father, Robert Norris, for \$150. Mr. Norris has reared a family of twelve children, all of whom are living, five sons and seven daughters. All reside in this county, except one son, who lives in Allegheny County.

James Norris, a native of Ireland, moved from Allegheny County to this township in 1837, and, in 1838, settled upon the farm on which his son James H. now resides. His first purchase of 100 acres was from Michael Stepp, and the price paid was about \$7 per acre. James Norris died in 1870; he was the father of eight children, five now living, viz., John C., James H., and Melissa E. (Marshall), Clinton Township. Two of the sons were in the army—Harrison all through the war. William Henry died in the service.

Henry Kirkpatrick, a native of Indiana County, purchased the farm on which he now lives, in 1828, and settled upon it in 1843. He learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at it a number of years in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana.

In 1851, Presley Katz moved from Allegheny County and settled on the farm where his son Alvin B. now lives.

George and John Maizland moved to this township, from Allegheny County, in 1858. George is now deceased, and his farm is occupied by his sons, George and James. John Maizland still resides upon the farm.

John Wood, another Allegheny County settler, located on the farm now occupied by himself and his sons in 1858.

A BEAR STORY.

In the early years of the settlement as Patrick Harvey was on his way to Sarver's Mill one day, he tracked a bear, and following up the trace, ran the brute into a den of rocks some distance above Sarver's. Returning home, he told his neighbors, and readily obtained their promise to join him in his efforts to capture the bear. So, with Plants, Stinchcomb and

two or three others, he returned to the spot with dogs, guns and other paraphernalia of the chase. The dogs worried the bear so that several times he issued forth, and each time was fired upon. Finally, he was quiet in his den, and neither sending the dogs in nor discharging the guns into the cavern served to move him, but his growls could be heard occasionally. The party saw no way of getting at him and were about giving up, defeated. Harvey said, "Hold on, I'll go in and try him;" and having caused a rope to be tied to his leg, so that he could be drawn out in case of attack, he took his gun in his hand and crawled into the dark cave. Presently he saw two large angry eyes, glaring like balls of fire. Bringing his weapon to his shoulder, he aimed directly between them, fired, and soon the bear was dead. Then, taking the rope from his own leg, he tied it to the bear and slowly backed out through the narrow space by which he had entered. When he was outside his companions speedily drew the dead bear out. He was a huge fellow, and his hindquarters dressed over a hundred pounds each.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Every person has delightful recollections of his school days, and the old residents of this county are no exception. We have never mentioned early schools to them that it did not cause a smile to overspread their faces; and usually with a hearty laugh, they relate the ludicrous features of their school life. Certainly, if one of the pioneer schoolhouses were in existence to-day, with its stick chimney, its paper windows, its log walls, puncheon benches and rude writing desk, it might well afford us pleasure to contrast it with the comfortable houses of the present, rejoicing that such houses are no longer in use.

An early schoolhouse was situated on the Davis farm, in the western part of the township. The school was taught by Michael Herran, Robert Cunningham and others.

On the Riddle farm was one of the earliest schoolhouses in the settlement. Later, schoolhouses were built in various localities until the free school system established them with some regularity.

James Jack, Robert Cunningham, Edward McCorkle, James Love, Thomas Watson, William McGary and others were early teachers. McGary was rather fond of whisky, and frequently it got the mastery over him. One day he fell asleep in his seat, and was snoring away loudly, his hand outstretched and his attitude very unschoolmaster-like. One of the scholars came up and dropped a hot fire coal in his hand. Quick as lightning the teacher was on his feet, rubbing his hands together briskly. "Who did that?" he shouted. No answer. "I'll find out," he



HENRY KIRKPATRICK.



FLOUR MILL OF RINHOLT & ALWINE, & RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS ALWINE.

roared, and then proceeded to whip every scholar in school. Of course, his services as an educator were then at an end. "Barring out" was universally practiced, and sometimes the schoolmaster was very roughly treated. Watson was once barred out and attempted to climb into the house through the window, when he was assaulted with hickory withes by boys who had remained outside. Waiting until all were in the schoolhouse, he climbed upon the roof, covered the chimney with sticks and smoked out the whole school.

The number of school districts in Clinton Township is six, and each contains a good brick school-house.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1854, Cyrus E. Anderson; 1855, William Harvey; 1860, Samuel B. McNeal, William Harvey; 1865, Samuel Anderson, James Criswell; 1870, James Criswell, Samuel Anderson; 1875, William Harvey, William A. Walker; 1880, John B. Davis, William Harvey; 1881, William Harvey.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Abraham Boyd began preaching in this neighborhood early. In 1835, he organized the Westminster Church, with nineteen members. The first Elders were James Boyd and William McGeary. Mr. Boyd became pastor of the church and continued his labors until 1847. Rev. E. Ogden was pastor from 1848 to 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. John V. Miller, 1858 to 1863; Rev. J. McPherson, 1865 to 1872; Rev. J. T. Patterson, 1874 to 1879. In 1880, the present pastor, Rev. John S. Atkinson, began his labors.

The first public meetings were held in a tent. About 1845, a log church was erected. The present church edifice (brick, 44x60 feet) was built in 1852, and cost \$1,600.

CLINTON U. P. CHURCH.

The Associate Reformed Church had an organization very early. A sketch was promised the historian, but on account of its non-arrival, only the following account can be given:

The first house of worship was a small log building, 22x25 feet in its dimensions, erected about 1844. The seats were made of planks hewed from split logs. Later, high pews of boards were constructed. The present church, a substantial building, was erected in 1854, at a cost of about \$1,600.

OAK GROVE U. P. CHURCH.

The congregation of Oak Grove U. P. Church was organized August 27, 1878, by a committee of the Allegheny Presbytery, consisting of Rev. N. E. Wade,

David Williams and John Caraduan. The number of members was twenty-five. The present membership is eighty-seven. The first Elders elected were James Hemphill and Stephen Brewer; the first Trustees, J. B. Cunningham, J. C. Norris and Thompson Love. A house of worship, 36x50 feet, was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$1,300, and dedicated March 28, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Francis Anderson built the first saw-mill in the township, on the Riddle farm. He also owned one of the first wagons ever brought to the settlement.

The first and only grist-mill was the Lardin Mill.

David Walter built the first frame house about the year 1840. Probably the second was built by Adam Ekas. John Wiley had the first brick house in the township.

The first store was started by James Wood, about forty-five years ago.

About 1848, Arthur Kirk built a carding-mill and woolen-mill, in the northern part of the township, which continued in operation until the time of the war.

Riddle's Cross Roads is the only post office in the township. The date of its establishment could not be ascertained.

A number of blacksmiths find work in the township. Perhaps a shop that does as much business as any is the blacksmith and wagon shop of John B. Davis, in the northwestern part of the township. Mr. Davis commenced business here in 1869.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY KIRKPATRICK.

Henry Kirkpatrick, the only surviving son of Samuel and Rebecca Kirkpatrick, was born in Indiana County, Penn., January 8, 1801. His parents had eight children: Jane, who died in infancy; Margaret, the wife of William Martin, resides in Lawrence City, Kan.; Nancy, married William Dunmore, and resides in Indiana County. The other members of the family were Bebecca, James, Thomas, Henry and John. John served in the war with Mexico, and was killed in battle. Henry is the only one now living. The father was seven years a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He entered a tract of land in Indiana County, upon which he resided until his death. He died on the 11th of September, 1816, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife survived until January, 1852, and died at the ripe old age of eighty-six. He resided with Henry. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Kirkpatrick came to Butler County in 1828, and purchased the farm on which he now resides. He did not settle here, however, until 1843, but worked at the blacksmith's trade in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio and Pennsylvania for twenty years. Two of his brothers settled in the neighborhood, and resided here until their decease. Thomas, who located in 1831, on a tract of land adjoining Henry, on the east, and James, who settled upon a farm west of Henry, in 1837.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was married, June 1, 1843, to Miss Mary Ann Patton, of Armstrong County, and is the father of six children—John P., Rebecca J., Mary C., Samuel, James and Margaret E. Mary C. died May 1, 1850, aged about fifteen months. James died August 17, 1863, at the age of ten years. The other children are living, and all reside at home, except Samuel, who is a practicing physician in New Bedford, Lawrence County. The oldest son, John P., was in the service one year during the late war as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers (Sixth Heavy Artillery).

Mrs. Kirkpatrick died January 23, 1873, at the age of sixty-three. She was a true and faithful wife and mother and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, although eighty-two years of age, is still hale and vigorous, and lives in quiet enjoyment of the fruits of many years of earnest toil. When he came to his farm it was all in timber, and it required the exercise of constant and unwearied effort to render it suitable for cultivation. He erected a log house and a log stable in 1843, and began life after the manner of all pioneers. In 1859, the log house gave place to a good frame dwelling, and in 1868, a substantial barn was erected. The farm is underdrained by 800 rods of well-built stone drains, and has many other noticeable improvements.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BUFFALO

Picturesque Scenery—The Pioneers—The Olds—Elbow—Sarver's, etc.—Joseph Schumers' Death—Massy—Harbison—Stories about John Black—Early Mills—Villages.

BEFORE the re-organization of townships in 1854, Buffalo was one of the largest townships in the county, being nearly nine miles in length and eight in width, and including portions of the present townships of Clinton, Jefferson and Winfield. In this chapter will be treated only that portion of the county now known as Buffalo Township.

Buffalo is situated in the southeastern corner of Butler County, and is bounded thus: On the north, by Winfield Township; on the east, by Armstrong County; on the south, by Allegheny County; and on the west, by Clinton Township. It is a thriving agricultural region, in which the marks of improvement are very conspicuous. The soil is of average fertility, well adapted to the production of grass, grain and fruit. Clayey loam predominates, but, near the streams, some portions are sandy. The surface is diversified by two principal water-courses—Little Buffalo Creek and Big Buffalo—which, with numerous small tributaries, drain almost the entire territory of the township. The valleys of the streams are generally deep and narrow, with rocky banks, upon which man's labor has not yet essayed to remove the wild impress of nature. The contour of the country is hilly and broken.

No part of Butler County has more picturesque natural beauty than Buffalo Township. The Little Buffalo, or rather that branch of this stream known as Smith's Creek, enters the township from the north, and, flowing southerly, is joined near Sarversville by Sarver's Branch from the northwest. The traveler following either of these streams downward will observe that his surroundings constantly grow wilder as he descends; while from their junction the Little Buffalo, as it winds its hasty course through its rocky barriers, becomes grandly impressive from the beauty of its environments. The creek bends gradually eastward, and, about a mile from the county line, joins the Big Buffalo. The latter stream enters this county from Armstrong, very near the northeastern corner of Buffalo Township, and emerges about midway of the line separating this township from Armstrong County. Many hemlock and pine trees derive support from the scanty soil of the banks of these creeks, and their dark green foliage adds beauty and attractiveness to the lovely scenery. The gore of land between the two Buffalos, especially its northern portion, contains a number of round-topped, mound shaped hills, some of them being of a sufficient height to command a view of a large expanse of country. He who climbs them may read from nature's own book and feast his sight upon pictures of surpassing loveliness.

The Butler Branch Railroad passes through this township, following the winding course of the Little Buffalo through a most picturesque region.

There have been no oil developments in this township. Coal has been mined on a small scale for some years.

SETTLEMENT.

Buffalo Township is among the oldest settlements in the county. When emigration from the eastern part of the State to the land northwest of the Alle-



RESIDENCE OF HON. A. D. VEIR.



gheny River began, very naturally the settlers fixed upon locations near the river, and, by degrees, worked further inland. Of course there were some exceptions to this rule, but not many. Buffalo Township, being near the river, and also adjacent to the early settlement at Freeport, therefore came to be populated some years before the wilds of other parts of the county had been penetrated by the adventurous pioneer. Here, as elsewhere in this part of the county, the first settlers were Scotch-Irish, many of whom had resided in Westmoreland County before coming hither. The southern part of the township, being heavily timbered, was considered the most desirable land for settlement, and was therefore the first taken up and improved. We note one exception—the Bell settlement, in the northern part of the township, near the Winfield line. But as nearly all of the high land in the northern half of the township was covered with glades, and on that account deemed almost worthless, few early comers sought to make their homes upon it. Although there were several families in the township before the beginning of the present century, the march of improvement was very slow, as the condition of their surroundings was not such as to stimulate the pioneers to perform more labor than was essential for procuring the bare necessities of life. The growth of population, too, was exceedingly slow. But gradually the primitive methods of living, satisfied with little, gave place to a more ambitious and enterprising spirit, and, during the last forty years, the growth and development of this township has been rapid, compared with the preceding period. Buffalo is wide-awake and progressive to-day, and its people are not slow to avail themselves of opportunities for increasing the value of their property and constantly carrying forward the work of improvement.

This part of the county must have been a favorite resort for the Indians. Its numerous streams, its nearness to the river, and its glades, combined to make it so.

But, after the whites became permanently established, the savages made their visits less and less frequent, and, in a few years, discontinued them altogether.

Permanent settlers who came within the present limits of this township previous to 1800 were the Bells, Elliots, Sarvers, Harbisons, Flemings and others. There were several "squatters" whose stays were more or less transitory, some of whom will be mentioned in the sketch that follows.

At this late date, it is almost impossible to state absolutely who should receive the credit of making the first clearing and building the first cabin in the township. However, there is evidence that points pretty clearly, to George Bell as the first actual set

tler. His farm was east of the Little Buffalo, in the extreme northern part of the township. A beautiful round-topped elevation, among the highest land in the township, known as "Bell's Knob," and a stream known as Bell's Run, serve to perpetuate his name, though the man himself is now remembered by but few. After some years' residence in this township, Bell removed to Allegheny County, and, later, to Armstrong County, where he died. He had no sons so far as we can learn, and only two daughters—Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Smith. His farm eventually came into the hands of Dr. Joseph Caldwell, who lived upon it and practiced medicine here several years. Bell settled in this township as early as 1795, and he may have been here earlier.

Robert Elliott was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. When eight years of age, he came to this country, and lived for some years before coming to this county in Westmoreland. In 1795, he came to the western part of Buffalo Township as it now is, and selected a spot for a farm, built a cabin and removed his family to it in the spring of 1796. He was fortunate in his selection of land, as the beautiful farms in the Elliott neighborhood now attest. The Indians had not yet entirely left the country, but they gave this family no trouble. Robert Elliott lived to the age of eighty-four. Of his children, but one survives—James, the youngest. He was born in 1806, and is now the oldest resident of the township. His nephew, John M., born in 1811, is the next oldest resident. The sons of Robert Elliott were John, William R., Samuel and James; his daughters were Mary, Rebecca, Martha, Jane and Elizabeth. John was accidentally killed when a boy, at school, by a limb torn off a tree during a gale. Samuel died in 1827. William R. was six months in the war of 1812. He died in 1869, at the age of eighty-two. He was an early Justice of the Peace in this township. His wife was Sarah Montgomery, who bore nine children, eight of whom are living, five being residents of this township.

Probably the first orchard in the township was planted by Robert Elliott, who brought his trees from Westmoreland County. Samuel Elliott built the first brick house in the township—that in which Adam Byerly now lives—in 1826. The first frame barn in the township was erected by William R. Elliott in the summer of 1830. It is 30x54 feet, and is still standing.

Benjamin Sarver came into this township from Allegheny County about the year 1795 or 1796; engaged immediately in the erection of a grist-mill, suffering many hardships. During the time he was building the mill, he walked from Tarentum to Sarversville every week (about nine miles), carrying with

him the provisions necessary to support him during the week. On one occasion, when he was returning to his home, he was so much exhausted with hunger (his provisions having run short), that he satisfied his hunger by eating raw pumpkins, obtained from a pioneer's patch along the path he was traveling.

Mr. Sarver lived to an old age; raised a large family, all of whom are now deceased, whose descendants are now numerous, and are spread wide over the county. His son John settled a farm on the southern boundary of this township, pursued very successfully the business of farming; married Miss Sarah Burtner, daughter of John Burtner, of Allegheny County, raised a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters. By industry and economy, Mr. Sarver was enabled to settle his sons around him on good farms, all of whom are living in comfort, except Daniel, who died several years ago. Henry Sarver lives on the old homestead on which he was born in the year 1822. He has lived here peacefully, and, although not blessed with a wife, he is blessed with a spirit of improvement and a desire to further every good cause.

A man named Brooks, on the Henry Baker farm, was an early pioneer, and died in this township. William Colnar lived on the farm afterward.

About the same time 1795 or 1796 a Smith family lived on the Grant farm, afterward occupied by John Gibson, a son of St. Clair Gibson, an early settler in Allegheny County.

The farm now owned by Jacob Simmers was settled in 1796, by Mrs. Mary Steele and her son John and daughter Mary, who came from Westmoreland County. After residing here for a time, John Steele returned to Westmoreland County. Jane became the wife of Joseph Simmers, whose father, George, a German, was an early settler in Allegheny County. Joseph Simmers was killed by being thrown from a horse about the year 1820. In those days, the nearest salt works were at Conemaugh, and it was customary for the settlers to go there and exchange their produce for salt and other supplies, carrying their loads by means of horses and pack-saddles. Mr. Simmers and one of his neighbors, Mr. Elliott, were about setting out on one of these expeditions, Simmers carrying a dressed hog on one horse and leading another horse behind. The horse which he rode took fright at sight of the carcass of the hog and became unmanageable. Though an expert horseman, he was thrown to the earth and trampled upon, receiving such injuries that he died before he could be carried home. This calamity occurred in sight of the house. The widow and her young children were thus left with no one to provide for them; but their kind-hearted neighbors freely lent their assistance, gathering

from distances of five and six miles to cut and haul a winter's supply of wood, or perform some other act to relieve the family from cold and want.

The children of Joseph and Jane Simmers were six in number. James, Winfield Township; George, Buffalo; Martha (Shannon), died in Buffalo; Jacob, on the old homestead; Mary (Ross) and Catherine (Hunnell), Buffalo.

Probably there had been an Indian encampment on the Simmers farm before the white settlers came, or perhaps hostile tribes may have there encountered each other and fought. Hundreds of flint arrow-heads have been found near a spring a short distance from Jacob Simmers' house. After the family settled here, wolves and bears used to prowl around the house, and frequently at evening the smell of meat cooking attracted them very near.

There was far more sociability in early days than at present. Neighbors five miles apart frequently exchanged visits. Everybody was acquainted with all the residents of his neighborhood, and usually on intimate terms with them. "Neighborhood" then meant anywhere within a radius of from six to ten miles.

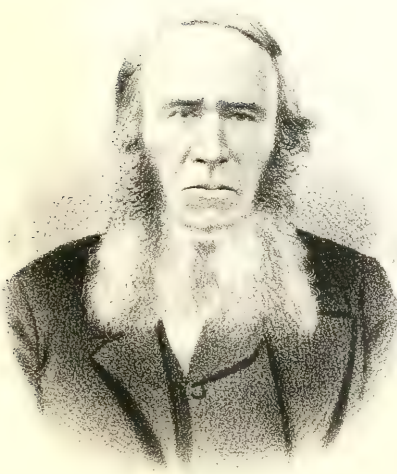
John and Massy Harbison were among the first settlers. Their location was on the Weaver farm, near the county line. The narrative of Massy Harbison's sufferings from Indian barbarities will be found in the general history. She was born in Somerset County, N. J., in 1770, and was the daughter of Edward White, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled near Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, in 1783. In 1787, she was married to John Harbison. He participated in the Indian expedition of Gen. St. Clair under Capt. Guthrie, and was wounded on the 4th of November, 1791, when St. Clair was defeated. Harbison built a mill on Buffalo Creek in 1807, and remained upon the farm he had taken up until his death, in 1822. The children of John and Massy Harbison were John, James, Betsey, Peggy, William, Mattie, Thomas, Nelly Jane, Benjamin and Sina. Two were killed by the Indians. John was the child she carried in her arms at the time of her escape from the captivity of the savages. He went West when old, and died at the age of eighty-eight. James was born a few months after the adventure with the Indians. He settled, in 1832, upon the farm where his son, R. M. Harbison, now lives. William settled in Lawrence County. Thomas lived in Buffalo Township, on the farm now owned by his son James. Betsey became Mrs. Simmons, and Peggy Mrs. Taylor. Sina married a Mr. Sharp. Nelly Jane (Murphy) died in Pittsburgh in 1882. Mrs. Mattie Wiley and Benjamin are the only survivors of the family. The former lives in Little Washington, and the latter in Allegheny County.



JOSIAH WATT.



JOSEPH LOGAN.



JOSEPH PORTER.



JOS. GRAHAM.

William Kiskadden, another of the earliest pioneers, was an Irishman, and had served seven years and six months in the Revolutionary war. He first settled near where Monroeville now is; moved several times, but died in this township. His only son, William, died of small-pox when young. His daughters were Nancy (Helms), Margaret (McKee), Jane (Anthony), Betsey (Anthony), Sarah (Schwartz), Mary (Leitel) and Rebecca (Sarver). All lived to have families. Only Mary and Rebecca lived in this county.

After Kiskadden's settlement, the family were frequently visited by Indians, who came to beg. One old savage took a fancy to one of the daughters, and said he would give half a bushel of gold if she would become his squaw. As in the case of the tempter in the Bible, it is doubtful if he owned what he offered to give away.

Of the Harbisons who settled in the township, James married Jane Waddle. Their children numbered three, and are located as follows: Barbara (Harshberger), Clinton; Catharine (Elliott) and Robert M., Buffalo Township. Thomas Harbison settled in Buffalo in 1822. His wife was Jane McCurdy. They had five children, who reached years of maturity—John, Mary, James, David and Elizabeth. John died in this township. Mary (Hilliard) and the two surviving sons live in this county. Elizabeth (Mitchell) resides in Freeport.

About 1797, Robert Carson settled in the western part of this township. Afterward, he exchanged his farm for land on Bull Creek, in the southeastern part of Clinton. He died in St. Louis at an advanced age. He had reached the age of ninety-two before he left this county. His sons were Hugh, John, George, Thomas, Rowan and Samuel. He had also two daughters—Margaret and Jane. Of the sons, only Rowan died in this county. Thomas lived most of his life here, and died in the State of Indiana.

Thomas Fleming came from one of the Eastern States, and, about 1797, settled in this township. He was the progenitor of the Fleming family in this county, and his descendants are very numerous. Like many of the early settlers, Fleming ran a distillery. He kept a number of hogs, which he fed on the waste products of the still. He was on a trip to the eastern part of the State with a drove of hogs when he was taken sick, and died on the Alleghany Mountains. His sons were Allen, Robert, John, Thomas, Samuel, Alexander and James. His daughters were Rebecca and Elizabeth. The former died young. Elizabeth, the oldest daughter, married Daniel Cavett for her first husband, and John Anderson for her second.

The Ekas family is now very numerous in Buffalo

and Clinton. John Ekas, its progenitor, was a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in this township in 1818. Hugh McKee had been on the farm before him. The Ekas family came to this county with a wagon and four horses. The wagon was the first that appeared in the neighborhood, and was brought here with much difficulty. The turnpike over the mountains was then just building, and the route was in a very bad condition. They were eight or nine days coming 100 miles. John Ekas was the father of nine children, three of whom were born here. Jacob, the oldest, still resides in this township, and is as lively and cheerful as in his youthful days. The other children are John (deceased), Joseph, Adam (deceased), Thomas, Henry, Elizabeth (Fleming, deceased), Sarah (Barker, deceased), Polly (Lafevre), Barbara (Cooper), Susannah (Harbison) and Catharine (Strawig.)

The Ekases were famous for their hunting exploits, and many wolves yielded their scalps. At one time they killed a she wolf and nine young ones in a den on Smith's Creek. First, a number of shots were fired into the den, but of course it was impossible to know what they had effected. Finally, Jacob volunteered to go in and investigate. He crawled into the narrow opening between two rocks, felt his way along, and, putting his hand on the old wolf, found that she moved not. Supposing she had moved, where might he be to-day? The place was so confined that he could not turn around, but was obliged to crawl out backward, until those outside could get hold of his heels and pull him out. Another time, they received \$57 bounty at one time, the scalp of an old wolf bringing \$8, and that of a young one, half as much. Their hunting experiences would fill many pages, but we must pass over them thus briefly.

James Roney was born in Ireland, and came to Philadelphia a young man, and there married. In 1819, he moved from Chester County and settled in Buffalo Township, on land which is now the Doyle farm. He afterward moved to the Elliott neighborhood, and there died. Of his children, Thomas J. lived in Armstrong County; James M. now resides in Pittsburgh; Jane (Weir) and Mary (Weaver) are dead. James M., the only survivor of the family, is now seventy-three years old. He has a son, D. M. Roney, now living in Summit Township, and another, James M., in Ohio. One daughter, Nancy A. (Watson), resides in Buffalo Township. Two of his children, Eliza Jane and William M. B., are dead.

One of the pioneers of this township, as well as one of its most worthy and respected citizens, was John Weir. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1775, passed through the revolution of 1798, and, in the year 1800, emigrated to the United States

settling at Wilmington, Del. There he engaged as an employe in the powder manufactory of E. I. Du Pont, and remained steadily fourteen years, excepting the time he was in the army. In 1812, he was married to Miss Jane Roney, and, the same year, enlisted in his country's service in which he remained until the close of the war. In 1818 he made a trip to this county, coming and returning on horseback, to select a spot for a farm. On returning to Wilmington, he purchased of E. I. Du Pont, a large landholder, a piece of land in Buffalo Township.

In 1819, Mr. Weir moved to this county with wagon, bringing his family, which then consisted of his wife and five children. He settled upon the present Weir farm, which then had a few acres cleared and a small log cabin upon it. His neighbors were few, and his surroundings were all of the wildest description. At the time of his settlement, there were only four farms upon the old road between Freeport and Butler. But, entering upon the work before him with bravery, his diligent industry soon bore fruit, and his toil was rewarded abundantly. Mr. Weir was widely known and everywhere esteemed for his integrity and uprightness. He was also prominent both in civil and military affairs, and active in promoting every public interest. Until he was sixty years old, he served as Captain of militia. He was an earnest supporter of schools and churches, and was largely influential in advancing the prosperity of both. Being elected one of the first School Directors in this township, he labored assiduously to get schools established upon a permanent basis, and to increase their utility. Capt. Weir was a useful citizen. He died in 1870, at the advanced age of ninety-five. Mrs. Weir died in 1864, aged seventy-five. We mention each of their children in the order of age. John now resides in Pittsburgh; William died in Freeport; Elizabeth (Murray), lives in Minnesota; Mary (Callan) in Freeport; Margaret (Martin), died at Oil City; Sophia (Morris) resides in Freeport; Alfred D., in Buffalo Township; and Jane (Baird), in Freeport.

Jesse Glenn and his son James settled about 1820 near the county line. James moved to Butler and died there. Afterward, Isaac Hawes lived there for many years. William Painter bought the farm from him. Hawes ran a distillery several years.

One of the most peculiar characters was old John Black, who settled in the Harbison neighborhood about 1830. He had either lived among the Indians or had been among them enough so that he was familiar with many of their customs. When well warmed by copious drams of whisky, Black was accustomed to imitate the Indian war-whoop, and the neighbors always knew when he was on a spree from the wild,

strange sounds that issued from his throat. He had no palate, and, in the absence of that useful appendage to one's vocal apparatus, talked through his nose. He could imitate any sound he had ever heard, and frequently gave vent to owl hoots which could scarcely be distinguished from the genuine. His son Jack was equally well skilled in the art of mimicry.

Black was a great hunter, and, as is not unusual with those who are fond of the chase, had no great respect for the Sabbath. Every winter, at the first fall of snow, he would be found in the woods hunting deer. Once, when there were several light falls of snow in early winter, nearly every one chanced to fall on Saturday, and of course John did not allow the coming of Sunday to interfere with him in his pursuit of his favorite pastime. One Sunday, Thomas Harbison, who happened to be Constable at that time, found Black returning home from a deer hunt in which he had been successful. The old man tried to hide his gun in a hay stack as Harbison drew near. The latter began to rail at him as he saw this movement, and shouted, "Ah! Five dollars from you, old fellow! Five for me!" "Well," returned Black, "if I pay, I might as well get the deer home, I suppose. Help me?" "Oh, yes," assented the Constable, and the two moved toward Black's house, carrying the deer. Presently they came upon a flock of wild turkeys. Black did not appear to notice them, and, when his attention was called to them, said he had hunting enough for one day. "Well," said Harbison, "if you won't shoot, lend me your gun;" and, taking the weapon, he soon brought down a fine large turkey. Old Black was now jubilant. The Constable had exposed himself to the penalty of the law. "By thunder!" shouted the old man, with his peculiar intonation, "I guess the five dollars is for me this time!" And, indeed, had the penalty been imposed, it would have been much more than that sum.

In 1822, Jacob Byerly moved from Westmoreland County and settled on a farm in the western part of the township, where Robert Carson had previously made a small improvement. He paid about \$9 per acre for his land. He worked at farming and undertaking. Mr. Byerly died in 1854. His widow, Mrs. Susannah (Hepner) Byerly, is still living, at the age of seventy-eight. Of their nine children, eight are still living—Martha (Bartner), Allegheny County; Mary (Ekas), Clinton Township; John, Buffalo; Michael, Jefferson; Jacob, Buffalo; Phebe, died in Westmoreland County; Benjamin, Adam and Elizabeth Jane, Buffalo.

Peter Doyle, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America and spent a year in Vermont; then came to Butler County in 1830. In 1832 he settled on the

farm where his son Nicholas now lives. The place had been somewhat improved previously. Of his children, three are living, viz.: Stephen, Kansas City, Mo.; Nicholas, Buffalo Township; and Mary, Rochester, N. Y.

William Barker came to this county in 1825, at the age of fifteen. He is a son of John Barker, who settled on the Potts farm about 1797, in Middlesex Township, and afterward removed to Allegheny County. William Barker settled, in 1832, on the present Thomas Ekas farm, on which he made the first improvement, and on his present farm in 1851. His first wife, Sarah Ekas, died in 1851. Four children of this marriage are still living, viz.: Sarah (McGinnis), Buffalo Township; Margaret (Clow), McKean County; John, Natrona; and Isabel (Martin), Missouri. For his second wife he married Mrs. Catharine Emrick. Mr. Barker has served in various local offices, and has been Justice of the Peace.

Matthew Greer came from Washington County in 1835, and settled near Hannahstown. In 1850, he settled upon the farm on which he now resides. Joseph Painter made the first improvement on this place, and Robert Hetsilgeser lived upon it previous to Mr. Greer. Mr. Greer is the father of two sons and six daughters, who are living. His son, Matthew M., is the present Prothonotary of Butler County. Mr. Greer was County Commissioner, elected in 1861.

M. N. Greer, Esq., was born in Washington County, Penn., but at a very early age he came to this county with his father's family. He was educated mainly in the public schools, but also attended Meadville College for some time.

Mr. Greer became a very successful teacher, which business he followed in connection with agriculture till the outbreak of the rebellion, when he entered the service of the country in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; after serving his term of enlistment, for nine months, again enlisted, in Company L. ———

——— Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was taken prisoner at Martinsburg, Va., and lodged in prison at Andersonville; suffered everything but death; was finally exchanged, discharged from the service, returned home, and, with very careful nursing, his life was spared. Mr. Greer has filled many local offices. He was also elected Register and Recorder of the county in 1872, and Prothonotary in 1882, which office he is now filling very acceptably to the people of the county.

G. C. Sedwick, Esq., was born in what is now Parker Township, this county, in the year 1801; came to this township in the year 1830; was married to Mrs. Nancy Elliott, of whom were born seven children, only two of whom survive, namely, Mrs. Bar-

bara Haslett, now of Kansas, and Eliza F., wife of G. W. Cramer, Esq., of this township. Esquire Sedwick was one of the first public school teachers in this township, having been elected a teacher in 1836, the first year the public school went into operation here. H. W. Grant, Esq., once a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and Hon. A. W. Weir, now one of the Associate Judges of this county, were among his pupils. Esquire Sedwick was serving his fourth term of Justice of the Peace at the time of his death. He, with a few others, organized Emery Chapel M. E. Church, of which he was a consistent member and active worker till the day of his death. G. W. Cramer, Esq., was born in Monmouth County, Va.; entered the service of his country in his sixteenth year; served twenty-seven months, when he was discharged by reason of wounds received in service. He was married in 1870. Elected Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Esquire Sedwick. He is now serving his third term acceptably to his constituents.

In 1835, David Wilson came from the North of Ireland and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, M. A. Wilson. The place had been improved slightly by James White, who came here from Westmoreland County about 1828. David Wilson died in 1853. His children, who came to this county with him, were four, viz.: William, deceased; M. A., Buffalo Township; Ann (McKee), Etna, Penn.; Isabella, wife of ex-Lieut. Gov Granger, of California.

In 1837, Abraham Parker came from Pittsburgh and purchased 118 acres of land at \$14 per acre—a large price for those times. The farm had been slightly improved, having some ten acres cleared. Two sons, Joseph and Thomas, came with Mr. Parker. They married later, and still reside in the township. Abraham Parker died in 1867, at the age of ninety-two. He never had a day's sickness, and retained full possession of his bodily and mental faculties until the last. He retired one night, apparently as well as usual, and died during the night, without any evidences of illness or suffering. He was an Englishman, and had been in this country about ten years before settling in this county. His wife survived him two weeks, and, like him, passed peacefully away. She was but nine months younger than he.

David L. Hoover, a native of Lebanon County, this State, moved from Armstrong County to the farm he now occupies in 1842. The farm was then unimproved. Its timber was mostly saplings. No settler had taken it up before, as glades were not considered desirable. Mr. Hoover now has an excellent farm. Soon after he came here, Mr. Hoover was chosen as a Captain of a volunteer company of militia, and was afterward elected Major.

The northern part of Buffalo Township contains some very pretty farms. The surface here is generally more even, especially west of the creek, than other portions of the township. Here were glades, and consequently they were shunned. Land here was sold for trifling sums, and some was bidden off at Commissioner's sale at exceedingly low rates. In 1824 or 1825, a piece of land was sold to Jacob Sarver at 75 cents per acre, the first payment to be in thirteen years, without interest.

Adam Peters was quite early on the farm adjoining the McCaffertys. He sold out, and died in Sarversville. Adjoining his land was another farm, occupied by Edward Sweeney. Sweeney sold to Tobias Hepler.

William Painter came from Westmoreland County to Freeport, and there worked at tailoring. In 1838, he settled in Buffalo Township. He now resides in Wayne County, Ohio. His son, George W. resides in this township, where he has lived most of his life. In 1841, James McCafferty and his sons, Andrew and James—who are still residents of the township—settled, coming from Mifflin County. The place was then purchased from Judge McClure, of Allegheny County, for \$10 per acre. James McCafferty, Sr., died in 1844, on the farm where his sons now live.

James Atkinson, from Armstrong County, bought his present farm from Barney Egan, and settled upon it in 1845.

The gore of land between Buffalo Creek and Smith's Branch of the Little Buffalo had few improvements early, except upon the Bell farm, already mentioned. A man named Drum, and a settler named Collar, were quite early on the Andrew Shearer farm. John Hazlett was an early settler west of the Watt farm. Daniel Sarver settled, lived and died on the farm where his sons, John N. and Milo C., now live.

In 1849, Josiah C. Watt, a native of Westmoreland County, came to this township. His father, John Watt, purchased the farm which J. C. now occupies, for \$3.20, per acre. The ground was covered with sapling timber, and was hard to clear. The farm had been somewhat improved by Samuel Galbreath, son of Robert Galbreath. Mr. Watt estimates that in 1849 there was not more than one-third as much land cleared between the two creeks as at present. Mr. Watt was a teacher in this county in 1847-48, and notices a vast improvement in our schools since that date. Then he had a school of about sixty scholars on an average, near Leasuresville. There was nothing like uniformity in text-books. The teacher was expected to hear four recitations from each scholar daily, besides making pens and writing copies for the whole school. This last took no small amount of

time, as the larger scholars practiced writing twice a day. Blackboards were not then in use. School-houses were generally small and uncomfortable.

Alexander Watson, a native of Scotland, came to this county and settled in this township in 1849. He has had a saw-mill in operation since 1872. He settled on his present farm in 1861. John A. Watson, his son, lives in the same neighborhood.

John Fleming made the first improvement on the Richards farm. In 1850, this farm was bought of John Y. C. Bell, by Samuel Richards, who now resides in Freeport. His son, M. L. Richards, now occupies the farm. The Richards family moved here from Pittsburgh.

John Duerr, a native of Germany, came from Montgomery County and settled on his present farm at Sarversville in 1856.

James K. Dain, a native of Pittsburgh, followed livery and baggage express business in Pittsburgh until 1867, when he bought of John Thrumston the farm which he now occupies. Mr. Dain is engaged in breeding fine stock, making a specialty of Jersey cattle.

Nicholas Ammon moved from Allegheny County in 1869, and settled on a part of the farm formerly owned by John Brown, deceased.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840, William Walker; 1840, Emil Marhoff; 1845, William Walker; 1845, George C. Sedwick; 1850, George C. Sedwick; 1850, William Walker; 1854, William Barker; 1855, David Kelly; 1859, George C. Sedwick; 1860, David Kelly; 1864, George C. Sedwick; 1869, David Kelly; 1870, A. H. Morse; 1874, David Kelly; 1875, George W. Cramer; 1877, Thomas Douglas; 1880, George W. Cramer; 1881, George W. Cramer; 1882, Thomas Douglas.

SARVERSVILLE.

This little hamlet contains one store and a few small shops. The village lots were laid out about 1840, by Henry Halstead. The place was at first called Whalley, but, after a few years, the name was changed to that which it now bears.

Near the village on the Little Buffalo, Benjamin Sarver built the first grist-mill on the creek, and the first in this part of the county. He was the miller at Negley's Mill, where Tarentum now is, and was induced by Patrick Harvey to come to this county and start a mill. Harvey told him of the site, and Sarver visited the spot with him. Said he, "I'll have a mill running here in less than a year, if I have only the blue sky above it." And he did; in lieu of blue sky the machinery was sheltered by a rude log building. The mill, rebuilt and changed several times,

continued in operation until about three years ago, when it was burned. Sarver lived in a stone house opposite the mill, and there kept tavern several years.

The first store in the township was kept by F. D. Schwietring, near Sarversville. He sold out to David Kelly, who continued the business several years. The present store of J. M. Fleming was established by him in 1876.

Sarversville Post Office was established in 18—. George C. Sedwick, Postmaster. It is the only post office in the township at this writing. It was moved to Sarver Station a few years ago.

MONROEVILLE.

This is a small village of a few houses, situated on the old Freeport & Butler Turnpike. The lots were laid out in 1839, by James Dunlap, surveyor, and the sale of them commenced the same year. Squire Emil Maurhoff, of Saxonburg, made the deeds for the purchasers. J. M. Elliott bought two lots at the first sale, and erected the first house in the place in the winter of 1839-40. The lots were laid out on the corner of three farms, owned by Daniel Duffy, William McLaughlin and Matthias Cypher. The village was named after President Monroe.

In 1840, a small shop, scarcely entitled to the rank of a store, was opened by Peter Koon. He remained but a short time. George Fry was the next merchant, succeeded by a German named Speck, then by Charles Schwietring. The present merchant, George W. Cramer, bought Schwietring's store, and began business in 1871. Schwietring's was the first store of any importance. Mr. Cramer is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace.

In 1840, George Weaver built a house here and commenced keeping tavern. A few years later George Truby opened another hotel. A little later, R. J. Gregg followed the same business. There has been no hotel or saloon for several years. Monroeville had considerable business before the railroad was built.

SCHOOLS.

The first school officers in Buffalo Township were elected in 1834, and from that date until 1840 schoolhouses of hewed logs were erected, in part by the efforts of the citizens and partly by public money. There was great opposition to free schools, and public sentiment was about equally divided in favor of the new system and the old plan of tuition schools. This was a short sighted policy, for the school tax amounted to only a small sum for each citizen when compared with the amount necessarily expended in maintaining private schools.

George C. Sedwick was the first teacher in the

public schools after their establishment. He taught in what is now District No. 2—old District No. 7—where the first schoolhouse was built. The present schoolhouse were erected the year that the township as now constituted, was organized. They are four in number, of brick, substantial and convenient. The present valuation of the school property of the township is not less than \$4,000.

Very many amusing things could be written concerning the pioneer schools, if space permitted. One of the first was on the Elliott farm. It was a slight improvement upon the old log structures in which the scholars of this township had previously attended school, and which are mentioned in the history of Clinton Township. Here Robert Hamilton, an Irishman, and a Yankee named Jones, were early teachers. Hamilton was considered a good teacher in those days. Jones was very strict, and did not spoil the child by sparing corporal punishment. He was always careful to instill into the minds of his pupils a due regard for "manners"—made them say "sir" and "ma'am," and if they passed any one on the road without bowing and greeting him properly, an application of the rod usually resulted.

There was an early schoolhouse on the Walter farm, built after the usual pattern, with greased paper for window lights and a chimney in the middle, from the loft up, of sticks and mud.

Robert Cunningham was one of the first teachers in the early schools.

MILLS.

The first grist-mill and saw-mill in the township were built by Benjamin Sarver. Settlers from a distance of fifteen miles or more came to the mill on horseback. John Harbison built a grist-mill in 1807, on the Big Buffalo, in the edge of Armstrong County. Soon after, Andrew Smith erected a mill on the site of Jacob Ehrman's mill. Still later, William Colmer and Jacob Weaver built a mill on the Big Buffalo, which was long known as the Gratty Mill. The early mills were of hewed logs, with overshot wheel. They ground but slowly; still, they were of inestimable value to the settlers, who were now spared a long journey through the wilderness in order to obtain meal and flour.

The usual custom of the pioneers was to obtain a supply of flour and meal in the spring months, as during the summer the mills were frequently stopped for want of water.

The mill now owned by Jacob Ehrman was built in 1866, by David Kelly. It is a good mill, run both by steam and water power. Mr. Ehrman settled in this county in 1850, and has operated the mill fourteen years.

EARLY ROADS.

There were few roads worthy of the name in early times. If a settler had occasion to visit any place frequently, he usually had a path leading to that point. Thus paths which a person on foot or on horseback could travel became quite numerous. The first road through this township was the Butler & Karns road, from Butler to the present site of Karns Station, Allegheny County. Next, the Freeport & Butler road (succeeded in 1839 and 1840 by the pike), and the Pittsburgh & Kittanning road, crossing the Freeport road near Sarsersville.

EMERY CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH.

We have experienced much difficulty in obtaining facts concerning this organization, as nearly all of its original members are dead, and no records are to be found. The following sketch, however, is believed to be substantially correct.

The Methodists had a class in this neighborhood quite early. Henderson and Jackson were the names of some of the first preachers. Jackson preached here in 1834, meetings being held in orchards, barns, houses and elsewhere. The class, as at first formed, met at Mr. Lardin's. Some years later, Rev. William Carl formed another class, most of whose members withdrew from the first-mentioned class. This was organized at the house of David Walter, and was the beginning of the Emery Chapel congregation. Among the members were John Morton and wife, John and Adam Ekas, David Walker and wife, Henry Walter, Conrad Upperman, Thomas Roney, Polly Montgomery, Catherine Lardin, James Hunter and Henry Halstead.

About the year 1841, a small frame meeting-house was erected in the eastern part of Clinton Township, dedicated and named Emery Chapel, in honor of Bishop Emery. The church grew and became quite prosperous, and in 1868 the present beautiful and costly church was erected, at a cost of about \$7,000. The site is in the western part of Buffalo Township. Adam Ekas was very active in raising funds for the building of this house. The congregation was liberally assisted by citizens who were not members of the church. The building is of brick, two stories, 45x55 feet, well furnished, and finished in a tasty style.

Lately, the congregation has purchased ground and fitted up a large and beautiful cemetery, containing three acres; and here silently sleep many of those who were instrumental in building up and maintaining this church.

BUFFALO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Buffalo Presbyterian Church was organized August 3, 1843, by a committee from the Allegheny

Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Abraham Boyd, Rev. Thomas W. Kerr and Elder William Hill. On the same day, William Cruikshank and Andrew McCaskey were elected and ordained Ruling Elders. The church, when organized, consisted of twelve members. Rev. Abraham Boyd was the first pastor. He preached for some time previous to the organization of the congregation. Rev. D. D. McKee was the next pastor. Rev. George Cairnes was pastor 1851-67, and was succeeded by Rev. Newton Bracken as supply. The succeeding pastors have been Rev. John V. Miller, 1859-64; Rev. Josiah McPherrin, 1865-73; Rev. J. T. Patterson, 1874-79; Rev. J. S. Atkinson, 1881, now in charge. The church now numbers about one hundred members.

The first house of worship was built in 1843 or 1844. It was a frame building, the walls being constructed by filling in sticks and mud between the studding. At first, it was seated by benches made from logs, split and hewed. Afterward, board seats were constructed. The present house, built and dedicated in 1867, cost about \$2,000.

ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1868, by Rev. J. H. Fritz. An old Covenanter Church, which stood upon the site of the present edifice, was used as a place for meetings until 1870, when the present house was erected. The building is large and convenient, being 44x60 feet. Adjoining it and including its site are three acres of ground, which tract was purchased from the Covenanter organization. A cemetery of four acres adjoins this lot. The ground for the cemetery was purchased two years after the building of the church. The house cost \$3,100, including furnishing, and is a most tasty country church.

The number of members at first was thirty-four; at present, there are over eighty. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Fritz; the second, Rev. J. K. Melhorn; Rev. J. A. H. Kitchmiller was pastor after the house was erected, until the spring of 1882. At present there is a vacancy.

The first Elders in this church were John C. Emrick, Henry Smith, Jonathan Hazlett and R. M. Harbison, who also acted as Trustees. The number of Elders is now six.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSIAH C. WATT.

The subject of this notice is the son of John and Elizabeth Watt, and was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1825. His father was a substan-



ALEX. WELSH.



MRS. ALEX. WELSH.



RES. OF ALEX. WELSH



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE K. GRAHAM, PENN, PA.

tial farmer and a good citizen of Westmoreland county, where he removed from his native place, in York County, prior to 1800, accompanied by three of his brothers and his father—John Watt and his brothers, William and David, were in the service of the war of 1812, and the latter was present at the surrender of Hull's army. At the time Massy Harbison was captured by the Indians, his mother, her brothers and sisters, all quite young, walked in their night clothes from the house of Mrs. Watt's father (John Curry) to a fort at Hannastown, twenty miles distant. The Indians burned the house and its contents shortly after they fled.

John Watt and his wife were members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. They reared a family of six children—George, John, David, Josiah, William and Sarah. John, David, Josiah and Sarah are still living. Their father and mother both died in 1839, the former at the age of seventy-two, and the latter aged sixty-two.

Josiah C. Watt was brought up on a farm, and attended the common school, making the most of his limited opportunities for obtaining an education. In 1817-18, he taught school in the Bickett District, now included in Winfield Township, and in 1849 he settled upon the farm in Buffalo Township where he still resides. Forty acres of the farm had been cleared years before, but had been neglected, and was then thickly overgrown with ground oak and other bushes, rendering it very difficult to subdue and bring to a state fit for cultivation. The farm, then worth about \$10 per acre, is now worth \$50 per acre. Mr. Watt is an intelligent, systematic and progressive farmer. He is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the township, always ready to forward any good work. He holds the position of Elder in the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Watt was married, March 20, 1849, to Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Alexander, of Westmoreland County. Mrs. Watt died June 11, 1878, at the age of fifty-two years. She was the mother of seven children—Albert F., John A., Mary E., Samantha, Tillie D., Ida M. and Maggie A. But three of these children are living—Mary E., the wife of Robert Watson, Clinton Township; Maggie A., now Mrs. James F. Painter, Winfield Township; and Ida M., at home. In 1881, June 29, Mr. Watt married Barbara E. Neff, of Freeport. Her parents were Jacob and Ellen Neff. Mrs. Neff died when Mrs. Watt was a child. Mr. Neff reached the age of seventy-two, and died in 1871. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Watt belongs to the same denomination.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PENN.

The Houses that were once Worked in the Pennones. The Indians, the Katochis, Dodoles, Malheur and Battery. The First Days, and the First Trade of Early Days.

PENN TOWNSHIP, as a geographical division of this county, has existed only since the new organization of townships, which took place in 1854. Penn adjoins Butler Township on the south; it lies north of Middlesex, west of Jefferson and east of Forward. The southern portions of the township was originally included in Middlesex and the northern in Butler.

The natural scenery of this part of the country is rich and varied. Hills, knolls and ridges, with intervening valleys; broad fields, smooth, neatly kept and fertile, alternating with stretches of woodland; rocky, unsubdued and wild; roads winding about the hills and through quiet, green dales, where streamlets dash over rocky bottoms and flash their clear waters in the sunlight—all combined to form a landscape of perpetual beauty.

The largest stream that enters the township is the Connoquenessing Creek, which passes through a small portion of the northwestern corner. Its valley is deep and narrow, its banks steep, broken and rocky. The stream next in importance is Thorn Creek, which, with its tributaries, drains all of the northern, eastern and central parts of the township. This stream flows in a westerly and northwesterly course, from the eastern line of Penn to its confluence with the Connoquenessing. Its valley is narrow and winding, and extends through the least improved portion of the township.

West of the plank road and northeast of Brownsdale lies a considerable tract of elevated land, which is nearly level, but the surface of most parts of the township is uneven.

The soil varies from light sandy loam on the hill-tops, to clayey in the valleys. Except in the vicinity of the streams, it is free from rocks, and easily cultivated. Penn Township is almost wholly an agricultural community. No coal has been found in paying quantities, and, until the year 1882, no important oil discoveries were made here.

The Pittsburgh & Butler Plank Road crosses this township from north to south. Brownsdale, on the western line of Penn, was the only village until the present year, when Renfrew City sprang into being.

SETTLEMENT

Penn Township is now a fair and fertile region, peopled by a thrifty and prosperous community of farmers. What was it in 1774? A desolate, un-

as unattractive and as forbidding in its aspect as any of nature's wilds ever could be. Yet the courageous pioneer had already invaded it and laid the foundation for that prosperity which is now so conspicuous. Who can fail to award to the hardy pioneer a tribute of gratitude for his generous toil? He labored not for himself alone, but for the benefit of you and me and generations yet to live.

The first settlers within the present township of Penn located in the southern portion of it—within the former limits of Middlesex Township. Probably the first log cabin was made near the southwest corner of the township. We have the statement from good authority that Clark Rathbun had begun a clearing and erected a cabin here about the year 1796. He was followed by Robert Brown and others, and in a few years quite a number of families were living in the neighborhood now included within Penn, Middlesex and Forward Townships.

The next point of settlement seems to have been near the southeastern corner of the township—the Bartley neighborhood. From these two points, the settlers, as years advanced, proceeded to take up and occupy the southern and central portions of the township. The growth was exceedingly slow until within the last thirty or forty years, but little of the northern part of Penn had been settled, and when farms were made here it was not by immigrants, but generally by the sons of the pioneers of this township and other parts of the county.

Most of the first settlers were Irish—industrious, economical and thrifty; men of robust constitutions, gifted with genial natures, stout hearts and strong arms. Later, a few New Jersey families, and some from Eastern Pennsylvania were added to the settlement. That all lived and labored well there is sufficient evidence afforded by the present prosperous condition; that the first settlers were of good stock, no one can doubt who is at all conversant with the thrift and intelligence of their descendants.

Robert Brown was one of the very first to penetrate the wilderness once included in the present limits of Penn Township. He was born in New Jersey in 1779. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Brown, early came to Pennsylvania and settled near Elizabethtown. After Robert established his home in Butler County, they also came here and ended their days upon the same farm. In 1797, Robert Brown began the work of making a home in the forest, on the farm now occupied by his son Nathan, in the southwestern part of Penn Township. He lived to see a mighty change wrought in this part of the country, and died honored and respected, in 1853. He was a Justice of the Peace twenty-five years. His wife was Ruth Rathbun. They had a family of six-

teen children. Thirteen—five sons and eight daughters—reached mature years. The sons were Caleb, Clark, John, Robert and Nathan; the daughters Sarah, Abigail, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Ann, Clarissa, Lydia and Caroline Matilda. Two sons, Caleb and Nathan, survive. The former, now a superannuated Methodist preacher, resides in Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio. Nathan Brown, born in 1816, still resides upon the old farm, the former home of his father and grandfather. He held the office of Prothonotary of Butler County from December, 1857, to December, 1860. Two of the daughters are also living—Rhoda (Henderson), Harrisville, and Caroline M. (unmarried), Penn Township.

This family experienced fully all the difficulties and hardships incident to pioneers. For several years, all the grain not ground by the hand-mill had to be carried on pack-horses forty miles, through the woods, to the old Robbins Mill, on the Youghiogheny River to be ground. When a mill was established at Butler it proved a great blessing to the settlers. Mrs. Brown was a lady of remarkable fortitude, capable of withstanding all the trials of her position and rearing properly her large family of children. She died in 1850.

Clark Rathbun moved from New England to Pennsylvania, and engaged in milling at the forks of the Youghiogheny River, above Elizabethtown. Previous to 1797, he purchased a tract of land now in the southwestern part of Penn Township, erected a cabin and brought hither two members of his family, his son Thomas and his daughter Ruth. Leaving them upon the place to keep possession, he returned to Allegheny County to attend to his business of milling at Robbins' Mill, during the winter. Ruth (afterward Mrs. Robert Brown) was then thirteen years old, and Thomas a year or two older. After a short stay here, Thomas became weary of living in the woods, and desired to return to his father's and attend school. The plan was talked over, and Ruth consented to it. Accordingly, he returned to his former home, and Ruth kept house alone for three months, her only company being a large, faithful dog. The nearest neighbor lived two miles from the cabin. The house was secure against wild beasts, and she had no fear of robbers. But who can fail to wonder at the magnanimous courage and self-sacrifice shown by this child? Wolves howled about her dwelling at night and all of her surroundings were of the wildest character conceivable. The following season, the Rathbuns took up their abode on the place, lived and labored here a few years, then nearly all of the family went to Ohio, where they settled in the vicinity of Columbus. The sons were Thomas, Amos, Clark, John, Joseph and Stephen. The daugh-



J. D. ANDERSON.



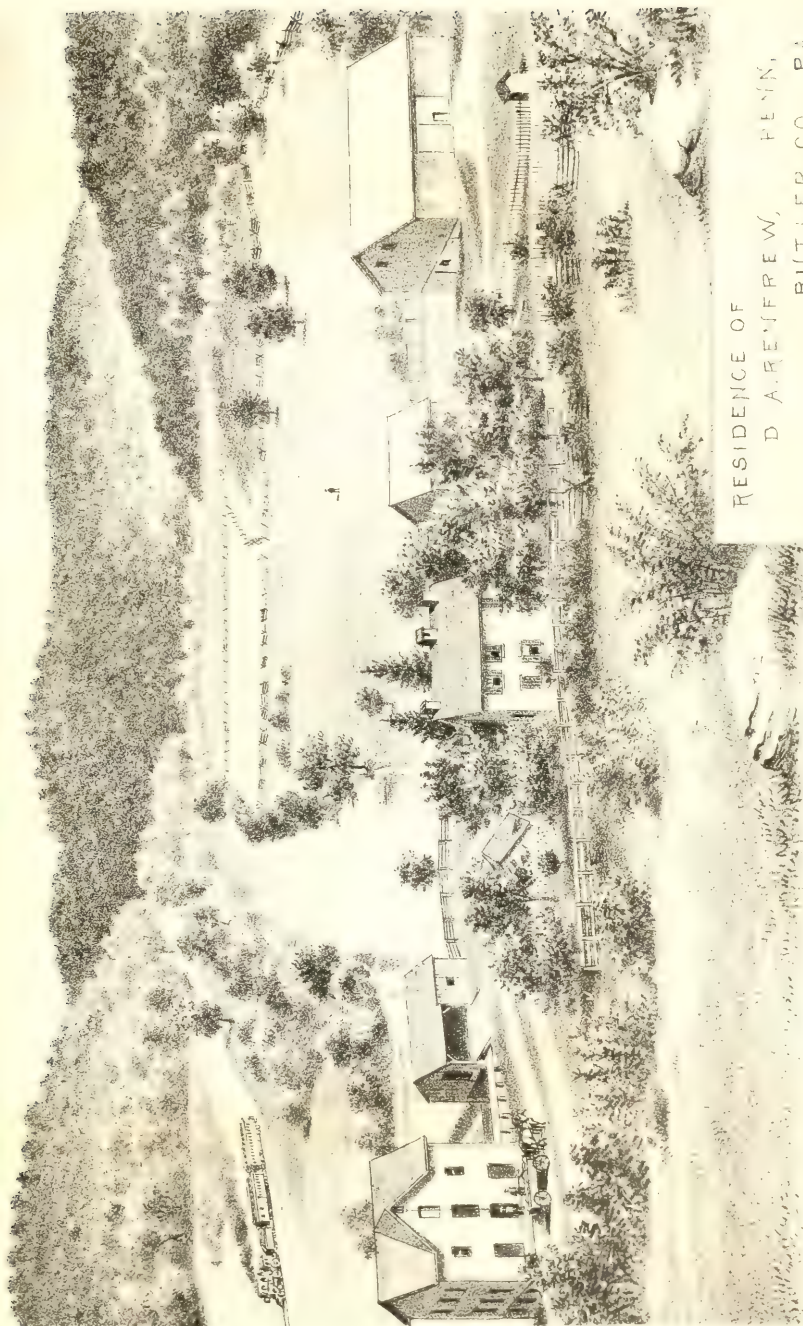
MARY A. ANDERSON.



HARVEY OSBORN.



MRS. HARVEY OSBORN.



RESIDENCE OF
D. A. REIFREW, PENN.,
BUTLER CO., PA.

ters, Ruth, Abigail (Hunt) and Mrs. Jenkins. John became a physician and a Methodist preacher. Stephen was also a minister of the same denomination. Joseph was a merchant, and Thomas a wealthy farmer. Clark and Anos died young.

After the departure of the Rathbun family, George Boyd took up and occupied the farm. He was a farmer and a chair-maker. His brother James, also an early settler, was a blacksmith, and established a shop in the same neighborhood. James, a son of George, died in 1832, in Forward Township.

Another Brown family, but not related to the one above mentioned, settled on the farm north of the Nathan Brown place later. The father was Adam Brown, who became a prominent farmer. He came here from Cumberland County. His sons were John, Adam, Joseph and Thomas Ray. Of these, all except the youngest settled in Butler County, where many of their descendants still live. Thomas R. Brown, still living, settled in Allegheny City, and was a physician and druggist. Joseph, of Forward Township, is still living, being now over eighty years of age. He is the father of A. M. Brown, one of the leading members of the Allegheny County bar. The daughters of Adam Brown were Elizabeth, Matilda and Margaret. A. G. Brown and Joseph, sons of Adam Brown, and grandsons of Adam Brown, Sr., are now residents of Penn Township. The old log house built by their grandfather, in its day considered one of the finest in the country, is still standing, though in a dilapidated condition; also an old English cherry tree, the seed of which was brought from east of the mountains.

John Rankin, a native of Ireland and a Revolutionary soldier, came to this township about 1805, moving from the State of Maryland. He made the first improvements on the place now occupied by his grandsons and lived to a ripe old age. After him his son Simon lived upon the place, and died, in 1879, at the age of eighty-one years. His sons, H. and S. J. Rankin, are the only survivors of the family.

John Dodds, a native of Ireland, came from Cumberland County to Butler County about the year 1808, and settled in Penn Township, near the present village of Brownsdale. He moved thence to Whites-town, but returned again to this township, took up and improved the farm on which his son Adam now lives, and there ended his days. He was out three months in the war of 1812. He died in 1862. His children were James, John, Joseph, Josiah, Jessie B., William and Adam. Jesse B. and Adam are the only survivors. Both reside in Penn Township. Josiah Dodds lived upon the place now occupied by his son John B.

John Dodds moved his goods to this county by

the then usual method—had a horse harnessed between two poles, with upright stakes in the ends of them. The lower end of the poles dragged upon the ground. This arrangement was known as the "slide car," and upon it the load was stowed as best it could be and the horse made to drag it through the almost pathless wild. He brought with him some English cherries, which he planted, and from these seeds the entire neighborhood came to be supplied with the fruit. He was a Justice of the Peace many years—a man of intelligence and fond of reading. The *Pittsburgh Gazette*—always pronounced "Gazit" by him—was his favorite newspaper.

John Maharg, long a well-known resident of Penn Township, was a native of Ireland and emigrated to this country about the year 1801. After a few years' residence in Cumberland County, he located on the present John Martin place, in Forward Township, removing thence to Penn, when its entire territory was little more than a wilderness. He died in 1871, at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. He was a man of great strength, both of mind and body, and retained until the very end of this life all his physical and mental faculties. Shortly before his death, while conversing with some of his neighbors upon religious subjects, some allusion was made to the early history of the Presbyterian Church, and thereupon Mr. Maharg related the names of every minister who had ever preached in that church, giving frequently the texts as well as synopses of various discourses which he had held in memory for scores of years. He was a devoted adherent of the church, and ministers of the Gospel always received a hearty welcome at his house. During his later years, meetings were frequently held at his house, that he might listen to the Gospel which he so dearly loved. It is rare that men live to be centenarians, and rarer still that until the close of such a long life they retain full possession of all their faculties as Mr. Maharg did. He lived to see men who were born after he arrived at manhood, become old and die, and of most of the gray-haired associates of his later years, he could say he knew them when they were boys. It is frequently a matter of interest to us to study the changes wrought during a century, but how forcibly and vividly must they be impressed upon a mind that has lived through them all! Four of the children of John Maharg are still living, all residents of this county—John, James, Eliza (Miller) and Hannah (Kennedy).

It is said that one of the first wagons in Butler County was owned by John Maharg. If it were in existence to-day, it would be a fit curiosity for a museum. It was four-wheeled, and the wheels were made, not with spokes, hubs and felloes, but of a much more primitive pattern—they were simply

"cuts" sawed off a huge round log. Wooden lynch-pins held them in place upon wooden axles; in short, not a particle of iron was used in the construction of the entire vehicle. Instead of grease, soft soap was used as a lubricant for the axles.

The settlement had made considerable progress before any vehicles whatever were in use. Pack-saddles were used to convey to market the few articles which the farmer had to sell and to bring back the few groceries he purchased. The routes of travel were but paths through the forest. When roads were first made, they were of little utility, as during a portion of the year the mud was hub-deep. They avoided low lands and extended over the highest hills, little care being taken to avoid rough places or rocks.

The present Erastus Logan farm is an interesting spot historically, as the fifth generation of Logans are now living upon it. Mr. Logan informs us that the farm, which is situated in what was formerly known as the Cunningham District, was purchased from the State in the year 1786, by a man named Edward Burd, who, in the year 1804, sold it to Thomas Logan and his wife, Agnes Logan, natives of Ireland, and the ancestors of the Logan family in this part of the country. In 1807, Thomas Logan sold the farm to his son, Joseph Logan, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, made it their home, and willed it to their son, Joseph, from whom Erastus inherited it. Joseph Logan, the father of Erastus, died in 1865, and his wife, Margaret, in 1863.

Among the first settlers of the eastern part of the township was Matthew Cunningham. He had 300 acres of land, which, at his death, was divided equally among his six children. Four of them sold out their interests in the property to Hamilton and James, who settled, lived and died upon the home farm. Hamilton's children were Matthew Hamilton, Mary Jane, Nancy, James, Mitchell, Sarah, Robert and Rachel. Three are living—Nancy, James M. and Rachel (Dunbar), all in this county.

James Cunningham died in 1863, at the age of seventy-nine. His children were as follows: Matthew, Jefferson Township; Mary (Welsh), Jefferson Township; Jane, Penn Township; Nancy (Seaman), dead; Elizabeth (Hill), Iowa; Robert, dead; James, Penn Township; Erastus H. and Robert W., dead; this family experienced fully all the privations and hardships of pioneer life.

Sociability and good feeling prevailed. Each settler was willing to take up his ax and help his neighbor or any new-comer whenever he saw the latter in need of his services. Let any man stand on a hill-top and shout to his nearest neighbor, "I'm going to have a log-rolling to-morrow—come over," and the word would pass from one to another, till at the ap-

pointed hour a large force of strong men would be collected, some of them coming from miles away. Of course, vast amounts of whisky were consumed on these occasions, but we can learn of no serious results as a consequence of its use. It was not "fighting whisky."

Thomas Bartley, born in Ireland, came to this county from Pittsburgh about 1807, and settled on the farm where his son Joseph L. now lives. This part of the township was then all in a state of nature. Mrs. B., having had no previous experience in pioneer life, was not acquainted with the inhabitants—the natives—of these wilds. Had she been, she would not have tried to induce a hungry-looking dog, which she saw prowling about the cabin one day, to enter, that she might tame him. She held out a stick with mush upon it, but the animal could not be coaxed nearer. When her husband returned in the evening, and she told him of the dog she had seen, he at once informed her that the dog was a wolf and not susceptible of domestication.

Thomas Bartley died in 1859, at the age of eighty-five. He reared a family of eight children, of whom all are living but two, viz., David, deceased; Robert, Indiana County; John, Oakland Township; William, Butler; Thomas, deceased; Annabel, Butler; Abner and Joseph L., Penn Township.

A few years later, Robert Bartley, a brother of Thomas, settled in the southeastern part of Penn Township. Isaiah, of Jefferson Township, is the only one of his sons now living in the neighborhood.

An old settler tells the writer that while Bartley was running his distillery, the boys frequently gave him great annoyance, and sometimes aroused his anger. On one occasion, several of them succeeded in giving his family quite a scare. By some means, they had succeeded in obtaining a live possum, and when the family, with several of the neighbors, who were visiting them, were seated at the supper table, the boys climbed quietly upon the roof of the house and dropped the possum down the chimney, square above the log fire place, where a good fire was blazing. The frightened animal rushed out into the room and flew madly around, his fur blazing and smoking. Consternation ensued: the women and the children screamed, and all were, to say the least, much astonished. The boys were delighted at the success of their mischief and stole away to chuckle over it to their hearts' content.

Many of these Irish families were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving, having learned them in the old country. Therefore, it was not a difficult matter to supply themselves with clothing, using as materials wool and flax. "Deer," many old residents remark, "were then as plenty as sheep are

now." It was easy under these conditions to secure plenty of fresh meat whenever it was desired, and the hides of the deer, tanned, made good leather for shoes or for buckskin breeches. Sheep had to be carefully watched and strongly penned at night, or they would fall a prey to the wolves.

John Potts settled on the present Gibson farm, in the southwestern part of the township, early, and later disposed of the place to his brother James. The latter was quite a noted character and was especially famous for thinking that everything that Jim Potts said or did was a little better than anybody else could do. He had a large barn—more space by far than he could fill with hay or grain; but to keep up appearance, he would build his mows up high at the front and sides, leaving the middle empty, so that a visitor on entering the building would receive the impression that Mr. Potts' harvest had been a rich one.

John Reese was an early settler on land lying between the Bodds and Maharg farms. He had no children. He probably located here as early as 1808. He died in 1824, and his body reposes along with other pioneers in the old graveyard adjacent to the Middlesex Presbyterian Church.

Daniel Harper, about the year 1807, settled about one mile east of the plank road. His son Joseph died upon the farm in 1873.

In 1816, Thomas Welsh settled in the eastern part of Penn Township. He came from Philadelphia where for years he had followed the trade of baker. He was totally unacquainted with farming, and probably had never seen a tree cut. But he entered upon the task before him with determined spirit and lived to see his labor rewarded. At the time he came, he purchased fifteen tracts of land, including a total of fifteen hundred acres, for which he paid \$1 per acre. This land now is reckoned among the best in the county. It is situated in Penn and Jefferson Townships. Mr. Welsh sold several pieces to settlers, among which were the Logan, Harbison, Patrick and Joseph Graham farms and others. Thomas Welsh was the father of twelve children, eight of whom reached mature years. Four are still living, viz., Thomas, Allegheny County; George, Jefferson Township; Alexander, Penn Township; James, Allegheny City.

William Dixon settled on the farm now occupied by his oldest son, James, in 1819. He died in 1864. His family consisted of nine children. Three sons and four daughters are still living, but widely scattered. Dixon had been educated for the ministry of the Episcopal Church before he left Ireland, and after coming here he taught school, gave instruction in the catechism, etc. He acted as justice of the

Peace several years. Mrs. Dixon was a model housewife, faithful and industrious. When going to the store, she always carried her knitting work, and walked and knit diligently all the way. It is stated—but not as a fact—that she once dropped her ball of yarn, and never noticed her loss until she had unraveled three miles of the thread, so busy was she with her work.

The first of the Sutions—a name now quite common in this part of the county—was Jesse Sutton, a native of New Jersey, who settled on the present Cooper farm about 1820. A son, Jacob, lived on a part of the old homestead and died a few years ago, aged eighty-four. Isaac, another son, died on the old homestead, at the age of eighty-one. He was much respected as a citizen. He devoted much attention to bee-raising and fruit culture. The orchard, which he planted, is now the best in the township. He had no children, but continued to the day of his death planting trees for the benefit of those who live after him.

Edward W. Hays moved from Allegheny County and settled on the farm where he now lives as early as 1831. He reared four sons and six daughters, all of whom reached mature years. The sons and two of the daughters are still living. Alexander M. Hays, the only one of these children now living in Butler County that resided in Jefferson Township since 1868. Mr. Hays, in company with Arthur McGill, once owned a stage route and carried the mail from Pittsburgh to Erie many years.

Adam Weber and his wife Verona (Vocht)—the latter still living—were among the earliest German settlers in this township, having located here in 1831. Five of their sons are now living in the county, viz., Samuel, in Forward Township; Peter, in the southern part of Butler; George and Adam, in Butler County, and John, upon the old farm where his father settled; George, in Clearfield County.

Thomas Robinson, Sr., was of Scotch-Irish descent. He emigrated to this country in 1832, and after spending three years in Allegheny County, came to this county and purchased the eastern part of a tract of land known as the Dickson tract. The farm had about twenty acres cleared. Mr. Robinson spent his winters in clearing and his summers in cultivating, until he had a well-improved farm. He was a man of decided opinions, a Whig in politics, and in religion a Methodist. He died in 1863 at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1861. Their children were Abraham, Sarah (Runyan), Mary Ann and Thomas. Only Sarah and Thomas survive. The former and her children—nine in number—reside in Nebraska. Thomas and his family are well known citizens of Butler Borough.

William Fisher moved from Berks County in 1834, and settled on the farm where his son Richard Fisher now lives. The place was then but slightly improved. Mr. Fisher was the father of nine children. Three are now living, viz., William, in Iowa; Franklin, Centre Township; Richard, Penn Township.

William C. Wallace came from Washington County to Butler County and lived near Glade Mills about nine years, engaged in keeping hotel. In 1847, he located upon the farm in Penn Township, where he now lives with his son William. His sons Moses and Thomas are practicing physicians in Pittsburgh.

Robert Stewart, now a resident of Penn Township, came to this county when sixteen years of age, and has since resided in the county. He is now seventy-seven years of age, has never used tobacco or strong drinks and never rode on a railroad train. In 1850, he settled upon his present farm, in Penn Township. For this land he paid \$10 per acre. His son, R. W. Stewart, occupies the adjoining farm. John Stewart, father of Robert, was an early settler of Worth Township.

Robert Phillips came from Washington County to this county in 1845, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, E. T. Phillips. He died in 1869. He was the father of fourteen children, of whom eight are living.

Harvey Osborn, one of the successful farmers of Penn Township, came from New Jersey to Allegheny County; thence, in 1848, to Butler County. He first located in Middlesex Township, and in 1867 on his present farm in the southern part of Penn Township.

Philip Miller and his son, H. C. Miller, moved from Allegheny County to Butler County, and settled in Penn Township, where H. C. Miller now resides, in 1855.

STOLEN SWEETS.

A few of the early settlers kept bees, and among this few was William Logan. One summer day a young swarm left his hive, and instead of quietly alighting and allowing itself to be supplied with a hive, flew into the woods. The bees were followed, and it was found that they had taken up their abode in a tree on John Welsh's farm. As Welsh owned the tree and Logan the bees, the two agreed to allow the swarm to pass the summer in their chosen retreat, and in the fall they would share the honey equally. Of course all the boys in the two families knew the secret of the bee-tree, and the joint owners, fearing some mischief from this source, made many threats of summary vengeance upon any one who should be so rash as to meddle with the bees.

Time passed on, and the bee-tree became well-filled with honey. One night, George Welsh, Thomas

Welsh and Frank Bartley met by preconcerted arrangement, and determined to brave the wrath of the bee owners and fell the tree. They proceeded to the woods, and soon the silence of the night was broken by the sound of an ax wielded by skillful hands; then the tree fell with a crash almost sufficient to waken the dead. The boys expected the proprietors of the bee colony to appear upon the scene immediately, and were preparing to hasten away. But, waiting a few minutes and hearing no sounds of pursuit, they decided to secure the honey, of which there was a fine lot. Here they were in a quandary, for they had taken no tub or pails along. Meantime the honey was running to waste; what was to be done? "Wait," said George Welsh, "I'll get a tub," and he darted off through the woods, went to the house of his brother John, and speedily returned with a tub which he had borrowed without going through the formality of asking for it. In this vessel the honey was soon deposited, and then arose another question—where should it be hidden? At length it was decided that the Welsh boys should take it home and cover it up in the hay-mow. This was done, and the plunderers went to their beds and slept quietly.

Soon after, it was discovered by George that his father's bees had filled their hives, and were building comb and honey beneath them on the outside. Removing this deposit and adding some of the stolen treasure to it, he continued to supply the family with honey until all had been used. His father remarked that that honey seemed to hold out remarkably well, but he suspected nothing. Meantime, John Welsh and Logan were puzzling over the question as to what had become of their bees. Logan charged John with having cut down the tree and appropriating the honey. John was indignant at this unjust accusation, for not only had his tree been cut, but his tub had been taken, and could not be found. Charges and counter-charges were made, until finally the two families ceased to be on speaking terms.

After the tub had been emptied it was carried back and left near John's house. His wife found it and brought it in one day when George happened to be sitting there. His face was sharply scrutinized, but he told no tales, and was not suspected of having been concerned in the mischief. After the Logans learned that the Welshes had got their tub back again, they were more than ever convinced that it had not been stolen at all, and consequently the bitter feeling increased. Some time afterward, Mrs. John Welsh and Mrs. Logan chanced to meet in Pittsburgh one day, greeted each other with kisses and friendly words, and from that time onward the families were on good terms. But the question, Who stole the



SIMEON NIXON.



MRS. SIMEON NIXON.

John Nixon and family came from New Jersey to Butler County in 1812, and settled in Jackson Township, on the farm now owned by Jacob Nixon. The children of John Nixon were Evans, William Elizabeth, Jehu, Jane, Daniel, Charles and Jesse. Evans Nixon remained in New Jersey. Jehu Nixon was well known as a great hunter and a faithful and jovial friend. He died a few years ago. Daniel and Jesse moved to Knox County, Ohio. The latter is still living. William Nixon, the second son of John Nixon, was born in Morristown, N. J., March 4, 1797; came to this county with his parents and resided here until his death, March 24, 1881. His wife, Eunice, was born in New Jersey March 5, 1793, and died in Butler County, Penn., September 6, 1866. Simeon, the youngest of eight children of William and Eunice Nixon, was born in Butler County December 11, 1836. Two of his sisters are living—Nancy Nixon and Sarah Ann (Brown). Mr. Nixon received his education in the old log school-house of his district and at the Witherspoon Institute and Butler Academy. He spent his summers in farming and his winters in teaching until Fort Sumter was fired upon when he left the position he then held as teacher in the town of Fairview and helped to raise a company of Butler County volunteers—Company H, old Thirteenth—and served with it until the end of the term. He afterward enlisted soldiers for other regiments, and himself enlisted for three years in Company G, Sixth United States Cavalry, in which he served as a non-commissioned officer until the close of his term of enlistment.

Mr. Nixon was twice elected Auditor of Butler County, and, in 1866, was elected Register and Recorder. Since the expiration of his term of office he has resided upon his farm in Penn Township. October 25, 1875, he was married to Jennie Temple. Mr. Nixon has always claimed that his courtship was longer than was neces-

sary. He talked to the lady of his choice about three hours before he married her, and the two had never been acquainted until the evening on which the ceremony took place. The children of this union are Simeon Nixon, Jr., born August 5, 1876; John Brown Nixon, born June 3, 1878; and Thomas Paine Nixon, born August 12, 1880. Although Mr. Nixon is an infidel, he was once honored by being elected Trustee of the Methodist Camp-Meeting Association. He regarded the association as the best social institution of the neighborhood in which he lived. Simeon Nixon has always been known as an active supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has contributed many articles to the local press under his own signature, and the nom de plume, "Meteor," "Justice," etc. These articles have attracted much attention on account of their vigorous style, delicate humor and powerful satire. He was the author of "My Policy," a pamphlet extensively circulated as a campaign document in 1868. His articles on "National Reform," and his sarcastic reply to its advocates were much read and commented upon by the people of this county. Mr. Nixon was a member of the National Liberal League Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1876. He was the founder and Secretary of the Penn Township Farmers' Club, and has favored every organization of laboring men to resist the influence of monopoly. Mr. Nixon was also the main organizer and chief manager of the Penn Township "Harvest Homes," which have been largely attended. He has always been a fast friend of the common schools, and, on the 22d of February, 1876, held an intellectual fair in Butler, which was a grand success. Mrs. Jennie Nixon was born in Rockdale, Jefferson County, Penn., December 22, 1857. Her father, John Temple, is a Baptist clergyman, now living in Smithfield, Ohio. He was born in Westmoreland County. Her mother was born in Ireland, and is still living.

honey? remained as much of a mystery as ever, and this is the first time the important secret has ever been divulged.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

Previous to the establishment of a free school system, all schools were conducted upon the tuition plan, each parent paying a certain sum proportionate to the number of scholars he sent. Schools were frequently held in deserted log cabins, or sometimes in one room of a dwelling. When schoolhouses were built, they were for use and not for comfort. We have been told by men who attended these schools that they have sat at the writing desk when the ink would freeze upon their pens, and it would be necessary to thaw it by the breath in order to continue writing. Most of the pioneer schoolhouses were built after the same pattern, and consisted of a rude structure of round logs, with a door of splits or puncheons in one end, a floor of loosely laid puncheons, a ceiling of split saplings and a roof of long shingles or "shakes," held down by weight-poles. Extending across one end of the building was a huge fire-place, built of stones, with a chimney of sticks, mud and stones surmounting it. The walls were plastered up with mud to keep the cold out—or some of it. One log was usually cut out, and across the intervening space sticks were placed; upon these leaves of copy books, greased to make them translucent as well as capable of resisting rain, were pasted. Beneath this window was the writing desk—a slab or puncheon, held in place by pins driven into the log, and extending the whole length of the cabin. The seat underneath the writing desk was made of a log or pole, with legs at each end, elevating it so high that the pupils' feet could not reach the floor. The benches on which the scholars sat were made in the same way—at first puncheons with legs in them; and later slabs. As years went by, the greased paper lights gave place to small panes of window glass, arranged in the space between the logs as before described. A schoolhouse of this description was early built in Forward Township, and in it pupils from Penn received instruction.

Probably the first schoolhouse in the township was a small log building which stood on the Jacob Hartzell farm. Here "Master" Sterrett taught school, and a little later John Boyle, a "terror to evil doers and little boys." Funston was the name of another early teacher. The pedagogue was invariably called the "master," and he was generally true to his name, except on occasions when "barring out" or putting sulphur in the fire compelled him to make concessions. Barring out was a universal practice, and old and young delighted in seeing it carried out

successfully. When the master found the door of his school room securely fastened, he knew that he must either "treat" his scholars or sign a treaty of peace agreeing to do so at some future time.

The early school teachers were Irishmen, and usually fond of showing their authority. Few are remembered who were noted for their mildness, and none can be charged with sparing the rod unduly. Reading, writing and "figuring" were the only branches taught; few of the early pupils, or teachers, we might say, knew anything of geography or English grammar; they had never heard of it, and it was years before these useful studies were introduced into the schools. Reading was taught from the Bible or the old English Reader. Each pupil was assigned a lesson by himself, and made to recite it alone; class work was a thing unheard of.

The first schoolhouse in the eastern part of the township was a building of round logs, which stood on a corner of Thomas Bartley's farm. Here Baptiste Hall, an arbitrary, authoritative master, more than suspected of being fond of whisky, swayed the rod. William Dixon also taught school here about the year 1821.

Summer schools were unusual if not unknown in early times. A term of about twelve weeks in the winter was the only educational opportunity afforded the children of the pioneers. Frequently, too, a year went by without there being any school.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The industries of Penn Township, excepting agriculture and the oil business, are not numerous nor extensive.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by Moses Crispin on Thorn Creek about 1820. It was a small frame building. The mill was in operation several years, and boards obtained from it by the settlers were found to be a great convenience as well as a vast improvement upon the puncheons hitherto in use. A part of the ruins of the old mill are still visible.

Probably the first whisky made in the township came from Robert Bartley's still. Robert Eady, on the Riddle farm, also had a small distillery.

D. A. Renfrew, in 1868, built upon the Connoquenessing the first grist-mill ever erected in the township. It was known as Penn Mills. Its capacity for a day of twelve hours was about seventy bushels of wheat and one hundred and twenty bushels of chopped feed. Mr. Renfrew erected his saw-mill in 1854. These mills were burned in June, 1882, but will be at once rebuilt.

Hiram and S. J. Rankin are the proprietors of a steam saw-mill and feed-chopping mill in the south-

one part of the township. This mill was erected in 1878.

The first store in the township was started at Brownsdale in 1847. A little later, Samuel Gamble opened a store not far from the present Sutton store, on the plank road. The first post office was Brownsdale, the second Mahanog. John E. Mahanog was the first Postmaster at the latter office.

The first frame house in the township was probably Robert Early's, built forty five or fifty years ago. James Douglass about the same time built the house now owned by James Martin.

BROWNSDALE.

This little hamlet, consisting of about a dozen houses, is situated among the hills of the western part of Penn Township. The place was named for A. M. Brown, Esq., of Allegheny County, who established a store here in 1844. A post office was soon created, and Mr. Brown appointed Postmaster. The store has continued up to the present time with several changes of proprietorship. Brownsdale now receives a mail three times a week. It is a thrifty and very busy little place, considering its size. The present business interests and the date of their establishment are exhibited in the following summary:

D. B. Donthett, merchant, 1881.

Michael Nicklas, blacksmith and carriage-smith, 1867.

J. D. Martin, wagon shop, 1870.

Ramsey & Nixon, blacksmiths, 1879. William Nixon began this business in 1877, and was joined by A. J. Ramsey as partner in 1879.

Isaac Blakely, marble cutter, 1880.

Grafton Shorts, shoe-maker, 1881.

Dr. C. L. Campbell attends to the medical practice of the vicinity.

RENFREW CITY.

In consequence of the Bald Ridge oil developments elsewhere mentioned, a thriving oil town has sprung up during the present year on the land of D. A. Renfrew, in the northwestern part of the township. Simeon Nixon was the pioneer settler of the place, and opened a boarding house here in January, 1882. Lots were laid out in April, and speedily a number of buildings were erected. Renfrew City has since become a railroad station, has a post office, three hotels, five stores, several groceries and the usual industries of oil towns. It is a young but very active village.

CHURCHES.

No churches were organized in this township very early, owing to the scattered condition of the settle-

ment. Religious meetings, however, were held at schoolhouses and in private dwellings long before any societies were formed or churches built.

Thorn Creek Methodist Episcopal Church. - Methodist meetings were occasionally held during many years, but no regular organization was effected until about 1837, when a class was formed in the eastern part of the township, at the house of John Kennedy, consisting of John and Anna Kennedy, Thomas Robinson, Betsey Cunningham, Hamilton Cunningham, Nancy Cunningham, Elijah Buckhart, Rebecca Buckhart and perhaps one or two others. John Kennedy was class leader, and held that position several years.

The name of the preacher who formed the class is not remembered. Revs. Megown, Cooper, Murray and Williamson were early preachers.

The class met for some years in private houses, and afterward in a log building erected for religious purposes on the southwest corner of Hamilton Cunningham's farm. This rude building was known far and wide as the "Temple," and services continued to be held in it until the present church edifice was erected. The "Temple" was a small log building, probably 20x26 feet, with low walls and seats of slabs. For some time after the walls were up, it stood without a roof. It was then completed and used by various denominations, but toward the last by the Methodists alone. Now, like other relics of pioneer days, it has disappeared.

The present Methodist Episcopal Church building, completed in 1865, is a comfortable house, in good condition, and cost about \$1,800. The membership at present is about sixty, but it has been larger. In 1880, under the preaching of Rev. Sylvester Lane, quite an interesting revival occurred, which resulted in thirty three converts.

The Baptist Church in this township had an organization over fifty years ago, but as their early records are lost, statements made by old residents must supply their place. Meetings were held for many years at the house of Isaac Lane, who was an active member of the church, and in schoolhouses and barns.

Among the leading early members were William Nixon, James Crutcher and Jacob Sutton. Rev. Stoughton was an early preacher, and labored many years in this and neighboring churches.

Not until 1850, however, did the church become sufficiently large to justify the erection of a meeting house. About that date the house now standing east of the plank road was erected, principally through the influence of Isaac Sutton. Rev. Dinsmore was

the first preacher after the house was built. Of late years the membership has dwindled until scarcely any members remain. No regular meetings have been held for two years.

BROWNSDALE L. P. CHURCH.

Measures were taken for the formation of this church in 1859. That year a lot was donated by Joseph Douthett, and a subscription paper was circulated which received the signatures of various citizens, who pledged sufficient aid to encourage the originators to go on and complete the church. A building committee was selected, consisting of Joseph Douthett, John W. Martin, Adam Dodds, William M. Brown and David Douthett. A neat and convenient house, 40x50 feet, was erected at a cost of about \$1,500. This was completed and ready for occupancy in 1860.

Previous to the building of this church meetings were held in the Nixon Schoolhouse. The church was regularly organized during the year 1860, under Rev. William H. Jamison, and consisted of about fifty members.

The first Elders elected were John W. Martin and David Douthett. Joseph Douthett and John Dodds, Esq., Elders, joined; the former from the Union Church, and the latter from the Clinton Church.

The following church officers were elected May 12, 1860: S. C. Douthett, B. S. Douthett and James Maharg, Trustees; Joseph Douthett, Treasurer.

This church is supplied in connection with the Union Church. Rev. R. M. Patterson, the first pastor, began his labors in 1861. Rev. R. G. Young succeeded him, and the present pastor, Rev. R. P. McClesker, in 1880.

The church is now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of over eighty persons.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1854, John Dodds; 1856, John Bartley; 1859, William C. Wallace; 1860, John Q. A. Kennedy; 1861, Joel Kirk; 1865, Joseph Douthett; 1867, Samuel Rea; 1870, Joseph Douthett; 1873, Felix W. Negley; 1875, Joseph Douthett; 1878, Williamson Bartley; 1879, George K. Graham.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALEXANDER WELSH

The Welsh family were of Irish extraction, and can be traced back to Thomas Welsh, who came from that country many years ago and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the baking business,

which he successfully followed for some years, having in the meantime married Elizabeth (Welsh). He finally concluded to engage in agricultural pursuits, and removed to Penn Township, where he purchased an extensive tract of land containing 4,200 acres, where he remained until his death occurred in 1853, in his seventy-fourth year; his wife dying in 1873, when lacking but a few days of attaining the ripe old age of eighty-nine years.

They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an Elder.

Their children are John, Sarah, Thomas, Ann, George, William, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Alexander, who were born in Philadelphia, and Sarah, William and James, born after coming to Butler County.

Alexander was born February 7, 1819, and was raised on the farm, receiving only such opportunities for an education as were afforded farmers' sons at that early time. He chose farming for a business, and owns the old homestead where his father first settled.

Mr. Welsh is numbered among that class of men who do not crave office or station, but quietly pursues the even tenor of his ways, thereby escaping the annoyances and perplexities that besets those ambitious for distinction. As a farmer, he is numbered among the successful ones of his township, and daily deports himself so as to earn the respect of the community where he resides.

He was married, in February, 1844, to Sarah Campbell, who died leaving one child—Rebecca J., now the wife of George K. Graham, a farmer in Penn Township. In March, 1851, he married Catherine Nickel, who died in January, 1852, and in February, 1861, he was married to Margaret Ann McGeary, his present wife. Having no children by his second and third marriages, he reared John A. Rifley, and is now providing for two children—Alexander C. and Sarah J. McGeary.

Mr. and Mrs. Welsh are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A fine view of the residence can be found on another page.

JAMES D. ANDERSON.

In 1833, John Anderson, a native of County Down, Ireland, came from that country with his wife, Mary (Dunn), and settled in what is now Franklin Township, on a farm, where he remained until his death in August, 1866, when in his ninetieth year, his wife's death occurring in 1859, while in her eightieth year.

They were both consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, as was also their entire family. Their children were Jane and Samuel, now deceased.

Elizabeth, now Mrs. McCullough; James D. Mary, now Mrs. Robinson; Margaret, now Mrs. James Martin, in Penn Township.

James D. Anderson was born March 11, 1816, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education. In 1865, he purchased a farm in Penn Township, on which he now resides. He is also a stockholder in the Butler Savings Bank, in which he has officiated as Director.

Although not an aspirant for office, he has filled nearly all the positions in the gift of his fellow-townsmen, and in 1876 was elected Register and Recorder for a term of three years on the Democratic ticket in this, a Republican county, with a majority of some 600 voters, which attests the popularity of Mr. Anderson, who filled the office with credit to himself and his constituents.

May 24, 1842, he married Mary Ann Martin, who was born January 2, 1822, and is a daughter of Robert and Keziah (McClure) Martin. Mr. Martin was one of the pioneers of Connoquenessing Township. He raised a company during the war of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are both active members of the Presbyterian Church, and highly honored members of the community where they reside. Their children are Robert M., a farmer in Penn Township; John F. and E. Howard, residents of Denver, Colo.; while Mary A., Elizabeth J., Emma, William C. and Florence reside at home.

HARVEY OSBORN

Daniel Osborn, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born January 17, 1776, and his mother, Mary (Leich), was born April 23, 1784. Mr. Daniel Osborn was a blacksmith by occupation, and moved from his home in New Jersey to Braddock's Field in Allegheny County, and from there to Pine Township, Allegheny County, where they remained until coming to Butler County, after their son had engaged in farming in Middlesex Township. He died January 22, 1869, and she January 10, 1857, respected by all. Their children were Usual, Eliza, Rhoda, Rachael, Oliver, Sarah A., Charles, Charity, Amanda, John and Harvey.

Harvey was born February 22, 1823, in the State of New Jersey, and received a common school education.

For nine years Mr. Osborn was quite largely identified with some of the leading railroads of the country, having contracted for the laying of the track from Crestline to Fort Wayne on the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and for three years was Superintendent of this division. He also superintended, for the company, the laying of the track from Fort Wayne to Chicago. He also laid forty-five miles of

track on the Wabash & Western, and considerable on the New Albany & Salem Railroad. In 1848, he moved to a farm in Middlesex Township, and, after a time, turned his attention to merchandising, conducting a general store at Glade Mills for three years. He then erected a warehouse on his present farm in Penn Township, where he now resides, and, some nine months later, or in June, 1877, when, having on hand a full stock of goods, all was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of some \$5,000. Since that time he has devoted himself almost exclusively to farming, and the energy and push which has characterized all his business enterprises, has been extended to this occupation, for Mr. Osborn is a man who rises superior to adverse circumstances. November 29, 1854, he was married to Mary S., daughter of John and Mary (Drighorn) Barr, old settlers in Allegheny County. She was born October 13, 1827. Their union has been blessed with two children—Emma J., now Mrs. William J. Stepp, and William M., who is married to Amalda Knauf, and resides on his father's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH LOGAN.

In an early day, Joseph Logan came from Ireland to Penn Township, and purchased 300 acres of uncultivated land, where he remained until his death in July, 1839, aged sixty-eight years. His wife, Elizabeth, died in August, 1850, aged seventy-seven years. They did much pioneer work, and left a family of children as follows: David, Levi, Joseph, Nancy, Isabella, Mary, Barbara, and Elizabeth, now the widow of Samuel G. Purvis, of Butler. Joseph, the third son, who died November 8, 1865, while in his fifty-second year, became possessed of one-half his father's original purchase. He married Margaret McCandless, daughter of James McCandless, one of the pioneers of Adams Township. She died August 1, 1863, while in her forty-first year.

Mr. Logan was a man whose chief characteristics were honesty, integrity and deep piety, which are attributes such as any man might aspire to obtain, and are qualifications which made him honored and respected by all those with whom his lot in life was cast. Such men are the bulwarks of our nation. He was an Elder in the Clinton United Presbyterian Church, and was one of the four original members and founders of the same, which is an honor to his name.

His children are Analena, now Mrs. G. H. Love; Erastus; Elvy, now Mrs. W. I. Puff; Mary E., now Mrs. R. J. Anderson; Clorinda, now Mrs. S. J. Shaw; Sarah J., now Mrs. A. Shaw; and James C. Erastus, who married Elizabeth Rinfrew, now owns the old

homestead, and is, therefore, a representative of the third generation on this farm. Although but eighteen years of age at the time of his father's demise, he took charge of the farm and occupied the double capacity of brother and father to the younger children, a responsibility few at his age would be competent to assume. He discharged this double office with remarkable ability and fidelity. He is now the father of three boys—Joseph R. G., Samuel C. and David C., and three girls—Edith A., Lilly B. and Emma L.

DAVID RENFREW.

The Renfrews date their ancestry back to Scotland, from which historic country John Renfrew came to America in 1774, being then a young man, aged seventeen years. He settled on the banks of the Connocochigue Creek, in Franklin County, State of Pennsylvania, and there built one of the first grist-mills in that section, he having purchased the land on which it was located in 1778. This property is still in possession of the Renfrews of the fourth generation, and the old stone mill first erected is still standing.

John Renfrew, who was a Revolutionary soldier, died in 1844 at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He married a Miss Thompson, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Robert, Samuel, John, James and Margaret.

Samuel came in possession of the above property, and lived there until his death in 1854, while in his fifty-sixth year. He married Hannah Ann Lindsey, who departed this life in 1821. He married Margaret Andrew for his second wife, and they became the parents of one child, James.

By his first marriage he became the father of four boys, viz., John, who died in 1882; Robert, who died in 1875; David; and Samuel, who died in 1841.

David, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born April 30, 1817. Becoming impressed with the desirability of a more extended education than was afforded at the schools in his section, he commenced the regular course in Marshall College, but ill health compelled him to abandon his intentions to graduate after attending for two years. Thinking to benefit his health, he came to Butler County in 1840, and engaged in school teaching, intending shortly to return home, but becoming acquainted with Mary L., daughter of John Kirkpatrick, one of the pioneers of Armstrong County, whom he married May 2, 1844, he was led to change his plans for the future, and purchased a farm in Allegheny County, which was disposed of in 1848, and in 1851 he purchased and removed to a farm in Penn Township, Butler County. To this was subsequently added the farm on which he now resides, and on which, in 1854, he erected a

saw-mill, which was run for many years. In 1868, he erected a grist mill, which did service until burned in June, 1882. This same year, 1882, coal oil was discovered in paying quantities on his farm, where at this writing extensive operations are being pushed to develop it, while several wells already down are producing oil in considerable quantities, as will appear in the oil chapter in this volume. Renfrew City, one of the typical oil towns, is now being built on his farm, it also being one of the stations of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad.

Mr. Renfrew has devoted himself assiduously to his private business since becoming a resident of Butler, and he is a man who has won the esteem and respect of his associates. Both Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew are consistent members of the Covenanters Church. They have been the parents of children as follows: Samuel, who enlisted in 1862 in Company H, of the old Thirteenth (afterward the One Hundred and Second) Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed September 19, 1864, at the battle of Opequon Creek; Agnes, now Mrs. S. Millen; Elizabeth, now Mrs. E. Logan; John, a farmer in Penn; Robert, deceased; while David, Hannah A., Kezia, Melissa and Margaret remain at home.

James Kirkpatrick, grandfather of Mrs. Renfrew, was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Armstrong County before the removal of the Indians.

A fine view of Mr. Renfrew's residence appears elsewhere.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WINFIELD.

Beautiful Scenery—The Smith Family—Their Whip-saw and Hand-mill—Andrew Crankshaw's Journey—Wild Animals and Snakes—John Kennedy and the Indians—Winfield Furnaces—Villages, Stores and Industries.

THIS township is rich in natural scenery. It would be difficult to find more picturesque bits of rural landscapes than can be seen along Rough Run, a stream which crosses the northern part of this township and flows eastward into Armstrong County. The valley of this water course is deeply graven, and its rocky banks rise abruptly, culminating in hilltops back of which stretch tracts of level country. Stop at old Winfield furnace and gaze up the valley. The silvery stream, encompassed by bluffs which seem to attain almost to the dimensions of mountains, threads its winding way around rocky barriers and dashes over its stony bed with musical murmur, or glides noiselessly in smooth shallows. Close to you a wild ravine from the southward comes down and merges itself with the deeper valley of the creek. Here and there clumps of stunted evergreens mingle their sombre

ness, with the rich verdure of the forest extending along the bank of the stream. On the right you see small, conical hills ascending the foot of hillside, and to the contrary faces and boundaries relieve the scene of some of the natural wildness. Several small streams, each of which feel as a wild and deeply marked character, enter Rough Run, both from the north and the south, in its way across the township. The entire locality abounds in pleasing features that cannot fail to attract the attention to the loveliness of natural beauty.

Complanter Run is another of the small streams of this township which are conspicuous for their rude beauty. It flows eastward in Armstrong County. Not far from its source arises another stream, which pursues a southerly course and enters the Little Buffalo in Buffalo Township. Both of these streams arise a little south of the center of Winfield Township. The Little Buffalo takes its rise in Jefferson, and flows southward along the line of the railroad, its valley growing constantly deeper and its banks higher and more rugged as the stream advances. So many streams render the surface of a large part of the township very uneven. Tracts in the central and southeastern parts of Winfield are either smooth or gently rolling. In the vicinity of Leisuresville, there are a number of hills, some isolated, with broad, mound like summits; others united, forming ridges.

The soil in the township is generally of average strength and fertility predominate. In the northern part of the township some portions are sandy. The elevated land is generally a light, fine soil, underlaid by slaty shale, which frequently approaches very near to the surface. The deep valleys of the water courses are usually thickly strewn with fragments of sandstone. This stone is easily worked, and makes excellent material for building purposes. On Rough Run, limestone and iron ore are found in large quantities. Coal has also been mined here to some extent. At Winfield, Fairmont, Deunys Mills and Saxonburg Station are gas wells, found while boring for oil, which are apparently inexhaustible.

Winfield Township contains no villages of importance; Delano and Saxonburg Station, both of which have sprung up since the railroad was built, are the only places which are entitled to the rank of villages.

The township has a small population, which is largely German. In the northeastern corner are a number of families of Irish Catholics, most of whom were among the later settlers. Here, as in most of the southern townships of the county, the early pioneers were Scotch-Irish Protestants.

Winfield Township was formed from portions of Buffalo and Clearfield Townships. Clearfield is on the north of it; Buffalo, south; Armstrong County,

PIONEER HISTORY.

The beautiful lands lying in the southern and southeastern parts of the township first attracted the attention of settlers and hither came, in the year 1796, a family by the name of Smith. They found all of the higher ground covered with glades, in which stood saplings of a few years' growth.

Jeremiah Smith was a native of Ireland, who, in the year 1792, emigrated to America from County Down, bringing a family composed mostly of full-grown boys and girls. In 1796, he established himself in a cabin on the farm now owned by J. E. Reed, and for the remainder of his days sought to subdue the wilderness and make it fertile. Two years later, other settlers located around him, and the work of making farms went forward without interruption.

Four of Smith's sons, namely, Jeremiah, Arthur, Hugh and Robert, were nearly, or quite, men grown when the family moved to this county, and soon took up and began improving farms for themselves. His oldest son, James, did not come here, but lived in Philadelphia. Andrew, the youngest, remained at home with his father. He had also two daughters, Nancy and Sarah. Nancy married Caleb Jones, and Sarah became the wife of Charles Bonner, who is said to have been the first millwright in this county. Jeremiah, Jr., settled in the northern part of the township, and, with his brother-in-law, Jones, erected the first grist-mill in the township, where Deunys' Mill now stands. The other sons settled in the neighborhood of their father. Robert Smith, son of Hugh Smith, still resides here. His father was a war of 1812 soldier.

The Smiths were good types of the average pioneer settlers. Good-natured, jovial and social, they had in addition the more substantial qualities of honesty and industry. They were also ingenious and skillful in the use of tools. Hugh Smith was the first cooper, and for some years the only one in his neighborhood. Others of the family were carpenters, and their services were of great value to their neighbors. The Smiths owned a "whip-saw," and their houses, as well as some of the cabins of their neighbors, were floored with real boards, a luxury which few pioneer dwellings could boast. As the whip-saw is a thing unknown to the present generation, the method of its use deserves explanation. It was merely a long saw, with handles at each end, and in looks not much unlike an old-fashioned cross-cut saw. In order to use it the saw-log had to be placed high enough to allow a man to stand beneath it. This accomplished, and the log securely placed, one of the men who was to engineer the saw mounted the log, while his assistant stood beneath and worked the other end of the saw. Guided by chalk-marks, made



PATRICK GRAHAM.



MRS. PATRICK GRAHAM.



THOMAS WATSON.



MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

with a chalk-line both on the upper and under sides of the log, they proceeded with their work, and boards were slowly and laboriously produced.

This family also owned a hand-mill, which was frequently serviceable when dry weather prevented grist-mills from running, or when the settlers were too busy to mount on horseback and take their grist to mill. This hand-mill consisted of an upper and a nether mill-stone, grooved and furrowed like other mill-stones. The upper stone had a hole through it, and was fastened upon an axle attached to the lower stone. It was turned by grasping levers or arms, one after the other, with the right hand, the operator meanwhile feeding kernels of corn with his left. As one would naturally suppose, this mill ground slowly, but not "exceeding fine."

William Moorhead, born in this township in 1801, now resides in Freeport. His father, David Moorhead, of Scotch-Irish descent, settled in Franklin County, whence he emigrated to this county and settled in 1797. Names of his children: Mary, Sally, Hannah, Mattie, Ann, David, John, James and William. The father, David Moorhead, brought to this county one of the first big wagons ever used here.

Andrew Cruikshank was one of the next arrivals. He was a Scotch-Irishman, who emigrated to this country previous to the Revolutionary war. He served over seven years in the patriot army under Capt. Miller, and after the close of the war was one of the soldiers stationed in Westmoreland County to keep down Indian outbreaks. After peace had been secured, he was engaged for several years in teaming, bringing goods from Philadelphia to the new settlements in Westmoreland. In 1798, he came to this township with his sons and erected a good log house, then returned for his family. They journeyed from Greensburg with a four-horse wagon, and assisted by a few Freeport settlers cut their way through as far as the Big Buffalo. Crossing this stream, they continued their way, the Smiths and others of the few settlers then in this neighborhood helping them to make a road. No one but the most during wagoner would have ever thought it possible to get a team and a load of goods over the route which they followed. But in due time they arrived in safety, and established themselves in their new home. The house was without a floor, and a stick and mud chimney stood at the end of it. The family consisted of Mr. Cruikshank and his wife and three children, John, Andrew and Sarah, the youngest being at this time about eleven years of age. In due time the house was comfortably fitted up (Smith's whip-saw supplying some boards for floor, etc.), and the family entered upon the work before them with zeal.

Andrew Cruikshank raised the first family, Mary, Sarah

in the neighborhood. It was of hewed logs, about 55x30 feet, with a clapboard roof. The work of raising it occupied three days. Settlers from nine miles around were present and assisted. The raising was conducted in the usual manner—skids were laid, and men with ropes drew the logs upon the structure, while others stood below and lifted with forked poles. For want of sufficient help, one end of a log was first drawn into position and fastened, then the crew proceeded to the other end and continued their work.

Andrew Cruikshank died during the war of 1812, on the very day when his son Andrew was to enter the service, having been drafted. In consequence of this affliction, and because his father had served his country so long, the son was not compelled to join the army. Of the children of this pioneer, John settled in Armstrong County. Sarah married Charles Foreman and settled first in Westmoreland County, then in Armstrong County. Andrew remained and died on the old homestead. He reared ten children, of whom six are still living, viz., William, the oldest resident of Winfield Township, born in 1810, and living on the old farm; Dorcas (Bruner), Armstrong County; John, Winfield; David, Missouri; Martha (Bruner), Armstrong County, and Samuel, Middlesex.

Thomas Horton settled near the Little Buffalo, in the eastern part of the township, about the year 1800. His son William was well-known as a miller and a local Methodist preacher.

Michael and John Fair lived on the J. P. Bricker farm early, but moved away.

William Hazlett and his sons William, John, Reuben and David were among the first settlers, and lived on the Henry Fox farm. John kept the old homestead. Reuben learned blacksmithing and worked at it many years. David went to Ohio. William settled on Rough Run, and owned the land on which the Winfield Furnace is situated. He was a noted hunter and captured many a deer and bear. It is related of him that he once treed a bear, then discovered he had no more bullets. In this emergency, he clapped his ramrod into his rifle-barrel, fired and brought down his prey.

It was customary with deer hunters to erect a scaffold in a tree, then select a salt lick, and on the ground, sprinkle some salt over it, then climb into the tree and await the appearance of deer, which came to lick up the salt. This method was generally very effectual. When a sufficient number of deer had found their way to the salt, the hunter from his hiding-place began picking them off with his rifle. The numerous glades were much in the hunter's favor.

Jacob Harshman, a German, was an early settler on the farm now owned by Peter Kennedy. He died quite early and left no sons. His daughter Edw. H.

ters, who married and settled in this vicinity. None of them are now living.

Matthias Cypher, another German, settled in the northwestern part of this township. His son William passed his life upon the place.

John Kennedy, an Irishman, and a well-known schoolmaster in early days, emigrated from this county to Virginia, and was among the first settlers. He was wounded in the Revolutionary war. His son James B. settled and died in this township. James was in the war of 1812, and four of his sons were in the late war. His son Peter lives in the neighborhood of the place where the grandfather settled.

Harshman and Kennedy were annoyed by strolling Indians, who attempted to steal their sheep and cattle. One night Kennedy suspected the Indians were about, and, looking carefully around, finally espied some dusky forms crouching on the roof of his stable, where they were doubtless awaiting a favorable opportunity for stealing sheep. He was rash enough to take his gun and fire at them. The Indians ran away and fortunately no trouble resulted.

Samuel Cooper came to this county when a young man, and lived with his step-father, Robert Johnson. At the age of twenty-eight, he married and settled in Winfield. He raised a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living, located as follows: John and Robert, Winfield Township; William, Armstrong County; Jane (Sosse), Winfield; Anne (Ellet), Tarentum; Elizabeth and Margaret (Plantz), Winfield, and Samuel, Armstrong County.

Arthur Hill, an Irishman, came to America in 1812, taught school at McKeesport three years, then came to this county and settled in the eastern part of Winfield Township. He moved to Freeport and died there, aged ninety-two.

Robert Galbreath, of Scottish descent, was one of the earliest settlers of the southeastern corner of this township. He was a Justice of the Peace in early times. It is stated that when he arrived in this township with his family, it was winter time, and, putting up a rude shelter of poles and bark, the family lived in that until a log house could be built. The sons of Robert Galbreath were Samuel, William, Robert and Joseph, all of whom are dead; his daughters were Mary, Margaret, Rebecca, Jane and Elizabeth (McKean). Freeport is the only survivor. William and Joseph lived on the homestead after their father. Mrs. Joseph Galbreath and three of her nine surviving children still reside in Winfield. Joseph died in 1878, aged seventy years. There were ten children in his family. The three who reside in this township are James H., Samuel W. and Mary J. (Todd).

About 1815, William Hetsilgeser moved from Westmoreland County and settled the farm where his

son Robert now lives. He was the father of ten children, of whom six survive—John G., Robert and William, Winfield Township; Nancy (Bricker), Buffalo; Sarah (Keener), Armstrong County, and Elizabeth (Bricker), Iowa.

Before the farm was settled by the Hetsilgeser family, a man by the name of Clugston and his two sons had occupied it. Mrs. Clugston had the reputation of possessing a very warlike temperament, and the old man, in consequence of domestic infelicity, left for parts unknown, and was never heard of afterward.

David Moorhead was a pioneer of the eastern part of the township. His sons James and John lived on the farm a number of years.

Thomas Bickett, one of the few pioneers who are still living, came from Ireland to Butler County in 1823, and, after working in various parts of this State, settled upon his present farm in 1828. He bought his land, 200 acres, in 1824 or 1825, at a Commissioner's sale. The land was sold because of non-payment of taxes, and Mr. Bickett bid it in for \$30. His first year's tax upon the property was 99 cents. After coming here, Mr. Bickett married Nancy Hill. Two children by this marriage still reside in Winfield—William, on the homestead, and Mrs. Margaret Young.

Mr. Bickett says this was a wretched-looking region when he first saw it. The little clearings of the few settlers then in the township were formed after the most primitive methods. Plows were in use, manufactured by the farmer himself, from wood, with the addition of a little iron obtained from some neighboring blacksmith. Such a plow would make a scratch in the earth, but as for turning a furrow, that was impossible. Forks, that were almost as much as a man could lift without any load upon them, were used in handling manure and hay. Soon after he had set about making a home in this uninviting wild, Mr. Bickett was bitten by a rattlesnake one evening as he was crossing Cornplanter Run on his way from his farm to the cabin where his wife was staying. The snake bit through his thick pants of tow-cloth and through a thick woolen sock deep into the flesh above his ankle. On reaching home, he drank a large quantity of new milk, which prevented injurious results, but he endured excruciating pain for some time.

Black and yellow rattlesnakes, copper-heads, black racers and other kind of snakes were very abundant among the rocks along Cornplanter Run, and, in fact, on the lowlands in all parts of the township. While mowing, the settlers frequently wrapped quantities of hay around their legs to prevent being bitten.

Mr. Bickett raised his house in the spring of 1828. It is still standing, though no longer used as



THOMAS BICKETT.

Thomas Bickett, one of the few surviving pioneers of Butler County, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1801, and is the son of Matthew and Jane Bickett, who had nine children—Mary, Helena, Jane, Henrietta, Thomas, Eliza, Matthew, Margaret and William, who is the third child from the eldest. Three members of this family survive—Thomas (the subject of this sketch), Matthew (a farmer in Clinton Township), and Margaret, a widow, now residing in Illinois). Mary and Jane died in Ireland, but the other members of this family came to this country. Mrs. Jane Bickett died in Ireland in 1809, and her husband died in Butler County in 1811 at the age of eighty-four years. Thomas Bickett came to America in 1823, accompanied by his father, his brother and two sisters, and the same year visited Butler County. On his trip to this county he walked in company with his brother-in-law from a place ten miles east of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, one Sunday, to the home of his sister in Butler County, a distance of fifty miles. Throughout this journey they were without food, having asked for it only at Greensburg and New Salem, the people refusing to give them anything to eat because they were traveling on the Sabbath. When he arrived here, Mr. Bickett thought a very short residence in this county would satisfy him, as the whole country appeared wild and desolate. But he found that the people, though poor, were not without religious privileges. There was then a Presbyterian Church at Slate Lick, of which Rev. John Redick was pastor for many years. He discovered other pleasant features in pioneer life, and concluded that this region was far preferable to Ireland as a home for poor people. He found employment on the canal and in the trade of stone-masonry until the fall of

1829, when he settled on the farm of 200 acres where he still resides. This land Mr. Bickett had previously bought at Commissioners' sale for \$30. He at once entered upon the difficult task of clearing his land and bringing it under cultivation. By hard and persistent toil and rigid economy, he succeeded in this undertaking, and the land which he obtained so cheaply is now worth \$50 per acre. The farm is highly improved, the buildings are good, and Mr. Bickett, in the fullness of years, has the satisfaction of knowing that this beautiful and pleasant home has been earned by the work of his own hands. Mr. Bickett is a man who has hosts of friends. His agreeable social qualities and interesting conversational powers are so well known as to require no comment. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, having joined it soon after he came to this county, and he now holds the office of Elder. April 17, 1828, he married Nancy Hill, daughter of Esquire James and Maria Hill, of Armstrong County. The fruit of this union was five children, of whom two are living—Margaret and William. The former is the wife of John Yeager, of the same township. William married Mary M., daughter of Andrew and Rebecca McCracken, of Armstrong County, and resides upon the old homestead. He was in the service during the war of 1861-62, in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania D. One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and participated in seven engagements, among them the battles of Bull Run and Antietam. Mr. Bickett's first wife died in 1837 at the age of thirty-six. In 1838, he married Miss Sapia Tremble, who bore him three children—Matthew, Nancy and Mary. Matthew died in infancy. Nancy, Mary and their mother all died within the short period of one week.

a dwelling. As he recalls the names of many who were present at the raising, it may be of interest to some of our readers to mention them in this connection. Among others were John and Mac Moorhead, James Ralston, Robert Graham, Arthur Hill, William and David Ralston, Andrew Cruikshank and James Smith.

In 1827, Abraham Leasure, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in the southeastern part of this township, and made the first improvement on the farm where his son William now lives. He died in the ninety-first year of his age. Abraham, his oldest son, lives in Buffalo Township near the old homestead.

Very few families had settled in this township previous to 1830. The ten years following that date brought a large number of Germans, and their diligent industry speedily wrought a great change, developing the agricultural resources of the township and carrying forward the work of improvement until many fine farms now occupy what was formerly waste land. The Germans introduced a peculiar fashion of making houses, which are something about half way between a log house and a frame building. Upright posts are set two or three feet apart; a groove is made on the inside of each post, and into it is fitted a stick of sufficient length to extend from one post to the other. Then clay mortar is placed in a layer upon it; another stick is laid, and another layer of mortar, and so on until the walls are completed. The mortar is then smoothed, and when dried the walls become quite substantial. There are a number of houses of this description in this township. Probably the first was that built by Henry Sasse, on the Fruhling place, about 1834.

Augustus Acre settled in Winfield Township in 1836, with his father, Joseph Acre, who died in 1837. Augustus bought the farm he now occupies in 1849, paying for it \$5.50 per acre.

Casper Fruhling came from Germany to Armstrong County in 1846, and a year later settled in Winfield. He has lived on the farm he now occupies since 1861.

John P. Bricker came to this county in 1852, from Armstrong County, and, in 1854, settled on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Bricker is serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace.

F. W. Witte settled in this township in 1856, with his father, William Witte, and, in 1868, on his present farm.

Francis Jackman and his wife Elizabeth emigrated from France to Pennsylvania in 1832, and settled near Delano Station, where Mr. Jackman still resides. Mrs. Jackman died in 1880. Their four children who came with them from France are now located as follows: Susan; Christopher, Minnesota; Augustus,

Summit Township; Rosa (Cassilly), Louisville, Ky.

Casper Harding and his wife Catharine, newly arrived from Germany, settled here in 1844. Mr. Harding died just thirty years later. His son, John Harding, now lives in Butler Township; a daughter, Elizabeth (Clark), is in Allegheny County, and another, Catharine (Weckerly), in Virginia. Adam Harding, the father of Casper, was also a settler in this township.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

The early settlers had some unpleasant neighbors in panthers, which haunted the Little Buffalo and the runs entering it. One day Hugh Smith and several other boys who had been to a raising in the southern part of the county, were returning home, when they discovered a half-grown panther, but did not know what it was. They set their dogs upon it and the panther climbed a tree. One of the boys ventured to climb the tree and essayed to seize the animal's tail and throw him down. The panther, however, jumped to the earth and was killed by the boys and the dogs. The old one was heard howling near by, but did not appear, luckily for the boys.

A large wolf, said to have made tracks larger than a man's hand, frequented the Little Buffalo and Cornplanter Run. He was known as the "brindled wolf," and seemed capable of a great deal of mischief. In 1829, he killed five sheep belonging to Thomas Bickett and committed numerous other depredations. A reward of \$50 was at length offered for his scalp, and Eekis, the hunter, succeeded in obtaining it.

A den of panthers was discovered by some one in the Smith neighborhood, near the Little Buffalo. The entire community of men and boys, with Billy Hazlett at the head, determined upon their destruction. First, they tried smoking them; then, procuring poles, they prodded in the den, but for a long time no panther would issue forth. At last, they succeeded in getting one of the young ones out; but the old panther was too wary for them, and was not secured.

Huge yellow rattlesnakes are frequently seen, and sometimes even found their way into houses, but now, like the wolves, bears and panthers, their day is past.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The settlers of this township being few and far apart, there were no schoolhouses built for some years. About 1815, a small log schoolhouse was built on the Robert Smith farm, and a school attended by pupils who came a distance of three and four miles, was taught by Isaac Lefevre. This schoolhouse had a clay ceiling. The chimney, extending only from the loft upward, was in the center of it. The fire-

place was square and four logs were laid around it. The scholars sat on benches of pine-logs. After a few years, there were not enough scholars in this neighborhood for a school, and the location was changed to the Hetschgesor farm, where a school was kept in an old log house. Later, a log schoolhouse was built on the Furbush farm.

The first school in the northern part of the township was taught by John Kennedy in a schoolhouse on the Cypher farm.

EARLY MILLS, STORES, ETC.

Thomas Horton had a saw mill on Little Buffalo, near where Saxonburg Station now is, as early as 1806. It seemed a strange place for a mill, for only glades were near it. It was run several years, and, though a small affair, its services were very useful to the early settlers.

The first grist-mill in this part of the county was erected previous to 1812, by Jeremiah Smith and Caleb Jones. Its site was that of the present mill of the Denny Bros. The old mill received custom from a wide extent of country. In 1817, it was bought by Peter McLaughlin, who ran it until his death, in 1838. For the mill site and 500 acres of land he was to pay 1,000 pounds of powder at \$1 per pound. The old mill, with changes and improvements, continued in operation until 1853, when it was torn down and the large mill now on its site was erected by the Dennys. The Dennys built a saw-mill in this part of the township in 1833, which was the second saw-mill on Rough Run in the northern part of Winfield.

Robert McLaughlin started a powder-mill about 1818, which was in operation many years. John McMackin was in partnership with him and superintended the manufacture of powder. The establishment was afterward run by McMackin and James Denny.

William Hazlett, an early settler on Rough Run, built a grist-mill below the Denny mill previous to 1820, and later, a saw-mill.

A furnace, long known as Winfield Furnace, for the manufacture of iron from native ore, was established in 1847 by William Spear. The ruins of it are still standing on Rough Run, near the eastern line of the township. It was a charcoal furnace, and consisted of a stone stack thirty-three feet high and about twenty feet square at the base. Abundance of ore and limestone are found in the immediate vicinity. Spear carried on the business eight or ten years. Then it was conducted by the Winfield Coal & Iron Company, and later, by William Stewart. The furnace went out of blast about 1864. When doing its best, it produced twenty-five to forty tons of iron per week. The work was first started with a blast gene-

rated by water power, but this not being a success, steam was introduced and used.

A store was started at Winfield Furnace in 1847 by William Spear. Michael Wittenhoff had a small store in the northern part of the township about the same time.

A post office, bearing the poetical name of Melissa-dale, was established at Denny's Mill in 1862, William Stewart, Postmaster. He was succeeded by Daniel Denny. The office was discontinued about three years ago.

In 1879, a building was erected by S. D. Hazlett, near Denny's Mill, in which it was proposed to utilize the natural gas which is here so abundant, and in the manufacture of carbon black. It was never completed.

LIST OF THE PEOPLE.

1854, Benjamin Douthett; 1858, James B. Kennedy; 1861, John L. Hazlette; 1861, John P. Bricker; 1865, Jonathan Hazlette; 1867, Philip Cypher; 1869, John P. Bricker; 1872, Philip Cypher; 1874, John P. Bricker, N. M. Kirkland; 1880, John P. Bricker; 1882, N. M. Kirkland.

KNOX CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodists in the eastern part of Jefferson and in the western part of Winfield at an early day (probably 1823), but as there are no members of it now remaining and no records, we can give little of its history. Among its members were Samuel Cooper, Henry Karshner and their families and a few others. Meetings were frequently held at the house of Samuel Cooper. Elders Knapp and Burroughs and Job Wilson were some of the early preachers.

An outgrowth of this early organization is the Knox Chapel M. E. Church, in the western part of Winfield. This church is a small but tasteful and convenient one, was erected in 1854, at a cost of about \$1,100. It was built mainly through the influence of the Rev. John Knox and named after him. It started with about fifty members, among whom were John Karshner, John Stewart and Robert Cooper. Henry Karshner was Class Leader. This church has continued to thrive and prosper and now has a fair number of earnest supporters.

GREEN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1848, with a small membership, by Rev. Henry Issense, who continued as its pastor about five years. Previous to 1848, he had held meetings regularly at private houses in the neighborhood. A small wooden church was erected in 1848, in the southern part of the township. The first Trustees were Simon Schraup and Henry Mint-

zel; the first Elders, Adam Schrupp and Henry Blumroch.

The church has a small number of supporters and maintains regular preaching.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1852 by Revs. Zirkel and Long, and a small wooden house was erected in the southern part of the township the same year. Among the first church officers were John Hirst and Joseph Westermann. The present church edifice, a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$3,400, including furnishing. The congregation obtained a charter about the same time. The church officers were Casper Fruhling, President; James Ehrmann, Treasurer, and Frederick Shultz, Secretary; Elders, Casper Fruhling and August Fruhling.

Rev. Jacob Honeker was pastor at the time the church was built. Presiding Elder S. Kring was present at the dedication.

There are at present about forty active supporters of the church. This organization and one at Tarentum together form an appointment.

TISK'S CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH.

This society was formed about 1860 by Rev. William Cooper, with thirty or forty members. An old church belonging to a Cumberland Presbyterian organization stood on the grounds near the present site of the chapel. In this the first meetings were held. Later, the property was purchased by the Methodists. The present house, a small brick structure, was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$850. Samuel Weaver had the contract for building it. The first Class-Leader was George Todd. The first Trustees were George Todd, Robert Lardin, William Barker and Pierce. The church has at present a membership of about thirty.

PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

This organization owns a tasteful and convenient little church edifice at Saxonburg Station. The house was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$750. It was dedicated on the 6th of July the same year. The church was formed by Rev. James I. Robinson, of the Pittsburgh conference, and consisted of four members. The first church officers were Joseph C. Maxwell and Daniel S. Spires. The present membership is seventeen. The pastors have been Revs. James I. Robinson, J. Wagner and James A. Garrett. A large and prosperous Sabbath school is connected with the church.

VILLAGES.

Leasuresville, in the southeastern part of this township, was laid out about 1832 by Abraham Leasure.

Its growth has not been remarkable. At present the place consists of about six houses, a wagon-maker's and blacksmith shop and a store and post office. The first store was started about 1840 by Hugh Kirkland and managed by his employe, John Hemminger. There has been a store here most of the time since. John Hetsilgeser kept the first hotel. Leasuresville Post Office was established in 1860, Robert Stewart, Postmaster. His successors have been John Hetsilgeser and David Kirkland. Two mails are received daily from Sarver's Station.

Saxon City, or Saxonburg Station, is a small village on the West Penn Railroad, containing one church, two stores, one hotel, one shoemaker's shop, one wagon and blacksmith shop, one wagon shop and an extensive establishment for the manufacture of carbon black from natural gas. The gas well, 1,800 feet deep, was discovered in 1872. The latter industry occupies a large brick factory erected some three years ago on the site of buildings which were erected for the same purpose and destroyed by fire. The first merchant in this place was E. A. Helmbold, who started a store in 1872. In 1878, he was succeeded by George H. Love, who is now doing business here. Mr. Love is also Postmaster. The post office (Carbon Black) was established in 1875, with Thelo Krause, Postmaster.

L. H. Falkner, blacksmith and wagon-maker, began business in 1879 in the shop built by Joseph McCaskey.

The Saxon City Hotel was built in 1871 by William S. Boyd and kept by George E. Miller till 1881, when Charles Pfabe, the present landlord, took charge.

Delano is another railroad station, a short distance north of Saxonburg Station. The first store was started in 1870 by E. G. Leithold, who afterward built the hotel and later engaged in the sale of furniture, agricultural business and hardware. Mr. Leithold is an old resident, having come to Butler County in 1836. Daniel Denny had the second store in Delano. R. & A. Krause, the present merchants, bought out his business and moved here from Hannahstown in 1871. The post office called Denny was established in 1871. L. Heidrick was the first Postmaster, and was succeeded by Robert Krause, the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS WATSON.

Thomas Watson, a soldier of the Revolution under Washington, was born in County Down, Ireland.

At the battle of Brandywine, he was taken prisoner by the enemy, but at length made his escape and found his way to Conococheague, where he settled, learned the cooper's trade and married. In 1797, he came to the woods of Western Pennsylvania and settled within the present territory of Clinton Township, Butler County, with Indians, bears, panthers and wolves and a very few white people for his neighbors. He lived to be eighty-seven, and reared two children, James and Rebecca. Rebecca married Joseph Moore and lived in Allegheny County. James was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812. He married Mary Davis, who was born in Virginia; and lived upon the old homestead. He was the father of thirteen children, eight of whom lived to mature years. Three are still living—Mary Ann (Smith), Clinton Township; Maria (Anderson), Allegheny County, and Thomas, Winfield Township. The following narrative of the early life of Mr. Watson is replete with interest and is a fine portrayal of life in Butler County at that time, and of the difficulties and hardships that visit the path of the young men of those days.

He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, sharing the privations of a pioneer family. He recollected going to Pittsburgh when a boy, with his father, riding on a pack-saddle with three bushels of potatoes, and his father walking and driving the other horse with a rope. The potatoes were sold and, after deducting expenses, there was a balance of 20 cents, which they paid to Mr. Lowrie, from whom his father had purchased his farm. At the age of eighteen, he went to Pittsburgh, and for six years at blacksmithing; at the expiration of that time, he and his brother John bought a cargo of flour, whisky and cheese and started down the river. At Natchez, they sold to a Mr. Stockman on thirty days' time; he was burned out, and they lost the entire proceeds of their trip. Being a long distance from home and out of money, they went to work repairing plows for cotton planters. After his return from the South, he worked in Pittsburgh for two years, and with his savings purchased the farm on which he now resides. For two years, he lived entirely alone, which he says were the loneliest days he ever passed, but at William Galbreath's he met the lady who became his wife and the mother of his nine children, seven of whom are living.

CHAPTER XXX.

JEFFERSON

Patrick Graham makes the First Permanent Settlement in 1790—Andrew Strawn, Benjamin Thomas and William Wright Early Settlers—Industries—Saxonburg—Settled in 1812 by a Germany Colony—Lived John A. Roebuck, its Founder—First Events in Saxonburg—Advancement of the Town in Wealth and Property.

THE first settlers of this township found but little heavy timber standing except along the streams. All of the level ground and nearly all of the hilltops were covered with a slight growth of saplings of oak and chestnut. The general appearance of the whole is aptly decided by the term "glades." These glades were caused by the burning off of the timber. It is supposed that, when the Indians held possession of these lands, they allowed the fire to run through the woods frequently, that the ground might become more suitable for hunting purposes. Then, after the white settlers came, they, in turn, set fires and burned, so that the glades covered nearly all of the township. Some beautiful groves now standing have sprung from those glades since the practice of burning was discontinued.

Jefferson Township is well improved, populous and prosperous. Its soil is good, and its surface just variable enough to render it excellent farming land. Thorn Creek is the principal water-course of the township. This stream flows from the north nearly to the southern line of the township, then, bending west and northwest, enters Penn Township, there to join the Connoquenessing. On its way it is joined by a few small and unimportant streams or runs. Along the right bank of Thorn Creek was formerly a bridle-path, much used by the early settlers, extending northward to Neyman's Mill, and having Logan's Ferry as its other terminus. This was known as Neyman's Path, and was so frequently traveled by men and horses that in some places it was worn down into the earth to a depth of two feet or more. Below Jefferson Center there is a run which the path crossed, covered with large, flat stones. Here the horsemen were wont to halt for dinner, and feed their horses grain upon the rocks. The spot is still known as Feeding Stone Run—a name which doubtless suggests to the few living ones who traveled the old path the great contrast between the methods of that day and those of the present.

Jefferson Township is thus situated: On the north is Summit; east, Winfield; south, Clinton; and west, Penn. The Butler Branch Railroad crosses the northeastern corner of Jefferson, and has a station at the village of Great Belt. Jefferson Township also includes the borough of Saxonburg, a full history of which follows.





GEORGE WELSH.

GEORGE WELSH

About the year 1798 there landed in Philadelphia a poor Irish lad without money and without friends. He had left his home in Londonderry, and came to the new world to make for himself a name and perhaps a fortune. His father had been a man of wealth and prominence in the old country, but in order to aid some of his friends had become seriously involved and, owing to the depressed financial condition of the country consequent upon what is now known as the Irish rebellion, had lost his property. The loss of his estate and perhaps the perfidy of his friends so worked upon his mind that he died from grief. His name was William Welsh, and his son Thomas, to whom allusion has been made, was the father of the gentleman whose name is at the head of this biography. Thomas had acquired in the old country the trade of a baker, and soon after his arrival in Philadelphia he sought and obtained employment at this vocation. He was a young man of industrious habits, prudent and thrifty, and soon laid by a sum sufficient to enable him to go into business for himself. It was but a short time before he had attracted to himself a large circle of friends and customers, and in a few years he was at the head of a prosperous and lucrative business.

Among his intimate acquaintances was a winsome Irish lass by the name of Elizabeth Welsh, from County Derry, who became his wife and the mother of twelve children. After having been in business for about twenty years, he found himself to be not only a man of property, but the head of a large family of children, and in order to give them the advantages to be derived from settlement in a new country, he purchased 4,500 acres of land in Jefferson Township, Butler County, to which he removed with his family in 1819.

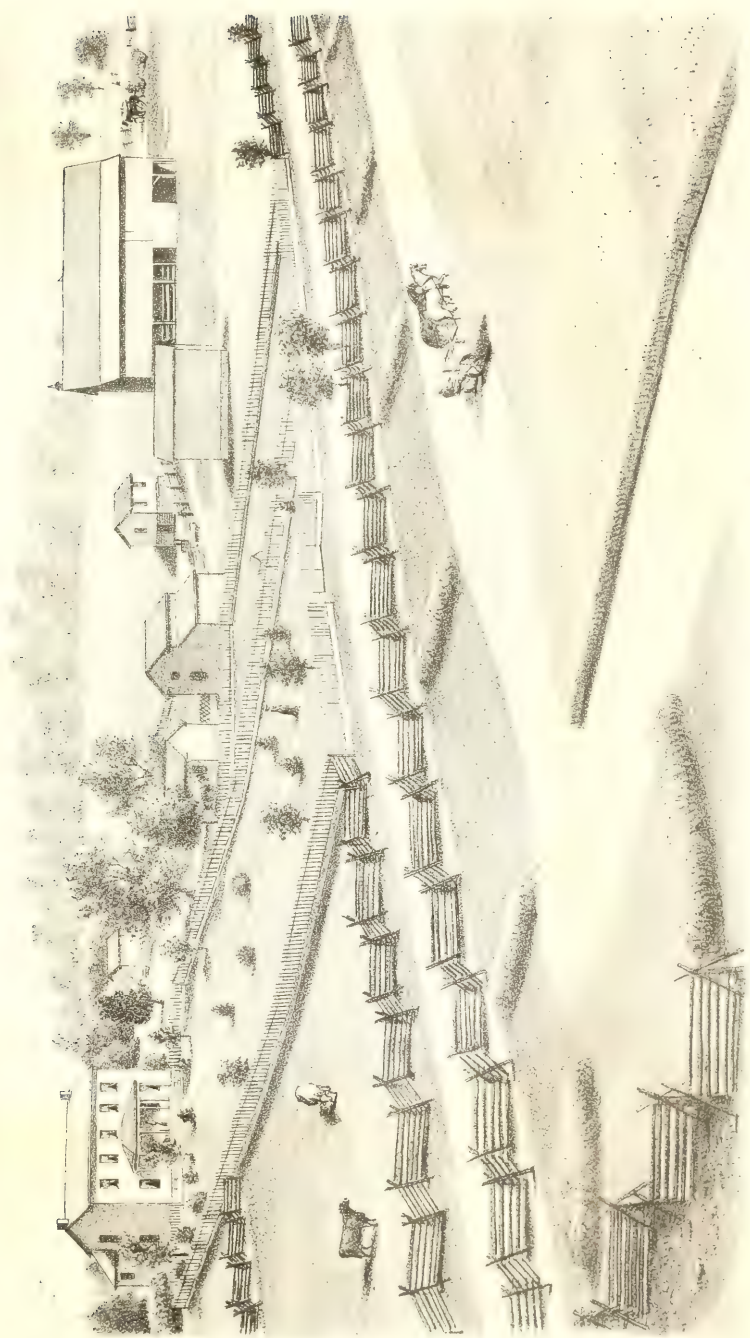
Here he resided until his decease, which occurred in 1853, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a man of powerful physique, and universally esteemed for his kindness of heart and his genial and pleasant manner. He was an exemplary man in every respect, and a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an Elder. George was born in Philadelphia May 5 1812, and at the time of the family's emigration to Butler was a lad of eight years. He lived under the parental roof until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he commenced business for himself. He first engaged



MRS. GEORGE WELSH.

in milling. He built what is known as the Frazier Mill, and followed the business for seven years, when he went to farming, which vocation he has followed to the present. In 1862, when Gov. Curtin issued a call for troops to resist the invasion of the State by the rebel army, Mr. Welsh, although exempt by age from military duty, was among the first to respond to the call. He joined the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry, and went with the command to the field. As illustrative of the character of Mr. Welsh, and showing the pluck and determination of the man, we relate the following, which occurred during the war: His son Joseph was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and Mr. Welsh had reason to believe that he was either killed or seriously wounded, and he decided to go to the front and ascertain the facts. He went to Washington, thinking to obtain from the Secretary of War (Stanton), whom he had known intimately, a pass through the lines. Mr. Stanton, on hearing his request, informed him that Gen. Burnside had requested him to issue no more passes, and he could do nothing for him; but Mr. Welsh was not to be balked in his effort to see his son, and purchasing some articles that he thought his son might need, he started on foot a distance of sixty-five miles. He took the Maryland side, Liverpool Point being the objective point. On his arrival, he found that it was almost impossible to get across the river, the army being on the opposite side. One day he came across a fisherman who bargained to take him across, but before the time came a wagon train arrived, and by a neat little ruse, in which he passed himself as a wagonmaster, he passed through the lines, and was rewarded by finding his son alive and well. In 1835, Mr. Welsh was married to Miss Jane, daughter of John Davis, a native of Ireland, and a resident of Jefferson, where he died in 1853. She was born in Lancaster City, Lancaster County, in 1810. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Welsh—Matilda, Thomas, John, Joseph, Eliza, Emma, Elvira, Rebecca and Sarah J. Joseph was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He died at home in 1872. Matilda, the eldest, married Mr. Arthur Turner; Thomas married Miss Aziah Wareham; John married Miss Sarah A. Welsh; Sarah^b married Mr. John Walker, and Eliza, Mr. Thomas Fra

Mr. Welsh has attained threescore years and ten, but is still hale, hearty and actively engaged in business. He is one of the largest and most prosperous farmers in the township; a kind, courteous gentleman, generous and public spirited, and in every way worthy of the high position he holds among the representative men of Butler County.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE WELSH.

The number of churches and schoolhouses in the township sufficiently attests the character of the people; while the numerous well-tilled farms, with all their surroundings and accompaniments, speak more eloquently than words can speak of the industry and thrift of their owners.

SETTLEMENT.

Like many of the townships of this county, the settlement within the present territory of Jefferson Township was begun at a very early date, but the march of improvement was a slow one, owing to the poverty of the pioneers and the fewness of their number.

The hardy, frugal, industrious Scotch Irish who first penetrated this wilderness had almost countless disadvantages against them. Not to speak of the annoyance of wolves and bears, which rendered the raising of sheep and cattle extremely uncertain business, the distance from civilization cut them off from any market for the sale of their produce, and left them solely dependent upon what they could raise for their food and clothing. There were no roads, no stores, no mills—none of what we justly consider indispensable requisites of civilization were within their reach. Even if they had money to buy groceries and salt—which was rarely the case—these articles could only be obtained after a long journey through a pathless wild, and conveyed home upon pack-saddles. "It was work or starve with us," writes one of the old residents. "There were frosts that frequently did great damage to our crops, but we usually planted enough so that want would not come upon us unexpectedly. We struggled ahead cheerfully, making the best of our lot, and usually managed to have enough food to eat and clothes to wear—not of the best, but still good enough. But we had to depend upon ourselves for these things. There could be no drones in our hives. Men, women and children all worked, and always could see plenty of unfinished or new jobs awaiting their hands."

Settlers were few until about 1831, when Germans began settling in this township. That they came at a better time than the first pioneers is a fact which is too palpable to need demonstration. Still, the country was then very wild and new, and many of the disadvantages which beset all pioneers had to be met and fought. To the German settlers this entire county owes a large share of its advancement and prosperity, and especially is this true of Jefferson Township.

Probably the first white man who made his home in Jefferson Township was Patrick Graham. Without any doubt he was the first permanent settler. He was born in Ireland, emigrated to America, married

in Westmoreland County, and in 1795 settled on the farm where his son Patrick (born in 1798, and consequently one of the oldest residents of the county) still resides. His wife was Elizabeth McKee. At the time the family moved here, there were three children. Mr. Graham had been here before and erected a little cabin, and, with saddles and pack-horses, he moved his household goods and his family. An aged citizen informs the writer that he has often heard that Mr. Graham's two youngest children were tied up with some of the goods in a bundle, which was slung across the horse's back, and as they moved along a little head could be seen sticking out of the bundle on either side of the horse. Patrick Graham was a man of great vigor and physical endurance. Though not a large man, few were capable of performing more hard work than he. He died in 1844, aged a little over ninety-seven years. Two of his sons survive. We mention below each of his children in the order of their ages.

Rosanna Graham became the wife of Alexander Martin, and resided in this county. Joseph died in 1880 at the age of eighty-six. He was in the war of 1812, and was one of the early County Commissioners. He lived on the farm adjoining the old homestead. He was the father of thirteen children, eleven of whom survive—Robert T., Etta, Allegheny County; James, Butler; William B., Jefferson Township; Joseph, Whitestown; George K., Penn Township; Eli, Jefferson Township; Elizabeth (Fitzsimons), Jefferson Township; Esther (Shulmire), Middlesex Township; Rebecca J. (McConnell), Iowa; Susan (Stark), Kansas; and Nancy E. (Bartley), Butler Township. Daniel, the third of Patrick Graham's children, lived and died in Brady Township. Patrick lives upon the farm on which he was born. He was the first white child born in what is now Jefferson Township. He is married, but has no children. Elizabeth married James Prior, and resided in this county. James settled and died in Hickory Township, Mercer County. John died at Whitestown, this county. He followed farming and the mercantile business. Harrison, the youngest of the family and, excepting Patrick, the only survivor, resides at New Brighton, Beaver County.

For a year or more, Mr. Graham was the only settler in Jefferson Township, and had no neighbors nearer than Butler and Middlesex Townships. Indians were sometimes heard shooting deer in the forest, but they never disturbed the family. For several years, all milling had to be done in Westmoreland County, and the grain carried on pack-horses by way of Logan's Ferry. Salt and other supplies were obtained in the same way. In 1797 and 1798, Mr. Graham began to have a few neighbors.

A man named Stanley squatted on land now owned by W. J. Welsh, and built a cabin near the present cross roads. He remained but a few years, and made but little improvement. William Guthrie located near the western line of the township, built a cabin and remained a few years. A run near by was known to the old settlers as Guthrie's Run.

A squatter named Phipps came and took up land which Mr. Graham had selected as a part of his farm, but was driven off by the latter. Mr. Graham expected to obtain land for settling, but, failing in this, he continued in peaceful possession, and, after many years, ascertained who owned the land, and paid for it long after it was much improved.

Thomas Burbage, about 1798, settled on land now owned by the heirs of George Mochling. He remained a few years, and then went West with his whole family. Burbage was quite a hunter, and picked up his living with as little labor as possible. He was fond of narrating his hunting exploits, and pretended to entertain the highest opinion of his own valor. Mrs. Patrick Graham, while looking up the cows one night, saw a bear, which reared and appeared ready for an encounter. She put the dog after him, and he disappeared. Soon after Burbage came to her home, and she told him she had seen a bear. He fervently wished he could encounter one in the woods. There was no bear he feared, he said, and continued his boasting for some time. In a day or two, he happened to be hunting, and shot a deer. Scarcely had he fired when a bear, aroused by the report, rushed out and advanced toward him rapidly. Burbage, thoroughly frightened, had no time to reload his gun, and sought safety in flight. The bear gained on him rapidly, but, coming up with the hunter's dog, stopped to fight with it, thus giving Burbage an opportunity to escape, which he improved with all possible celerity.

A Bracey family were among the first settlers of this township, and lived on the farm now owned by Samuel Caldwell. All moved away early, and scarcely any are left to remember them.

Wolves were very numerous everywhere, and especially abundant along Thorn Creek. In the spring, their howling was regularly heard every night and morning, often without exciting more comment than the noise of frogs gives rise to in the present day. As there was a bounty for wolf scalps, many of the settlers made special efforts to find wolf dens among the rocks along the creek, and frequently destroyed large numbers of the young. Occasionally they obtained an old wolf, and sometimes an old bear and cubs.

Andrew Strawig was one of the earliest pioneers of Jefferson Township. He settled in 1798, on land

about a mile northeast of Jefferson Center. A part of the farm is now owned by Michael Emrich. His sons, David and Isaiah, lived here after him, and ran the mill built by Martin below the Center. Andrew Strawig was a quiet, civil old man, and is spoken of as being a good neighbor. It is said that he was a Hessian, and served under the British in the Revolution. He worked at blacksmithing as well as farming.

Philip Snyder, an early settler near Jefferson Center, made a few improvements and then moved away.

The western and eastern portions of Jefferson were first settled and improved. Very few farms were taken up in the central and southern parts of the township until after 1830.

James Maxwell was a Revolutionary soldier, who located within Jefferson Township about 1800.

Daniel Melaskey lived and died near Saxonburg. He was also among the earliest pioneers.

An old Presbyterian preacher named Boyd, who lived on Bull Creek, used to hold meetings at the house of James Maxwell as early as 1805. Two Methodist preachers, Shinn and Erskin, conducted services at the houses of various settlers about the same time.

Benjamin Thomas was among the first who located on the Collins tract and lived near where Isaac Lefevre now resides. He planted a peach orchard, which was probably the first in this township. He had the reputation of being very stingy, would give away none of his peaches, and kept a cross dog to keep intruders from his orchard. Some boys, who had determined to have some of the peaches at any risk, went one night to the orchard, having first bribed the dog to keep silence by giving him a powder-horn, filled with lard, and secured several bags of the fruit. The dog, muzzled and cased, but looked away at the lard in quiet enjoyment until the boys secured their booty and departed.

In 1799 or 1800, William Wright, a native of Ireland, settled within the present limits of Jefferson Township. He lived to be ninety-two years of age, and died about the year 1839. He reared a family of nine children, all of whom lived to marry, and most of them reached a good old age. Two are still living—William and Daniel—the former in this township, and the latter in the northern part of the county. The names of these children were as follows: Alexander, James, John, William, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy and Jane. Alexander and James were in the war of 1812. James lived and died in this township, on the farm where his son James now resides. John died in Butler. William Wright, born in 1801, is one of the oldest residents in this town-

ship, and has a vivid recollection of the events of pioneer days. In his boyhood, he saw many bears and wolves, and countless deer. He reviews the past with pleasure, and says that people were fully as happy then as now.

When Mr. Wright moved upon his farm and began operations, he took from his former home in Allegheny County as much flour and horse feed as he thought would suffice for the use of his family until he had harvested a crop of grain. But, one after another, his neighbors learned that he had flour, and came to borrow. He began to lend, and presently his flour was all gone. Then the horse-feed, coarse rye flour, was sifted and used as an article of food by himself and neighbors till the entire supply was exhausted.

James Wright, son of William, Sr., reared seven children. He was twice married. His children are Jane, Summit Township; Macy (Stevenson), California; William and Margaret, deceased; Nancy (Martin), Summit Township; Priscilla, deceased; and James, Jefferson Township.

Robert Johnson was an early settler on land adjacent to Saxonburg. He was here as early as 1810, and died upon the place. He had two sons—John and Robert. John lived on the farm after his father died. Robert went to Ohio. It is said that the Johnson family came to this county carrying all their possessions on horseback and on their own backs, though they afterward became quite well off.

The land on which the place known as Hannahstown is situated was originally owned by Thomas Collins, then by Stephen Lowry. Nathan Skeer settled on the present site of Hannahstown, and, in company with Abraham Maxwell, laid off the land into village lots in 1829. The "town," never any larger than at present, was killed and buried by the railroad. It was named after Hannahstown, Westmoreland County, a place which was burned by the Indians.

About the year 1814, Jesse Lefevre, of French descent, settled on the farm now occupied by his son Isaac, and began the work of a pioneer. He bought 300 acres of land, for which he paid about 50 cents per acre. He was the father of four children—John, Levi and Isaac, living, and Elizabeth, deceased. Isaac lives upon the old homestead, where he was born. He is a blacksmith by trade, but follows farming.

Michael and Elizabeth Emrick, elsewhere mentioned, settled near Saxonburg in 1813.

William and Samuel Cooper were among the early settlers of this neighborhood. William settled in Jefferson Township, and Samuel in Wigfield. Descendants of William still live upon the farm which he first occupied.

Capt. William Staley was a pioneer in the south-

eastern corner of this township, on the Freeport & Butler road. His son William lived for some time on the old homestead, and still resides in the township.

John Welsh, a native of Ireland, settled near Jefferson Center in 1821. He had a family of seven children, of whom three daughters are living. His son Thomas succeeded him in the possession of the farm, and died in 1858. The place is still in the possession of his family, the farm now being managed by his sons, Loyal Y. and William J. Welsh. At the time the Welsh farm was settled, there was no farm south of it on the Bull Creek road for about five miles.

Alexander Martin, son of Thomas Martin, one of the pioneers of Middlesex Township, moved from Butler Township to Jefferson about 1826. He built the first grist-mill on Thorn Creek. He died in 1850, at the age of fifty-nine. His children who arrived at maturity were Alexander, Daniel and John (deceased). Thomas, the oldest son, is a well known citizen of this township, and is now a Justice of the Peace. He took the census of a part of Butler County in 1850 and in 1870. His sister Elizabeth resides with him. The remaining members of the family are Mary (McClellan), Allegheny City; William, Allegheny City; Rebecca (Graham), West Virginia; and Graham, Allegheny City.

Bernard Dougherty, a native of Ireland, emigrated from County Donegal to this country, and in 1805 settled in Middlesex, now Jefferson Township. He was born in 1777, and died in 1856. In 1801, he came from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in a four-horse wagon, crossing the Alleghany Mountains on a "bee line." The names of his children were Nancy, Ellen, John, Patrick, Bernard, James, Mary and William.

David Logan moved from Lancaster County when young, with his father, Joseph Logan, who settled on the Erastus Logan farm in Penn Township. David was an early settler in Jefferson, and made the first improvement on the farm where his descendants now live. He at first bought 225 acres, and afterward added 125 acres. He died in 1878, aged seventy-five. By his first wife he had six sons and three daughters, viz.: Nancy J., deceased; John, Allegheny County; Joseph, Jefferson Township; Levi, Jefferson Township; Baxter, Penn Township; Samuel, died in the army; Matilda, Calvin and Eliza B. (Burtner), Jefferson Township. By his second wife, two children—David H. and Edward P., Jefferson Township.

John Walter and his family, from Westmoreland County, were early settlers in the northern part of this township. Jacob settled and died in this township. David lived in Clinton. The children of Jacob and Sarah Walter were John, Jacob, Benjamin, Daniel, Philip, Simon, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary Ann

and Sophia. Of the sons, only Philip survives. He resides in Buffalo Township. Three of the daughters are still living, viz.: Elizabeth (Schwietering), Freeport; Sarah and Mary Ann (unmarried), on a part of the old homestead.

William Harbison, a native of Ireland, was an early settler of Middlesex Township, and later of Jefferson, where he improved the farm on which his grandson, W. W. Harbison, now lives. His sons, William, Robert and Matthew, all settled in this county. William, the oldest, lived and died on the old homestead in Jefferson Township. Robert settled on the adjoining farm which is now occupied by his son, William R. Matthew settled in Oakland Township. William Harbison, Sr., was in the war of 1812. William, his son served as County Commissioner three years, commencing in 1858.

Jacob Mechling came from Westmoreland County to Butler County in 1796, and located in Parker Township, and, in 1808, in Butler. He raised eleven children, of whom two are living—Christian and Thomas, in Jefferson Township. Christian Mechling has resided in this township about fifty years. He is the father of thirteen children, of whom nine are living. Mr. Mechling says he distinctly remembers when there were but three farms along the road from Butler to Freeport.

John Montag, a native of Germany, settled near Jefferson Center in 1832, and at first worked for Thomas Welsh. His sons are now in business at the Center.

Gottfried Renick, one of the early German settlers, emigrated from Prussia and settled near Saxonsburg in 1833. He died in 1862. His family consisted of ten children, eight of whom are living—Louisa (Beam), Sophia (King), Frederick (dead), William, Hannah (Myers, dead), Caroline (Keck), August, Elizabeth (Lensing), Lena (Syphert) and Margaret (Michel).

Henry Grimm, a German settler of 1834, lived on a farm one mile north of Saxonsburg. Four of his children reside in this county, viz.: Catharine (Lensing), Jefferson; Henry, farmer and blacksmith, Winfield; George, Jefferson; Sophia (Halstead), North Washington. Two daughters are in Allegheny County.

John A. Knoch, a native of Saxony, settled in Butler County in 1837, and purchased his present farm in 1838. It was then an unimproved place, and there were no roads near it. Mr. Knoch helped John A. Roebling make his first wire ropes. He followed blacksmithing in connection with farming until five or six years ago.

John G. Lensner, a native of Germany, came to this township in 1837, with his father, who bore the

same name, and has since resided here. He settled upon his present farm in 1854.

In 1830, John Shrader came from Armstrong County and settled upon the farm where his widow and his son, W. B. Shrader, now reside. The place was entirely unimproved. He at first bought 125 acres at \$6 per acre. By diligent labor and wise economy, he made an excellent farm and gained a good property. He erected a brick residence, which is one of the finest farmhouses in this county. Two of his sons, A. L. and W. B., resides in the township, and another son, Rev. John A. Shrader, is a United Presbyterian minister in Pittsburgh. His daughters are Mes. Clara J. Graham, Penn Township, and Martha E. Shrader, Jefferson Township. Mr. Shrader died in 1870.

Thomas Greer, who died in 1880, moved from Washington County about 1840, and settled on the farm where his son, M. S. Greer, now lives. There were scarcely any improvements then upon the place. Thomas Greer was the father of Hon. John M. Greer, of Butler.

Samuel M. Patterson came from Armstrong County to Butler County in 1849, and in 1849 settled on his present farm. The place was then entirely unimproved. Five dollars per acre was the price paid for 200 acres. Mr. Patterson's son, J. L., occupies the adjoining farm. S. M. Patterson has a steam saw-mill, which has been in operation several years.

In 1845, Henry Wachsmith emigrated from Saxony and settled north of Saxonsburg, on the farm now occupied by his son William. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1881 aged seventy-eight years.

Henry Pfube, one of the German settlers of this township, has resided here over forty years. His son Charles keeps the hotel at Saxonsburg Station.

Thomas Frazier settled near Butler in 1842. In 1857, he moved to Jefferson Township, where he was engaged in agriculture until his death, in 1876.

Henry H. Barr (deceased), a native of Milford County, moved from Mt. Chestnut and settled on the farm where his family now live, in 1862. His son, G. L. Barr, is at present teaching in Milfordtown.

One of the most successful of Jefferson Township farmers is Samuel W. Crawford. In 1865, he moved from Washington County and bought his present property here. He is a blacksmith by trade, but devotes his attention to farming on a large scale.

M. H. Byerly, a native of Buffalo Township, this county, has resided in Jefferson Township since 1877, and is extensively engaged in farming, and buying and selling horses and cattle. He is also a breeder of fine stock. Mr. Byerly was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880.



E. A. HELMBOLD.



RESIDENCE OF E. A. HELMBOLD.

HISTORIES OF THE TOWN.

1855, David Logan; 1859, Simon P. Walter; 1860, David Logan; 1863, Charles A. Stammel; 1865, Joseph Graham; 1867, Daniel McFadden; 1870, Joseph Graham; 1874, James Gribben; 1875, Thomas McCracken; 1879, Thomas Martin; 1880, M. H. Byerly.

EVENTS AND INDUSTRIES.

The first farmhouse in this township was erected by Nathan Skeer, the founder of Hannahstown, probably about 1828. This was also the first tavern in the township. Soon after, Thomas Bartley built a frame house on the farm now owned by A. M. Hays, and Patrick Graham put up a frame building. The next frame houses were erected in Saxonburg.

Thomas Bartley kept the first store in the township, in the house above mentioned. His stock in trade consisted of groceries, liquors, etc., on a small scale.

The first store at Jefferson Center was opened in 1862, by Thomas Martin.

About 1825, a saw-mill was erected at Jefferson Center by Thomas Welsh. It stood many years, and at length was torn down by the Montags to make room for their present establishment.

The first grist-mill on Thorn Creek, a little below Jefferson Center, by Alexander Martin. After it had been in operation several years, it was swept away by a flood. A portion of the old dam can yet be seen.

In 1827, a saw-mill was built by Robert McNair, for the Widow McCurdy, on Thorn Creek, in the northern part of the township.

In 1834, George Welsh, still a resident of this township, built a saw-mill on Thorn Creek where Frazier's Mill now stands. Ten years later, he erected a frame grist-mill, 30x40 feet, which was provided with two run of buhrs, two bolts, elevators, etc. The mill was run by Mr. Welsh and his sons until it was sold to Frazier, who made additions and tore down the saw mill.

Frazier's Mill is in a favorable location, and does a large amount of custom work. It was rebuilt in 1857 from the old mill, by Thomas Frazier, and is now operated by his son, Thomas W. Frazier. Its full capacity is about two hundred bushels of grain per day. The mill is supplied with apparatus for running both by steam-power and water-power.

Francis Alwine purchased his grist-mill in the southeastern part of Jefferson Township, in 1876. The mill was built by Andrew Pilgrim in 1862, and at the time of Mr. Alwine's purchase was owned by Charles Lederer. This mill is supplied with both steam and water power, and does considerable business.

The first store in Hannahstown was started by F. D. Schwietering about 1835. Nathan Skeer kept the first tavern in the place, and John Dougherty the second. Dougherty also had a store. Now Hannahstown has neither store nor hotel.

John N. Pugh, a native of Buffalo Township, this county, came to Hannahstown in 1860, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, doing a good business. He is also an undertaker. Mr. Pugh is the owner of quite an extensive tract of land.

Quite an important manufacturing establishment, located at Jefferson Center, is the manufactory of W. & J. E. Montag. For several years, this firm has been doing a large business in making and selling threshing machines and agricultural implements. The industry was begun in 1868 by W. & J. E. Montag and J. C. Welsh. In 1878, Mr. Welsh withdrew from the firm. The Messrs. Montag, besides the manufacture of implements, deal quite extensively in lumber, and have a large mill for sawing it.

William Montag is the proprietor of the store at Jefferson Center.

Frank Fruth, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Jefferson Center, began business here in 1871.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Not a few of the prominent and respected citizens of this township obtained all of their school education in the log schoolhouses of pioneer days, under the watchful care of a well-meaning "master" of somewhat limited acquirements and austere demeanor.

The first school in the township was probably taught near Hannahstown, about sixty rods east of the corners. A school was opened there as early as 1806, in a log building, with no floor save that formed by nature, no ceiling overhead, and two big fire-places in two yawning chimneys, one at each end of the room. John Kennedy was the teacher. He was tall—six feet or more—and one of his pupils recalls with a laugh the ludicrous appearance of the master as he moved about the room, now stooping to avoid hitting with his head the logs stretched across the room for the support of a loft which was never laid, and now rising to his full height and overlooking his little flock with his head among the beams. Kennedy was a very mild-mannered teacher for those days, and was very popular. His scholarship was far above the attainments of most of the early teachers. He was a fine person, besides having a wonderful "knack at figures."

In 1812, a log school-house was erected where Hannahstown now is. This was something of an improvement upon the first, as it was provided with desks or boards instead of puncheon. The door and

roof were of clapboards, and the chimney, situated in the middle of the room, was of wood and mortar. Not a nail was used in the construction of any part of the building. Glass had not yet been introduced into school uses, and greased paper admitted all the light which the interior of the house received. Isaac Lefevre was the teacher in this school. An old resident says he was a good master, but "very handy with the rod."

Still later, a log schoolhouse was built near Hannabstown, where the graveyard now is. The fire place took up the whole of one end of the house. The other features of the building differed but little from the buildings already described. On a cold morning, big logs would be rolled into the fire-place and a fire started midway. Frequently the school children would sit on the ends of the log, that they might receive as much as possible of the little heat which did not escape up the chimney. John Sweeney, generally known as "Blind Sweeney," from being blind of one eye, was the teacher here about 1826. Isaac Lefevre and Benjamin Douthett also taught the school.

The first schoolhouse in the western part of the township was a small log structure, which stood on the present Matthew Cunningham farm, not far from the site of the Shiloh Church. A man named Ross Gettley taught there one or two terms, without much success in the direction of imparting knowledge to his pupils. A good, substantial log schoolhouse was next erected on the southeast corner of the farm above mentioned, which was used several years. Isaac Sutton taught in this house soon after it was erected, two or three terms. An old man named Miller, and several other teachers, also labored here. As settlers continued to arrive, log schoolhouses were erected in other parts of the township, and schools on the tuition plan were supported with more or less regularity until the free school system was established, when educational matters began to receive the attention they deserve. In pioneer days, many a boy thought nothing of doing a great many chores night and morning, and attending a school three miles from his home, following a path through the woods.

ST. LUKE'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

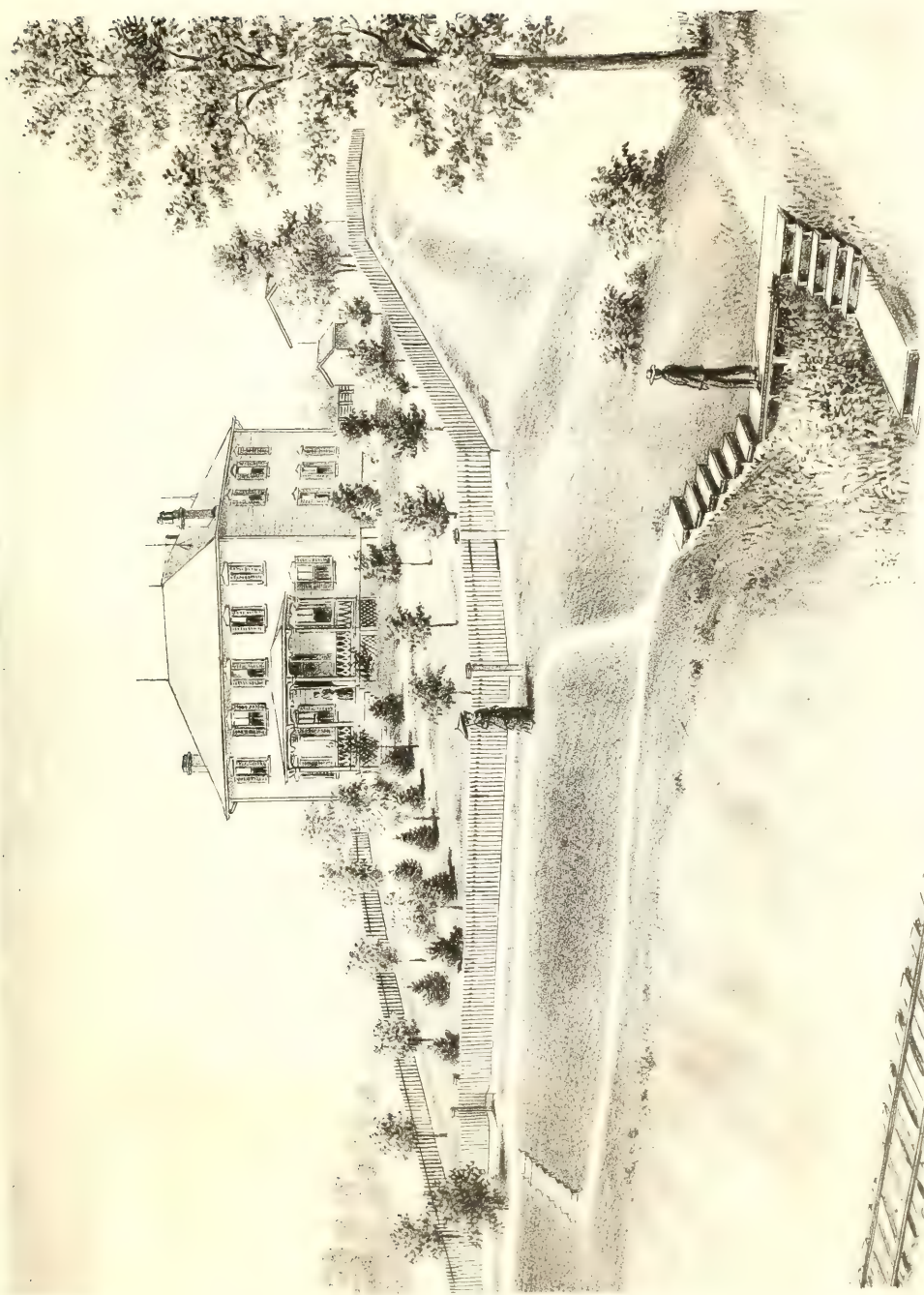
This church, situated near Hannabstown, is an old organization. Complete records are not attainable. The first record of baptism bears the date of 1838. In 1847, a constitution was drawn up and a congregation organized by Rev. Schweitzerbarth. In 1854, a charter was granted to the following church officers: John G. Grunert, President; Bernhard Kornrumpf, George Doerr, Elders; Frederick Seibert, Jacob Beck, Deacons; and Charles A. Grunert and Jacob Ader, Trustees.

At first, the membership, which was small, consisted of both German and English Lutherans. This arrangement continued until the English Lutherans formed a separate organization and built the English Lutheran Church at Saxonburg, though they continued to hold the church property jointly with the German Lutherans until 1874. Since that date, the church has been purely German.

Soon after the congregation was organized, a house of worship, 30x40 feet, was erected, the corner stone being laid by the pastor, Rev. Schweitzerbarth. This edifice stood within the present limits of the graveyard. The present church, a neat and very tasty building, surmounted by a steeple, cost, including furnishing and bell, about \$3,400. It was built in 1874. A good parsonage and several acres of ground belong to the congregation. A parish school, conducted by the pastor, meets in the basement of the church. This school has been in operation several years. The church is strong numerically, comprising a membership of sixty-two families. We have no means of ascertaining the names of former pastors. The present pastor, Rev. Frederick Wilhelm, has ministered to this congregation since 1870. The full name of the organization is the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Lucas Congregation of Buffalo Township, so called from the fact that the church was in Buffalo Township at the time when it was organized.

SUMMIT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The house of worship belonging to this congregation is situated in the northern part of Jefferson Township. The church was formed April 21, 1864, by a committee of the Presbytery of Allegheny (now the Presbytery of Butler), consisting of Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., and Rev. E. Ogden, with James D. Anderson, Ruling Elder, from the church of Middlesex. The number of members was twenty, of whom sixteen were from the church of Middlesex and four from the Butler Church. Two of the members, Joseph Graham and Thomas Martin, were elected, ordained and installed Ruling Elders of the church on the day of its organization. Subsequently, John Emrick, James H. Graham and George Welsh were added to the number of Elders. The membership of this church is now about ninety. The house of worship, a tasty and comfortable frame building, was completed early in the summer of 1867, and dedicated June 22 of the same year, with services conducted by Rev. Loyal Young, Rev. William I. Brough and Rev. E. Ogden. There have been no installed pastors. The following have served as stated supplies: Rev. James S. Boyd, two years; Rev. William I. Brough, five years; and Rev. J. W. Hamilton, two



RESIDENCE OF L. HARTENSTEIN.

years. The present stated supply is Rev. E. Ogden, who began his labors in 1872.

SHILOH U. P. CHURCH

This church is situated in the western part of Jefferson Township. In 1864, Rev. William Hutchinson began preaching in the schoolhouse in District No. 4, and, April 12 of the same year, a congregation was organized, under the name of Shiloh U. P. Church, by Rev. William Galbreath, who had been appointed by the U. P. Presbytery of Butler at its session of January, 1864, for this duty. The congregation consisted of thirty-one members. At the same time (April 12), John Shrader, John McIlvain and David Logan were elected and installed Ruling Elders.

Immediately after the organization, steps were taken to build a house of worship, the congregation meanwhile continuing to meet at the schoolhouse. The church edifice, begun in 1864, was finished and dedicated in 1865. It is 33x10 feet, well finished and convenient, and cost from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

The first pastor, Mr. Hutchinson, remained about ten years. Rev. James M. Imbrie and Rev. S. B. Stewart have been his successors. At various times, the church has been without a pastor, and has been supplied with preaching by direction of the Presbytery. During Mr. Hutchinson's stay, the church had at one time about seventy members. The present membership is about fifty. Shiloh and Clinton together form one appointment.

JEFFERSON CENTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. Charles Lynn was the leader in establishing this church. The house was built in 1871, at a cost of about \$2,500. The organization was effected under Rev. C. W. Seaman, who was the pastor until 1876. Under him the house was dedicated. The membership at first numbered ten or twelve. There are now twenty-one supporters. The first Elders elected were William Montag and John Cooper; the first Trustees, J. E. Montag, G. Steinhauer and Frank Fruth.

After Rev. Seaman left, the church had no pastor, but the pulpit was supplied by various preachers until 1881, when Rev. August Reibert, the present pastor, was installed.

The land upon which the church stands was donated to the society by Judge McJunkin.

GREAT BELT METHODIST CHURCH

This church was organized with eight members, February 25, 1877. A house was erected during the winter of 1876-77, and was dedicated by the pastor during the same winter. The cost of the house was

over \$1,500. As it was built upon an insecure foundation, and during the winter time, when the frost came out of the ground, it nearly fell down, and considerable expense was necessary to right it. The first Trustees elected were John Hendrickson, Samuel Caldwell and Levi Heidrick. The present membership is fourteen.

FIRE INSURANCE

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hannahstown and vicinity (limited) was organized in September, 1859, and has since been doing business satisfactorily. It has insured a large number of patrons, and its standing is excellent. The first officers of the company were: A. L. Krause, President; C. J. Smith, Secretary; and T. H. Tolley, Treasurer.

OIL COMPANY

The citizens of Jefferson Township and Saxonburg had some experience in oil business. Beginning in 1870, a company organized and drilled for oil on the farm of George Welsh, near Frazier's Mill. Oil was struck, and it was thought that a valuable deposit had been found. Owing to mismanagement, the works had to be abandoned, and some \$20,000 was lost in consequence. The Directors of the Thorn Creek Oil Company were E. A. Helmbold, James Gribben, Alex. Welsh, H. F. Aderhold, H. Osborn, Robert Douthett, John Wareham, Francis Laube, H. T. Tolley, William Burtner, John Bulford and J. Q. A. Kennedy.

GREAT BELT

This village, on the line of the West Penn Railroad, in the northeastern part of Jefferson Township, was formerly known as Coyle's Station, but received its present name on account of the supposition that it was situated in or near the oil belt of the eastern part of the county. Great Belt contains about twenty houses, one church, one store, one hotel, one carriage and blacksmith shop, one saddlery and harness shop and one shoemaker's shop. In 1879, it contained a machine shop and several mercantile establishments.

In 1876, the site of the present village, then known as the Gottlieb Wolf farm, was purchased by David Kirk and subsequently owned by Kirk and Dilworth, who laid out lots and commenced selling them in 1876.

A post office was established in 1870, Michael Sweeney, Postmaster. The office was then known as Coyle's, but the name has since been changed, and is now the same as the station. The second Postmaster was L. Heidrick, succeeded by L. Hartenstein, the present incumbent.

Before the village was laid out, a hotel was erected by M. and P. Shields, its present proprietors.

Michael Sweeney was the first merchant and built the first store. It is now occupied by L. Hartenstein & Co., who have much enlarged the building. This firm began business in February, 1880. One of the partners, Mr. William J. Rodick, has been employed in mercantile business in this place since 1874. Mr. Emory J. Collins acts as clerk for this firm.

SAXONBURG.

The borough of Saxonburg, containing about three hundred inhabitants, is most pleasantly situated in the southern part of Jefferson Township. Its surroundings are beautiful: on every side broad acres of fertile farming land, interspersed with pleasant groves, extend for a distance of several miles, and embrace some of the most attractive rural scenery to be found in the county. The site of the principal portion of the borough is a gentle elevation, which commands a good view of the surrounding country. Within the town, neatness and good order prevail, while carefully kept gardens, pretty flower beds and graceful rows of shade trees bear witness that its inhabitants are people of refinement and taste.

The houses and business establishments of the place, though few in number and not pretentious in external appearance, nevertheless have about them those evidences of thrift which are apparent even to the most casual observer. For a borough of its size, Saxonburg represents a great variety of business interests, and is a thriving and prosperous place. Peopled by Germans, their characteristic industry, economy and business enterprise have contributed to make the town not only a pleasant place in which to live, but also to place it far ahead of other more populous boroughs in point of wealth and commercial importance.

Saxonburg is nine miles southeast of Butler and three miles west of Saxonburg Station, on the West Penn Railroad. Its attractions—pure air, good water and a picturesque location—have caused it to become quite a favorite summer resort during recent years, and the number of health and pleasure seekers who escape from the crowded city to find repose and health in this quiet and hospitable community increases with each returning summer, so that three large hotels no more than suffice for their accommodation.

INCORPORATION.

The borough of Saxonburg was incorporated by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, August 11, 1846. The first election was held September 5, 1846. E. Maurhoff was the first Burgess.

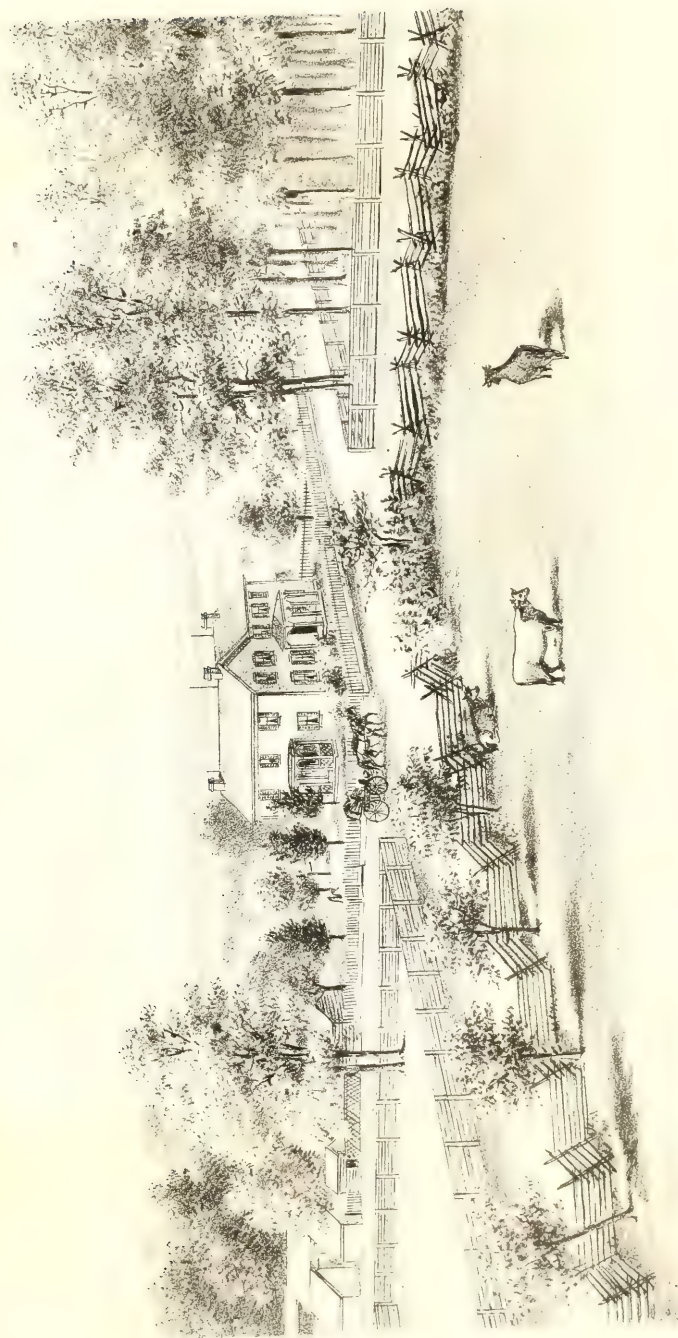
THE ORIGIN.

In 1830, there appeared in Muehlhausen, Thuringen (formerly in Old Saxony, now in the Kingdom

of Prussia) two German American citizens, who had come from the United States to revisit their former homes. At that time, many Germans were anxious to emigrate to America, and the presence of these visitors gave the people of Muehlhausen an opportunity to gain some knowledge of the land beyond the sea—an opportunity which the would-be emigrants were not slow to take advantage of. Indeed, so many questions were asked these Americans that, in order that all might be answered fully, they determined to hold a public meeting and set forth the knowledge they were in possession of. The meeting was largely attended, and, as a result of it, immediate measures were taken to organize a colony for the purpose of making a settlement in America. In 1831, the plan being to some extent matured, Charles F. and John A. Roebeling, of Muehlhausen, were chosen to act as advance agents, go to America, purchase such a tract of land as should, in their opinion, be adapted to the wants of the proposed colony, and communicate to their friends at home the results of their mission. Accordingly, the two Roebelings came to the United States. After making various inquiries, while in Pittsburgh, they learned of the cheap lands then offered for sale in this part of Pennsylvania, and at length decided to purchase in Butler County. They bought from Mrs. Sarah Collins, of Pittsburgh, who had inherited it from her father, Stephen Lowry, land embracing in all about sixteen thousand acres. The price paid was \$1.25 per acre, and it was sold out to the colonists upon their arrival at only a slight advance upon this figure.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The Roebelings came to the site selected for the town, and began the work of pioneers upon a farm outside the site selected for the future village. In 1832, they commenced making preparations for the arrival of the settlers. The emigrants from Saxony, about three hundred families, altogether, embarked at Bremen, upon three different vessels, for America. But few of them, however, ever came to Saxonburg. Some had decided upon other locations before they left their native land; others, while en route, still others, after arriving in the United States, were prevailed upon by colonization agents to go to other parts of the country. Two of the vessels mentioned landed at Baltimore, and the third at Philadelphia. None of the third ship's passengers came to Saxonburg at first, nor did any from the vessel settle here permanently. The first party of settlers reached Saxonburg August 24, 1832. They left Muehlhausen May 1, waited some time at Bremen for a vessel, were fifty-eight days upon their ocean voyage, and had a long and tedious wagon journey from Baltimore to



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM DIVENER.

their destination, through a country with whose customs and language they were almost totally unacquainted. The history of their experiences would fill a volume, but lack of space forbids details.

The settlers of 1832 were as follows: Charles and John A. Roebeling, F. Baehr, A. Eisenhart, G. Kinne, William Fuhrmann, C. G. Lamb, F. Kunz, A. Stuepgen, C. Stuepgen, A. C. Bernigau, J. H. Muder, G. Franke, C. Tolley. All were from Muehlhausen, with the following exceptions: Charles Tolley and Christopher Stuepgen came here from Philadelphia, whither they had emigrated six years previously; August Kunz and C. G. Lamb were from Zwickau, in Saxony. Except Kinne, Fuhrmann and Kunz, all remained and became permanent settlers. Of those who arrived in 1832, there are only four survivors now in Saxonburg, viz.: Christopher Stuepgen, C. G. Lamb, T. H. Tolley (son of Charles Tolley) and John E. Muder (son of J. H. Muder).

Among the first arrivals, there were but two who had a practical acquaintance with agriculture. Muder and Lamb. The others were merchants or mechanics, the most of whom had followed their trades for a livelihood and resided in the city. Of course the work of clearing land and tilling it was a species of labor in which their first efforts were not of the most successful character. But they possessed to a remarkable degree the valuable attribute industry, and, though many of their first attempts were ludicrous and miserable failures, they yet persevered until they became adepts at handling the ax and agricultural implements. It was not only desirable that they should subdue the earth and make it fruitful, but it was an absolute necessity. They must "conquer or die." Their scanty funds would soon be exhausted, and then, if their land failed to produce, starvation stared them in the face.

But, in spite of all obstacles, the little settlement advanced, slowly, to be sure, but there was progress. During the year 1832, three frame buildings were erected, and six log cabins. The first frame house completed was that built for the preacher, Rev. William Fuhrmann. Then the Roebeling house, still standing, was finished; also Baehr's dwelling house. These were the only frame buildings in the place for many years, and, indeed, the number of log cabins remained nearly the same for several years. A settler of 1837 says that Saxonburg, when he first saw it, consisted of about a dozen houses—three on Water street and the balance on Main street.

As soon as these settlers had established their families in their rude dwellings, and made such provisions for their comfort as they were able to make with the limited resources at their command, many of the men left their homes and went to Pittsburgh and

elsewhere, where they sought employment. This means of earning money was practiced for several years, and was successful to the extent that absolute want was averted; but, as may be inferred, the progress of improvement within Saxonburg was slow in consequence of it.

Early in 1833, the settlement received an addition to its numbers by the arrival of E. Maurhoff and F. D. Schwiering, who came from the Kingdom of Hanover. Others who came in during the same year, and for several years following, were dismayed by the dismal unattractiveness of the place, and soon left to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Every newcomer was heartily welcomed, and every possible inducement and encouragement was offered for him to stay, and some were thus led to locate here who otherwise would have left. The hospitality of the colonists was unbounded, and, in spite of their discouraging prospects, sociability, good cheer and friendship prevailed. "A generous spirit and a cheerful mind in the midst of adversity" is considered by the poet Horace as one of the greatest boons conferred upon mortals, and it is pleasant to reflect that such sentiments pervaded in the minds of these pioneers of Saxonburg.

As it was late in the year when the settlers of 1832 began their work, winter soon checked the work of clearing and improving the lands, so that but little was under cultivation in 1833. The crop of that year was consequently an unimportant one. The next year, however, it was hoped that such a crop as would be of material aid could be secured. But a frost in the month of June, 1834, disappointed this hope, and compelled the settlers to get along as best they could, with but slight returns for the labor they had expended upon their fields and gardens.

In 1834, J. G. Helmbold arrived in Saxonburg, coming directly from Prussia. He is still living west of the town, and is now eighty-five years of age. Upon his arrival, he found the settlement in a discouraged condition, or in a state of mind closely bordering upon discouragement. What wonder if there was some sighing for a return to the Fatherland, considering what the settlers had thus far endured? But Mr. Helmbold had come here to stay, and he advised the others to stay and hope for brighter days to come. He bought 1,000 acres of land in and near the town, and this act no doubt had some influence on the minds of such as were ready to leave, inducing them to remain, for surely no man would make so large a purchase in the wilderness if he foresaw no possibilities of gain therefrom.

In 1835, several more settlers arrived and located in or near Saxonburg. All who had thus far arrived were men of education and ability, who were quick

to adapt themselves to their circumstances, and profit by the lessons of experience. The little village gradually assumed an improved appearance, and a ray of light seemed to be glimmering through the overhanging clouds. But in 1838 the effects of the panic began to be experienced, and, during that year and several succeeding years, the settlers of Saxonburg came to realize fully the significance of the words "hard times."

The growth of the town was slow but constant. As the country about it became settled more and more, the borough became the trading-place for the people of an extensive region. One by one the elements of solidity and permanency were added, until to-day Saxonburg is one of the busiest and wealthiest small towns in the State.

It is but fitting that this sketch of Saxonburg's early history should be followed by a reference to its founders, as well as by mention of others who have been prominently identified with its growth and development.

PERSONAL MENTION.

John A. Roebling, who may be looked upon as the founder of Saxonburg, was uniting in his efforts to promote the welfare of the little colony in the wilderness. He was born in Middlesboro, and educated in architecture and civil engineering—two branches of science for which he had a special fondness, and in which he displayed remarkable talent. Coming to Saxonburg, he devoted himself to farming. The house erected for his dwelling, now the residence of Julius Riedel, was one of the first built in the town. It is of wood and brick, the walls being brick, with wood on both sides. The brick used in its construction were manufactured by Mr. Roebling. After seeing his little settlement well established, finding that he could make but little or no money farming, Mr. Roebling went to Harrisburg and obtained work as an engineer upon the railroad then being constructed between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Here he obtained work for many laborers from Saxonburg. After working for a time as Second Engineer, Mr. Roebling was at length promoted to the position of First or Chief Engineer, Mr. Rogers, the Chief Engineer, having become ill and unable to go on with the work. Roebling found it necessary to make several changes in the original plans, and though he met with much opposition on this account, he nevertheless proved to the satisfaction of all interested that these alterations were of vital importance. Later, he worked as engineer upon the canal at New Lisbon, Ohio.

In 1842, he began the work which made for him a lasting fame and a large fortune, besides entirely revolutionizing the art of bridge building throughout

the civilized world. In Prussia, he had thoroughly studied bridge architecture, and had submitted to the foremost engineers of that nation a plan for a suspension bridge across the River Ruhr. They declared it an impracticable, impossible project. Other engineers had planned suspension bridges: one had been built in Frieburg, Switzerland, and others in Paris, but all were failures. Despite of this, Mr. Roebling still thought a suspension bridge, both durable and substantial could be made. It had therefore long been a study with him to invent a cable of the necessary strength, as well as how to place the foundations so that they be secure. After various experiments, in 1842 he produced a wire cable, scientifically constructed. These ropes were made at his home in Saxonburg, by Mr. Roebling, assisted by Mr. Julius Riedel. The same year, he secured a patent upon his invention. The first rope put into practical use, where its strength and utility were fully demonstrated, was at the Sharpsburg Ferry, across the Allegheny River. He afterward went before the State Board of Public Works and urged the adoption of his cable on the canals and inclined planes. By assiduous perseverance, he at last obtained a contract, which he filled in the winter of 1842-43. He personally attended to the work, and had the satisfaction of seeing his cables in successful use.

In 1844, he built the suspension wire aqueduct across the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and his next work was a suspension bridge across the Monongahela, in the same city. In 1850, he erected a large establishment for the manufacture of wire ropes at Trenton, N. J. He next constructed six aqueducts for the Hudson Canal Company in New York State. In 1852-55, the suspension bridge across the Niagara River, a wonderful triumph of man's inventive genius, was planned, built and completed by this indefatigable worker. In 1856-57, the Cincinnati and Covington bridge across the Ohio, and in 1858-60 the bridge across the Allegheny at Pittsburgh, were added to his works.

He next conceived the most daring and gigantic project in the history of modern engineering—the East River bridge between New York and Brooklyn, which is now in process of construction. The bridge is over a mile in length, and, when completed, will be the largest suspension bridge in the world. In 1866, Mr. Roebling received an injury which resulted in his death. A passing ferry-boat drove a floating piece of timber upon his foot and crushed it, as he stood engrossed in his work. Lockjaw ensued, and, after severe suffering, he died, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. As an instance of his wonderful endurance, it should be stated that, the day before his death, as he lay helpless and suffering, he projected

and made a drawing of an apparatus to be used in lifting and moving himself in bed. This plan he fully explained to his attendant, Mr. Edmund Riedel, and directed that the apparatus be forthwith constructed. The next morning he died.

Mr. Roebbling left an estate valued at one and a quarter millions of dollars. His four sons still continue the manufacture of the wire-ropes at Trenton, under the name of the John A. Roebbling Sons Company. Washington Roebbling supervises the work upon the great bridge from his window, by the aid of a telescope, being confined to the house on account of injuries received while endeavoring to complete the work of his father.

Charles F. Roebbling, an older brother of John A., died in Saxonburg in 1838. It is said that his marriage was the first that occurred in the new town. He wedded Miss Wilhelmina Felber, who is still living.

The first birth that occurred in the town was that of a son born to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Lamb. His name is Frederick Lamb and he now lives in Iowa. He was born December 17, 1832.

Mr. C. G. Lamb relates the following concerning his coming to Saxonburg: In April, 1832, he left his home in Zwickau, and, after eighteen days' journeying, arrived at Bremen, where he was obliged to wait seven weeks before he could obtain passage on a vessel for Baltimore. He was accompanied by his wife and one child and by Mr. Kunz, wife and child. The voyage from Bremen to Baltimore lasted seventy-two days. From Baltimore to Saxonburg was an eighteen days' journey for the two families. They traveled by wagon, over the mountains and along roads, which were indescribably rough and difficult.

Christopher Stuepgen, who emigrated from Saxony to America in 1826, and from Philadelphia to Saxonburg in 1832, is still a resident of this place. His father, Adolphus Stuepgen, also came to Saxonburg at the same time.

T. H. Tolley, Esq., has resided in Saxonburg since it was founded. Here he has served as Justice of the Peace twenty-two years.

John E. Muder came to this place in 1832, being then about twelve years of age. Since 1844, he has carried on his present business of cabinet-making in the town.

H. F. Aderhold came to Saxonburg in 1833. He started the first hotel in the place. Mr. Aderhold was a baker by trade, and carried on that business in connection with his hotel.

The first minister in Saxonburg was Rev. William Fuhrman, who came with the first settlers. He was of the Evangelical Church. He remained but a short time, on account of a lack of support.

J. G. Helmbold, still living near the borough, is a settler of 1834. His sons, E. A. and Theodore, are merchants in Saxonburg.

Francis Lamb came to Saxonburg in 1837, and engaged in brewing, which business he followed several years. In 1865-69, he kept hotel in the Union House. In 1875, he bought of C. Mighel the property which he now owns, enlarged and remodeled it, and opened business again as a hotel-keeper.

Frederick August Hoffman located in Saxonburg in 1837. His son, Charles Hoffman, learned the trade of cabinet-maker and followed it in Pittsburgh until 1846, when he enlisted in the service of his country in the Mexican war as a member of Company K, First Pennsylvania Regiment. After serving through the war, in 1848 he settled in Saxonburg. He was also a soldier in the late war, serving as Orderly and Lieutenant. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and, in 1857, was elected County Commissioner. Since 1871, he has been Postmaster.

E. F. Muder came from Prussia to this place in 1845, and has since followed farming and hotel keeping.

Squire E. Maurhoff, who has resided in Saxonburg almost from its beginning, has served as Justice of the Peace, and been prominent in the affairs of the town.

John Davis came from County Donegal, Ireland, where he was born in 1768, and settled in Middlesex Township in 1812. He was a farmer, and died in July of 1852.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools in Saxonburg were private schools, conducted on a limited scale, as the people were too poor to pay much for the instruction of their children, however ardently they might desire it. There were no schools of importance until after the passage of the free school law.

In 1838, a log schoolhouse was erected, with a high and steep roof. Benjamin Douthett, who knew not a word of German, was employed as teacher. In 1839, 1840 and 1841, a Pennsylvania German teacher named Emminger had charge of the school and taught both English and German.

Since 1841, only English has been taught in the district school of this place, though instruction in German has been given in private schools, usually taught by the preachers. John Golden, the present teacher of the public schools, entered upon his work here in 1879.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Protestant Church of Saxonburg was organized at a meeting held October 24, 1835, at the following places: Saxonburg, J. John Hoffman, President; J. G. Helmbold, Vice

President: J. M. Krumpe, C. G. Lamb, Ernst Horting, J. A. Roebeling, Elders: Emil Maurhoff, Secretary.

The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Schmyley, who was elected April 1, 1836. Meetings were held at houses and sometimes in barns, until a church edifice was erected in 1837. The lot upon which the church stands was donated to the congregation by John A. Roebeling. Money was obtained for building the house by subscription the first list being started in 1835. F. D. Schwietering, William Walker, John Hoehart, who remained until 1881, were pastors. The church now has no regular pastor, but is supplied with preaching by different ministers. The present membership is about fifty. The church has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

ST. LUKE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized by Rev. J. Melhorn in 1869, with about twenty five members. A building committee, consisting of the following members, was chosen: John E. Muder, Isaac Lefevre, William Burtner, Michael Step and Thomas Greer. Work upon a church edifice was immediately commenced, and the same year a neat brick structure, 40x50 feet, was erected at a cost of \$2,800. The first church officers chosen were Isaac Lefevre, Deacon; Thomas Greer and William Burtner, Elders.

The first pastor, Rev. J. Melhorn, was succeeded by Rev. J. H. A. Kitzmiller and John A. Roebeling and were the committee appointed to solicit aid. The building committee were J. G. Helmbold, Emil Maurhoff and F. C. Roebeling. The house is 28x43 feet, pretty and convenient. It was built without a steeple, but in 1862, a church bell was bought and subsequently a belfry was added.

In 1869, a lot on which to erect a parsonage was purchased from J. A. Roebeling, but owing to a lack of means, the building was postponed until 1868. In that year, \$300 were raised by subscription and the balance necessary by a church fair.

From 1852 to 1869 an organ, made by Fritz Starke, one of the congregation, was used in this church, then replaced by a new one. The congregation is now strong and prosperous. The church, which started with about forty members, has now about seventy supporters.

AMUSEMENTS.

As has been stated, there was a great amount of sociability among the first settlers of Saxenburg. To beguile the time various expedients were resorted to. In 1835, a German dramatic club, known as the Thespian Society, was organized. Among its originators were E. A. Helmbold, E. Maurhoff and Charles Mosher. This society gave entertainments of a musical and literary character every winter until 1880,

then the younger generation, being more English than German, it was suffered to pass into oblivion. Dr. William Koch was the President of this society for many years, and took a great interest in all of its proceedings.

The Schuetzenfest, the original form of the Harvest Home Entertainments, was started in 1840. This is an annual "fest" for shooting, social recreation and amusement. It was originated by C. G. Lamb, with whom Dr. Koch, H. Aderhold, Francis Laube, Christopher Stuepgen, E. A. Helmbold, E. Maurhoff, J. E. Muder and other citizens co-operated. For about ten years it was conducted as a purely German festival. Later, the English neighbors joined the annual festivities, and strangers came from far and wide to participate. Much interest is manifested at each gathering, and Saxenburg is crowded with visitors on these occasions. The Harvest Home is usually held the last week in August or the first week in September, and the exercises are continued from Tuesday till Saturday.

OLD TELLOWS.*

Saxonia Lodge, No. 496, I. O. O. F., located in the borough of Saxenburg, Butler Co., Penn., was instituted November 11, 1853, by D. D. G. M., L. Z. Mitchell, the hall being in the house of Ch. Vogeley. It was founded by eleven charter members, viz., E. Maurhoff, E. A. Helmbold, H. Th. Merkel, Val Hoeh, Peter Hoeh, William Burtner, D. Kelley, Christopher Vogeley, M. Norton, W. Chandler, A. Munks.

The first officers elected were E. Maurhoff, N. G.; E. A. Helmbold, V. G.; H. Theodore Merkel, Secretary; V. Hoeh, Treasurer.

In 1861, a hall was built upon a lot on Main street, and dedicated in October of the same year by D. D. G. M. William Harvey. The lodge has initiated since its formation 304 members. Out of the membership seventeen have died, and a number have taken their withdrawn ends to become charter members of Scott Lodge, Natrona Lodge and Tarentum Lodge, all located in Allegheny County.

The present membership (May, 1882) is ninety-three, including thirty-three Past Grands, viz., E. Maurhoff, H. Thomas Merkel, W. Burtner, J. E. Muder, Philip Snyder, J. C. Smith, F. Laube, L. Lefevre, William Ebert, F. Starke, Philip Burtner, L. Lefevre, Christopher Redick, H. Burtner, A. Krause, J. W. Redick, J. W. Welsh, Charles Hoffman, L. Y. Welsh, R. Elliott, J. H. King, A. Maurhoff, M. N. Greer, W. C. Smith, M. S. Greer, S. Snyder, W. Harvey, George S. Gibson, D. Spirer, E. Stuepgen, H. C. Lensner, E. E. Maurhoff, H. G. Muder.

*Compiled by A. F. Merkle, Esq.



ISAAC LE FEVRE.



MRS. ISAAC LE FEVRE.

ISAAC LEFEVRE.

The grandfather of this gentleman, Isaac Lefevre, Sr., was a native of France, and as early as the year 1800 became a resident of the present township of Winfield, Butler County, Penn. He served with the Pennsylvania troops during the war of 1812-15. His children were Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Jesse, Nancy and Mary. The father, however, his wife, and all his children except Jesse, removed to the State of Ohio at an early day, and became identified ever afterward with the interests of that region.

Jesse Lefevre married Catharine Stepp, but died while still a young man. His children were John, Levi, Isaac and Nancy, who died in infancy. Of the sons of

Jesse Lefevre, all of whom reside in Butler County, Isaac, the youngest, was born June 30, 1822. In 1845 he married Miss Hannah Cooper, whose parents were early settlers in Jefferson Township, and whose father, William Cooper, also served as a soldier during the war of 1812-15. The children of Isaac and Hannah Lefevre were Catharine, William J., deceased; Eliza J., deceased; Isaac S., Lydia E., David W. and Susan L.

Mr. Lefevre has lived where he now resides since 1846, not an acre having been improved until his occupation of it. He is a member of St. Luke's Lutheran Church at Saxonburg, and has been a reliable member of the Democratic party since attaining his majority.

During its existence the lodge has paid \$4,432 for the relief of members; \$442 for the relief of widows and orphans; \$549 for donations; and \$583 for funeral dues. Its present financial standing is excellent, it holding \$3,000 worth of property, embracing real estate, securities, cash in treasury, regalia and furniture, and Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Herder Lodge, No. 279, Knights of Pythias, Saxonburg, Penn., was instituted December 29, 1870, by District Deputy Grand Chancellor Michael Hoch, of Pittsburgh, with the following charter members: E. A. Helmbold, Carl Liun, Richard Sweet, Thomas H. Tolley, Joseph Kohnfelder, A. W. Schmertz, Francis Laube, William Wachsmuth, H. Dresher, H. Aderhold, E. Heller, Adolph Richter, Henry Hesse, Charles Raabe, Henry Horn, Francis Ruediger, Christian Rudert, H. Leppoldt, William Dresher, William Schroth, John Flohr, G. Wetzel, Carl Lederer, Christian Schroth, Christian Raabe and Gottfried Reinhold.

Following are the names of the first officers elected: Carl Liun, Past Chancellor; E. A. Helmbold, Chancellor Commander; Richard Sweet, Vice Chancellor; Thomas H. Tolley, Keeper of Records and Seals; Joseph Kohnfelder, Master of Finance; A. W. Schmertz, Master of Exchequer; Francis Laube, Master of Arms.

For the first five years the lodge met in a hall erected by E. F. Muder, next in a building owned by William Schroth, which the lodge has since purchased from him, paying \$700 for it.

One hundred members have been admitted since the organization of the lodge. There are now thirty-five members in good standing. The proceedings of the lodge are conducted in the German language. The lodge is in a good condition financially, and is in every way prosperous.

HOTELS.

Saxonburg at present contains three commodious two-story hotels. In 1866, the old hotel on the site of the present Saxonburg Hotel, was purchased from Henry Stuepgen by Joseph Kohnfelder. In 1868, it was burned and the present house as erected by Mr. Kohnfelder. The Union Hotel was built in 1863 by its present proprietor, E. F. Muder. It is two stories, forty by ninety feet. The Laube House, Francis Laube, proprietor, was opened in 1875.

MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL.

In 1833, the first store was opened by Maurhoff & Schwitring, in a log building, the largest in the place. After two years, Gosewitch & Graefe, succeed

ed as merchants, then Bernigan & Gosewitch and Helmbold & Merkel. The partnership of Helmbold & Merkel was dissolved after a short time, and Mr. Merkel established a separate store. Mr. E. A. Helmbold, who entered upon mercantile life in 1847, next took Charles Summel as partner, who remained with him twelve years, since which time he has managed the business. His store is now tended by his son-in-law, Mr. T. Krause and Mr. Theodore M. Bettinger.

The present mercantile and industrial establishments of the town are represented by the following firms: General stores, E. A. Helmbold, Theodore Helmbold; drug store, Drs. E. & H. Mershon; grocery, G. Maurhoff; tobacco and cigars, A. Stuepgen; harness shops, William Schroth & Son, E. Stuepgen; cabinet-makers' shops, John E. Muder, Jacob Neher; tin shop, H. A. Steipel; plasterer, J. T. Hickman. Also one painter, one marble cutter, one blacksmith, four shoemakers, one barber, etc.

The first blacksmith in the place was Jonas Tietzer; the second, A. Grimm.

Among the first shoemakers were Frederick Trecksler, A. Stuepgen and Ziegenspeck. It was customary for the shoemaker to go to the houses of his customers to work.

About the year 1838, a post office was established. Mail was received once a week over the Butler & Freeport route. Postmasters since the office was founded: A. Bernigan, Frederick Schilley, Christopher Stuepgen, E. Maurhoff, Charles Hoffman.

E. Baehr and A. Eisenhart started a carding mill in this place soon after it was settled. The mill was run by horse power.

Land for the site of a schoolhouse, church and cemetery was donated to the town by John A. Roebeling.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Saxonburg Borough—1847, Joseph Scheeley, Emil Maurhoff; 1851, Frederick E. Saupe; 1852, Emil Maurhoff; 1854, Theodore H. Tolley; 1857, Francis Laube; 1859, Charles Hoffman; 1862, Francis Laube; 1864, Charles Hoffman; 1865, Theodore H. Tolley; 1868, H. Theodore Merkel; 1870, Theodore H. Tolley; 1873, H. T. Merkel; 1875, Theodore H. Tolley; 1878, H. Theodore Merkel; 1880, Theodore H. Tolley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC LEFÈVRE.

The grandfather of this gentleman, Isaac Lefèvre, Sr., was a native of France, and as early as the year 1800 became a resident of the present township of Winfield, Butler County, Penn. He served with the Pennsylvania troops during the war of 1812-15.

This sketch and the succeeding ones were furnished by E. A. Helmbold.

His children were Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Jesse, Nancy and Mary. The father, however, his wife, and all his children except Jesse, removed to the State of Ohio at an early day, and became identified ever afterward with the interests of that region.

Jesse Lefevre married Catharine Stepp, but died while still a young man. His children were John, Levi, Isaac and Nancy, who died in infancy. Of the sons of Jesse Lefevre, all of whom reside in Butler County, Isaac, the youngest, was born June 30, 1822. In 1845, he married Miss Hannah Cooper, whose parents were early settlers in Jefferson Township, and whose father, William Cooper, also served as a soldier during the war of 1812-15. The children of Isaac and Hannah Lefevre were Catharine; William J., deceased; Eliza J., deceased; Isaac S., Lydia E., David W. and Susie L.

Mr. Lefevre has lived where he now resides since 1846, not an acre having been improved until his occupation of it. He is a member of St. Luke's Lutheran Church at Saxonburg, and has been a reliable member of the Democratic party since attaining his majority.

PATRICK GRAHAM

This gentleman was born on the premises now owned and occupied by him May 25, 1798, thus establishing his claim of being one of the earliest pioneers, as well as one of the oldest inhabitants in the present township of Jefferson.

His father, Patrick Graham, Sr., though of Scotch origin, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. When a young man the latter came to America, remained for a few years in Westmoreland County, Penn., where he married Miss Elizabeth McKee, and where three of his children were born, viz., Rosanna, who afterward married Alexander Martin, Joseph and Daniel. In 1796, the father with all his family, moved from Westmoreland County, and located upon an unimproved 300-acre tract, still for the most part in possession of his posterity. Here were born other children—Patrick, Jr., Elizabeth, who married James Pryor; James, John and Harrison Graham, and of all the children of Patrick Graham, Sr., mentioned, Patrick, Jr., and Harrison are the only survivors. Patrick, Sr., attained the great age of ninety-seven years, while his oldest son, Joseph, besides serving as a soldier in the war of 1812, officiated as a Commissioner of Butler County many years ago.

Patrick Graham, Jr., the immediate subject of this sketch, experienced all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life in the wilds of Butler County. He became part owner of the homestead in 1820, and, in 1830, he married Miss Rebecca Welch, who is still the sharer of his joys and sorrows. She was born in Ireland July 5, 1810, but came with her

parents to America when but six months old. Her people remained in Philadelphia for eleven years, then made Butler County their home for a brief period and finally, all except her, became residents of the State of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have had no children. When William S. Cochran was but four years old they adopted him, and he, with his wife and children, still reside with them. Mr. Graham now owns 200 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. He has been a life-long Democrat, and is a member of the Summit Presbyterian Church.

EARNEST A. HELMBOLD

This gentleman, one of the most prominent citizens of Butler County, and especially of Jefferson Township, was born at Sunthausen, near Langensalza, Prussia, June 18, 1819. His father, John G. Helmbold, was a large land owner and sheep-grower in the locality mentioned, but, wishing to keep larger flocks than it were possible to do in Prussia, he visited the United States in the summer of 1834, intending to go to the great West in quest of good and cheap lands suitable for the purposes required. Reaching Pittsburgh in August of that year, his journey was delayed by reason of the unfavorable stage of water then prevailing in the Ohio River. He then concluded to visit Saxonburg, where many old friends from the Fatherland resided, and as a result his further journeyings westward were indefinitely postponed and he became the owner of 1,000 acres of land situated near the village of Saxonburg. He at once began improving his purchase, and the following year (1835) was joined by his wife and children, the latter named as follows: Earnest A., Emil, Pauline, who became the wife of August Nagler; Nathalia, who married George Schmidt; Bertha, who married a Mr. Bettinger, of St. Louis, Mo.; Othelia, who married Gotlieb Starke; Mina, who married Frederiek Starke; Matilda, who died as the wife of Charles Schrepperd; Emma, who married Louis Biedt; and Theodore, now a merchant in Saxonburg.

Earnest A. Helmbold, the oldest member of this family of children, was a college student and preparing himself for the ministry at the time of leaving Prussia for the United States. This removal, however, changed his entire course in life, for it necessitated the abandonment of his studies and the adoption of the pursuits of agriculture. On the 28th of March, 1845, he married Miss Christina Nagler, who is still living, and to them have been born six sons and six daughters, of whom but five (daughters) are now living, viz., Helwig, Mina, Amelia, Anna and Othelia. Mr. Helmbold began business as a merchant in Saxonburg in 1847, and is still numbered as one of the most successful and active business men

of that town. He owns, besides, 600 acres of land in this and in adjoining townships. Some ten or twelve years ago, he was the Democratic candidate for member of Assembly of this district, but, although he carried Butler County by a handsome majority, he was defeated by the heavy Republican vote of Lawrence. Mr. Helmbold is a leading member of the Evangelical Protestant Church of Saxonburg. His father, now eighty-six years of age, resides in the borough of Saxonburg.

LEWIS HARTENSTEIN

Lewis Hartenstein, merchant at Great Belt, was born in Jefferson Township, Butler County, in 1846. His parents, Henry and Augusta Hartenstein, are still living and are old residents of this county.

Mr. Hartenstein was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education. In the fall of 1863, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Smyrna Church, the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, etc.

In 1876, Mr. Hartenstein engaged in the mercantile business at Great Belt, keeping a general store. His business ability and good judgment insured success, and he is now doing a large and prosperous business. He has the only store at Great Belt, employs three clerks and receives the custom of a wide extent of country. He deals largely in produce, and in addition to his other duties, is Postmaster, ticket and express agent, so that he is kept busy constantly. Mr. Hartenstein is an energetic and progressive man, and is fast laying the foundations of a successful business career.

He was married, in 1874, to Miss Caroline E. Divener, of Donegal Township, this county, daughter of Henry and Theresa Divener. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartenstein—Clara and Mollie.

WILLIAM DIVENER.

George H. Divener (the father of the gentleman whose name heads this article) was born at Sunthausen, near Langensalza, Prussia, in 1801. He there married Miss Doratha M. Kaufhold, and there were born his children, named as follows: Henry, deceased; Frederick, who served in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war of the rebellion, and now resides in Clarion County, Penn.; Charles, now of Donegal Township; William, who now resides in Hannahstown, Jefferson Township, Butler County, Penn., and Caroline, the present wife of Louis Hartenstein, at Great Belt.

The family came from Prussia to America in 1847, and resided in Winfield Township two years.

They then removed to Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Penn., where they remained until 1858, when a permanent home was established in Donegal Township, Butler County, Penn., where the father (George H. Divener) died in 1867. His wife, born in 1809, died in August, 1880.

William, the fourth son of George H. Divener, was born August 27, 1843. In 1869, he married Miss Anna Baker, of Millerstown, Butler Co., Penn. Of eight children born to them four died in infancy. Those living are Caroline E., Gertrude S., Charles F. and Lilly L. Mr. Divener has been a resident of Jefferson Township for five years, and besides his elegant residence at Hannahstown, he owns a beautiful farm near the same place. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and politically is a Democrat of pronounced views.

FRANCIS ALWINE.

Francis Alwine was born in York County, Penn., June 7, 1840; his father, John Alwine, was a native of the same county and a descendant of a German family by that name who were early settlers in Southeastern Pennsylvania. The latter was a miller by occupation, and, in 1853, brought his family to the premises now owned by the subject of this sketch. His wife's maiden name was Catharine Lawrence, and their children were Francis, Lewis, Sylvester, Sebastian, Dominick, Eliza, Mary and Anna. During the war of the rebellion, four of these sons served as soldiers in Pennsylvania regiments—Francis and Lewis in the Seventy-eighth Infantry, and Sylvester in the Sixth Heavy Artillery, and Dominick in the Seventh Heavy Artillery. In 1865, Francis Alwine married Miss Mary Hinchberger, and to them were born seven children, all now living, and named as follows: John, Samuel, Christopher, William, Frank, Mary F. and Mary E.

He bought the grist-mill now owned by him, which was built in 1862 by Mr. Pilgrim in 1875. Although not a strict party man, Mr. Alwine usually votes the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Summit Catholic Church.

CHAPTER XXXI.

CLEARFIELD.

An old Township. Origin of the Name. The Early Settlers. The Methods, McCandley and other Families. Early Settlers. A. J. Jones. —Churches.

CLEARFIELD, under its present organization, forms but a small portion of the original township. Since the organization of the county its area has been reduced from time to time by the formation of other townships from its territory, the last of which were Donegal and Buf-

field. Its existence is coeval with the county, and although there is no documentary evidence extant, yet it is even asserted by the oldest inhabitants of this township that it existed before the separation of Butler County from Westmoreland.

It is an old township, and early in the history of this county it embraced an extended area. It derived its name from the fact that when the early settlers came in from Westmoreland County and elsewhere as early as 1794, they discovered, much to their surprise, a large square of cleared land in the vicinity of a family of Milligans, in Buffalo Township. From its general indication it was concluded that it was an Indian corn-field. There was no doubt in the minds of the pioneers but that the cultivation was recent, as the ground was still soft and loamy. The name Clearfield, was, therefore, very appropriate, for nothing was further from the minds of the early pioneers than the thought of discovering an arena such as that in the dense and almost impenetrable forests of this portion of the country, and at so early a period.

Patrick McBride came here in 1798, from Ireland, County Donegal, and settled on a 400-acre tract of land about a half mile east of Coyleville, facing Kittingann Road. When he located upon it not a single stick of timber had been cut. Wild cats were in abundance at the time, and Mr. McBride often related to his children how common an affair it was for him, while sitting in his cabin door in the evening smoking his pipe, to see bears and wolves pass near by him. For making his settlement on this tract, Mr. McBride received from the agent, Archie McCall, 100 acres. The first year only corn was raised, and that with venison was the only food to be obtained.

Patrick McBride married a Miss Mary Dugan, also a native of the "Emerald Isle." Of nine children, three are still living at an advanced age. Neal is seventy years old. Mrs. Downey is sixty-eight. Sallie, the other sister, now Mrs. Daniel Convery, is about sixty.

Mr. McBride died in 1848, at an advanced age. He bequeathed his lands and dwellings to Anos and Catherine (both deceased), Sallie and a Miss McGinley. Neal McBride's farm was purchased by him from one John Ferry, the price being \$4 per acre. Frank P. McBride, Esq., is living on his father's farm.

James Denny when thirteen years old emigrated to this county from Donegal, Ireland, in 1793, locating in the southern part of this township, with his parents, in 1803. They also settled a tract of 400 acres, and received a title to his 200 acres from Archie McCall. For a few years they obtained a livelihood by working on the farm in the summer and by "packing" salt from over the mountains in the

fall and winter. Mr. Denny was a shoe maker by trade, and during his leisure time he made shoes for his neighbors, and also for sale to merchants. He traded salt to Hugh McKee, of Butler, a tanner, for leather. His wife was Mary O'Donnell, who emigrated from Ireland in 1795. They reared a family of eight children; but five only are now living—William, Arthur, Daniel, John, Nancy, now Mrs. Philip Cypher. James Denny died February 25, 1872, his wife having died July 1, 1875.

Arthur, the second son, occupies the old home-stead, with a fine family around him. He is sixty-six years of age.

Michael, son of John McGinley, an early settler in this township, was born on the ocean in 1800, while his parents were on their way to this country from Ireland. Life was so nearly extinct at one time that the captain of the vessel took him in his arms to cast him in the sea, but was prevented by some of the women present. The children of Michael were Mary, Bridget, Ann E., Sarah J., Catherine T., Margaret, Gracie E., Rosynthia, Henrietta, Philome, John F. P.

John Coyl and his wife, Elizabeth (Hanlan), came to America in 1791, and to Clearfield Township in 1800, and settled on the farm known as the Wick farm, at present owned by Charles Duffy and others, consisting of a 400-acre tract. He disposed of a large tract of land given him by a Mr. Bell for one horse and a keg of whisky. He made this trade so as to complete a team, he already possessing one horse. Coyleville took its name from him. He was a weaver by trade, and took linen cloth woven by himself to "Mason's Works," in Fayette County, and exchanged it for salt and iron, which he packed home. In order to protect his sheep and hogs from the ravages of the wolves and bears then to be found in great numbers, they were securely penned up each night. His son John, Jr., moved to Donegal Township in 1851, his death occurring in 1866. His wife, Margaret (Daugherty), aged eighty-two years, lives on the old place with her son W. F.

Arthur O'Donnell, a native of Donegal, Ireland, settled in 1798 near the center of Clearfield Township, and there lived and died. He raised seven children, three of whom were born after the family settled here. Their names were Hannah (Dugan), Mary (Denny), Bridget, Sarah (Duffy), Ann (McGee), Arthur and Daniel. Of this family there are three survivors—Mrs. McGee, Clearfield; Mrs. Duffy, Pittsburgh, and Daniel, Buffalo Township. Arthur lived and died in this township. Daniel, born in 1800, lived here until recently.

Near the beginning of the present century, Connell O'Donnell emigrated from Ireland, and settled

in Clearfield Township on the farm now occupied by Joseph Lane. He was a tailor by trade, and made clothes for the settlers for miles around. Finding business dull at home, he sought work in Ohio, and there took the fever and ague, from which he died. He reared eight children. The sons were Hugh, John, Charles, Dennis and James. Of these, Dennis, Oakland Township, is living. The daughters are Bridget, single; Mary (Slater), Oakland, and Ellen (Henry), Summit Township.

Marcus McLaughlin was one of the early settlers. His father and grandfather emigrated from Ireland in 1795, and located east of the mountains first, but finally settled in this township on a tract of 400 acres. Marcus McLaughlin and his sister, who is eighty years of age, occupy the old farm. Their mother's name was Hannah Daugherty.

In 1838, John Sipe came to Butler County, and located on a farm in Clearfield, for which he paid \$8 per acre. His home had been in Armstrong County, where he had operated a grist-mill. His object in coming into the wilderness of this township was to secure for himself a home and also to gratify his natural propensity for hunting. During the first winter he shot seventeen deer, and conveyed them a great distance to sell. His first money, however, was obtained by chopping wood for the Buffalo furnace. There was nothing produced on his farm the first year of his pioneer life, so he found it absolutely necessary to turn his attention to whatever work presented itself in order to obtain the necessaries of life. John Sipe married Margaret Stevens. They had a very large family, and all are living except two. William Sipe, one of the sons, owns the greater part of the old homestead, which he has occupied for ten years. He has been a prominent man in this township for years, filling several offices of trust.

Daniel Heineman, a native of Germany, who landed in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1835, came into this township in 1838. He cleared a part of the farm where Great Belt now is, but did not remain many years to enjoy the fruits of his industry, preferring to move. Henry Heineman, since 1843 a resident of Butler, and his brother Charles are his sons.

LATER SETTLERS.

John McDevitt located on a farm in 1847, which he purchased from Mylert and Clymer. After farming a few years, he removed to Kittanning, Armstrong County, but returned again to this township in 1864, and purchased land from Daniel Fennell, which he has very industriously cultivated since that time. He had established a wholesale and retail grocery and liquor store in Kittanning, and for several years was engaged in the business and prospered, but finally

adverse circumstances overtook him, and he was compelled to succumb to fate.

Peter Fennell, Sr., with his son Peter and two nephews, Daniel and Abram Fennell, came from Armstrong County in 1856. Mr. Fennell (father of Peter) purchased 113 acres of land from Clymer and Mylert, and afterward transferred the farm to his son. When he settled upon it, it was entirely covered with hazel and thorn bushes, black-jacks and ground oaks, presenting anything but prospect of fertility. Peter Fennell, Sr., entered the United States service as a soldier September 20, 1864, and remained in the army until the close of the war. He was a member of Company H, Capt. John G. Bippens, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mr. Fennell has in his possession an interesting relic in the shape of Luther's translation of the Bible from the original language into German. It was published at Amsterdam in 1704.

James Martin is the possessor of a fine farm, which seems to be under a high state of cultivation. Since his location in this township in 1855, he has ranked among the honest and best citizens of Clearfield. His first farm, purchased from Mylert, the agent and attorney in fact for Archie McCall, consisted of 100 acres. To this he added in 1870 101 acres more, purchased of Gen. John N. Purviance and Philip Bickel, making in all 201 acres. Mr. Martin came originally from Ireland, County Down and Province of Ulster. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Graham, of Scotch-Irish parentage. They have reared a very estimable family, some of whom are married. In 1876, Mr. Martin erected a fine two-story house at a cost of \$2,500. It is very substantial, and reflects credit on the architects who were members of the family.

Charles Reilly, in 1865, removed from Allegheny City, where he had been reared, to this township, and purchased a farm from Barney Sheridan of 130 acres, upon which he has been living for fifteen years. He has cleared forty acres of timber since he took charge of his place, and made other decided improvements. His wife was Ellen Clark, of Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Reilly was the mother of thirteen children, all boys.

William Leithold was born in this county in the vicinity of Saxonburg. He came to this township in 1870, and purchased a farm of John Gallaher for \$6,640. Mr. Leithold is a superior farmer, and his well-tilled broad acres tell the story of thrift and energy. Since he became the possessor of this farm, he has made many very noticeable improvements. The old lumbering log house has given place to a commodious dwelling, costing \$2,000. One year later, in 1877, he replaced his old barn by a new one

100 foot long and thirty eight feet wide. Mr. Leithold married Elizabeth Bauer in 1863. She is the sister of the Bauer brothers, who are known throughout the county as extensive contractors and builders. George Leithold is the father of William. He is the proprietor of the hotel at Delano Station, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad.

OTHER PROMINENT FARMERS.

Valentine and Henry Reiger, Joseph Flick, Jacob Cramer, Hugh McCrea, George and John Sipe, Burton Bigler, Henry Baitenbaugh, Dennis A. Duff, Dennis McBride, Neal McBride, Barney Sheridan, Arthur Denny, Marcus McLaughlin, Walter Lucas, Dennis Logue, Manasses Dougan, William Gallaher, Simon and Andrew Gallaher, Abraham Fennell, Daniel McMillan, John O'Donnell, Hugh O'Donnell, John and James McDevitt, John Milligan, Joseph Osterman, William O'Neil, Nicholas Reott, John Struble, Robert Thompson, Mrs. John Green.

FAMILY SCHOOLS.

John Smith was the first teacher in this part of the country. The schoolhouse was in the eastern part of the township on Andrew Dougan's farm, now owned by Manasses Dougan, his son. Some of the early pupils were Dennis Dougan, Mary Dougan, Frank Duff, Margaret Duff, Bridget McLaughlin, Henry McBride, Enos McBride, Nancy McBride, John and James Sheridan, John, Thomas and William Coyle and Daniel McGee. The school was taught in 1807, and the term was one year. Mr. Smith's compensation was \$4 per year for each pupil. However, if there were but two or three in the family, no extra charge was made. Large families subscribed more. The teacher boarded with the pupils, stopping one or two weeks at a time at each house. It was not then customary to pay the tuition until the end of the year, in order to give parents plenty of time to earn some money. During the year, money would be obtained by raising flax and converting it into linen; then taking it a great distance to some large town to sell. In the fall and winter, men would go off to Fayette County and to Harmony, in this county, and obtain employment in the iron works until spring. In this way they not only paid for the education of their children, but purchased necessities for the family. John Washington taught the second school. He died at Mr. Sheridan's. Other teachers who taught at various times up to the time of the organization of public schools were Thomas H. Cook, Michael Herron, Francis McBride, Daniel McLaughlin, Benjamin Sedwick, Manasses Boyle, James Denny and Brandon.

The first public school teachers were Neal Mc-

Bride, William Daughtery, Jacob Sipe, Peter Fennell, George Hoover and John Beamer. These teachers and all others in the various townships were examined by three Trustees before the office of Superintendent came into existence. If these Trustees did not feel themselves competent, they designated some person who in their estimation possessed the requisite literary ability. There are some good school buildings in this township to-day, some of which were built very recently. The school property, including grounds, is valued at \$8,755.

CARBON CENTRE.

In the year 1875, and for a few subsequent years, this was a considerable town. Oil had been discovered in paying quantities, and operators began to locate. Robert Thompson, now deceased, in order to encourage the building of a town, laid out two acres of ground into town lots, upon which houses were promptly built. For a few years the town flourished, but it finally met the fate of all small towns which depend entirely on the oil business for support and vitality; the oil production began to diminish, and with it the inhabitants of the town. It is to-day but a shadow of its former self, yet about a half-dozen families still reside here. William McCrea carries on a general and wholesale liquor store.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

St. John's Catholic Church.—The passer-by will involuntarily slacken his pace to view this magnificent edifice and admire its elegant architecture and the pleasant and inviting retreat surrounding it. This edifice was reared in the year 1853. It is ninety feet in length and forty-two feet in breadth, and has a very large seating capacity, and the interior throughout is elegantly finished. Twenty-four years after the church proper was built (in 1877), a gigantic tower, 156 feet in height, was added, at a cost of \$3,666, lending to the main building a lofty, handsome and imposing appearance. Although this church building was not erected until the year above mentioned, yet for many years prior to this time services were held from time to time at the various private houses of those in the neighborhood who rejoiced in the Catholic faith, especially upon such holy days as Christmas and Easter Sunday.

Father Joseph Cody's name appears prominently among those who performed these primitive services. Yet it seems there were others who preceded him. The first services were held in the church in the fall of 1853 by Father Larkin. Remaining but one year, he was succeeded by Rev. William Pollard, who also remained but one year. Father Christy succeeded him February 17, 1855, and ministered for six years,

at the termination of which time Rev. Thomas Quinn came in, and officiated for one year. On March 23, 1862, Father Doyle took charge of the congregation, and ministered to the spiritual wants of the church for eleven years. His successor was Rev. Patrick Brown, who graduated at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland County, Penn. Rev. Brown was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1823, and emigrated to this country in 1850. A social, genial gentleman, he finds many warm friends outside the pale of the church, as well as many ardent friends within it.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first organization of this church took place in November, 1857, in a building which had been erected on the Peter Graff farm by the English Lutheran congregation for union services. Rev. Mr. Cooper organized the first class and preached the first sermon to that denomination. Continuing to preach for two years in this place, he was at the expiration of that time succeeded by Rev. Wilkinson, who remained but one year. He was followed by Daniel Rhodes, who preached at irregular intervals. Rev. Tibbles was then sent by the Conference to the charge, and he remained until the war broke out, when he raised a company and went with it to the scene of carnage. No services were then held in this house until 1881, during which time it had become quite dilapidated. In the year 1879, a temporary house was put up one mile west of the former building, and in it a Sabbath school was inaugurated and maintained for one year, when the society or congregation was re-organized by J. P. McKee, of Butler, a local minister, who was instrumental in building up the congregation. In 1881, the original site and building were purchased, and after making some improvements, the house was rededicated to the service of God on October 9, 1881, by Rev. McSweeney, of Freeport, Penn., when thirty-five adults and children were baptized.

The congregation now numbers about fifty-one members. Rev. J. Altman is the present pastor. The Trustees are Daniel McMillen, Abram Fennell and Joseph Baker. The Stewards are Peter Fennell and L. Milligan.

United Presbyterian Church.—The United Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. R. G. Ferguson, assisted by Allen Wilson and Eli Balph, acting Elders from Butler congregation, July 15, 1878. Members of session were Henry Gumper and Louis Kreor and James Martin. Trustees were Louis Kreor and Robert Thompson.

The building is a plain frame, costing the sum of \$1,200. The first members were James Martin, Sr., and wife, Robert Martin, Elizabeth Martin, Mary Stopher, Ellen Martin, Maggie Martin, James Martin, Jr., Alexander McMullen and family—William,

Mary, Alexander, Jr., and wife—Louis Kreor and wife, Henry Gumper and wife, Thomas Humes and wife and Mrs. Patton. There never has been a settled minister. Rev. Clark, of Prospect; Rev. Bredin, of Sunbury; Rev. T. W. Young, of Mount Chestnut; Rev. Shaw, of Mount Holyoke; Rev. Cook, Rev. Ferguson, of Butler, and Rev. Scott ministered to this congregation at various times. This congregation met in the little village of Carbon Centre, and it flourished while the village did, but, as it was composed of a floating population, it began to rapidly decline as the population decreased.

LISTS OF THE PEOPLE.

1840, Joseph Henry; 1840, John Gallaher; 1845, Joseph Henry; 1845, James McCafferty; 1850, John Gallaher; 1850, James Johnson; 1853, James B. Kennedy; 1854, John McLaughlin; 1859, John McLaughlin; 1855, Arthur O'Donnell; 1860, Bernard Sheridan; 1861, John McLaughlin; 1865, John B. Gallaher; 1870, Arthur O'Donnell; 1870, John B. Gallaher; 1875, W. S. Sype; 1875, Patrick Donoghue; 1880, Francis P. McBride; 1880, W. S. Sipe.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUMMIT.

Scotch-Irish Settlers.—The McCays, Mitchells and Sipes. *German Settlers.*—The McCarlys, Remarkable Adventures. *The German Settlers.*—The Prosperity of the Township largely due to Them. *The Ring, Oostelberg, and Leichtenberg Families.*—St. Mary's Church and Rectory.

THIS township was mainly formed from the former townships of Butler and Clearfield, though portions of Donegal and Center were also included. "Summit" was the name bestowed upon the new township at the request of one of its citizens—Judge Mitchell.

Though a large proportion of the surface is hilly and rocky, the nearness of this township to Butler and the convenience of two railroads passing through it render Summit a very prosperous agricultural section. The land is productive, and the people are industrious.

SETTLEMENT.

James McCurdy was the first permanent settler in the territory now known as Summit Township. He found a few scattering settlers in his neighborhood when he came. His experience illustrates well the difficulties and hardships which the early settlers of this county had to face, and for this reason we will attempt to outline it. The facts given below were obtained from Mr. McCurdy in his lifetime, and written by Mr. James Stephenson:

James McCurdy was born in Cumberland County,

Penn. in 1777. His father moved to Westmoreland County when James was eight years of age, and there the latter remained until 1796, when he determined to secure himself a home in the yet unsettled portion of the State.

In company with a Mr. Smith, he started with knapsack upon his shoulder and gun in hand, and plunged boldly into the wilderness. The first day they crossed the Allegheny River where Freeport now is, and thence took a path leading northward. Night overtook them not far from Saxonburg Station. They discovered here the remains of a fire which had been made by some one who preceded them, and being tired, decided to encamp. They cut brush and laid it upon the ground and attempted to sleep. Rain soon came and forced them to give up the hope of repose; but by midnight the storm had passed, and the moon was shining clearly. They decided to proceed, took up their packs and journeyed on, guided by a blazed tree here and there along the dimly defined path. They found a deserted cabin near the spot where Mrs. Henry now lives, and another, also without an occupant, where John Pistorius now resides. About daylight, they reached the Robert Gilliland farm, and there found a family by the name of Ray. During the day they learned that there were a few other settlers in the neighborhood, who had come the preceding spring, it now being the fall of the year.

McCurdy and Smith had started out with the intention of settling in Mercer County, but finding that the settlers here were anxious to have neighbors, they decided to look around, and if the country suited, settle. After viewing several tracts, they at last selected land in the beautiful valley through which Bonnybrook runs. Smith chose the land which is now owned by James Stephenson and George Bartley, and McCurdy took up his abode on the adjoining tract, now owned by S. P. Young.

McCurdy lived sixty-seven years on the farm where he now lies buried, and never moved, except from a cabin to a log house, and from the latter to his brick residence. The first night he slept in Butler County, he lay in a booth made of brush.

James McCurdy was married in 1802, to Peggy Thorne, by whom he was the father of four sons and five daughters.

He helped to lay out the town of Butler in 1803, and to locate the Butler and Kittanning road in 1827. He acted as Justice of the Peace, and was an influential citizen. He was a Ruling Elder in the church over forty years. He was active in promoting the best interests of the community. He died in 1872, being nearly ninety-five years of age. His children were John, Thorne, Duncan and Elisha; Jane, Matilda,

Sarah and Rebecca. Thorne and Elisha are still living.

The early settlers found deer so plentiful that many instances of shooting them from cabin doors are related.

The timber was not of as large growth as it is in some localities at present, but the land was very difficult to clear, owing to the denseness of the growth of wood and underbrush.

The hardships and trials of the pioneers can scarcely be exaggerated. Without roads, they were obliged to find their way to the older settlements on horseback or on foot, when a bag of meal or a supply of salt was to be procured. Farming implements were few in number and of the simplest construction. The early settlers were obliged to go to the Ligonier Valley to get plowshares sharpened or other blacksmithing work performed. Much of their food was made from corn-meal, the corn being ground in an old-fashioned hand-mill.

McCurdy and Smith built their rude cabins with the assistance of a neighbor, without using other tools than an ax, an auger and a frow.

James McCurdy erected a brick house about 1830, the large, two-story building which is now the home of Mr. Young. This was doubtless the first brick house in the township. He planted a few apple trees quite early, as did also his neighbor, Smith. Few orchards were planted by the original settlers; but, when the Germans came, one of the first things they did was to make preparations looking toward a future fruit supply.

About 1812, Abraham Brinker purchased the Smith property. He was one of the most prominent citizens of his time; served as Justice of the Peace, as County Commissioner, etc., besides carrying on a good deal of business. He was public-spirited and generous; encouraged and supported schools, and, both directly and indirectly, his influence was exerted for good. His judgment was sound, and it was very common when any dispute arose among his neighbors for them to say, "Let us leave the matter to Squire Brinker." Thus, without an appeal to law, many troubles were settled quietly and to the satisfaction of all interested parties. There being no public houses near, his house and Squire McCurdy's often afforded entertainment to travelers upon the pike. Squire McCurdy was a religious man, and his hospitable home was often visited by ministers, who came to preach at the schoolhouse. As his house stood on one side of the creek and Mr. Brinker's on the other, it became a common saying among the settlers that Bonnybrook had the law on one side and the Gospel on the other.

The Mitchell and Scott families settled in 1796.



RESIDENCE OF R. D. STEVENSON SUMMIT, PA.

James Mitchell, a native of Ireland, was brought to this country when an infant, and brought up in Maryland. From that State he emigrated to Westmoreland County, and, in 1796, he came to Butler County and located on the farm which his son, Judge James Mitchell, now owns. After coming here, he married Nancy McGahey. Their children were Jane, James, Samuel, Margaret, Alexander and John. Jane (Jamison) resides in Summit Township. Her husband died in the late war. James and Samuel also reside in Summit. James was born in 1812, and now lives about half a mile from his birthplace. He was elected County Commissioner in 1851, and an Associate Judge in 1861. He has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1849. Margaret (Seaman) lives in Butler Township. Alexander died when a young man. John resides in Butler.

James Mitchell, Sr., died in 1844, and his wife about ten years later. Each reached the age of seventy-five. Mr. Mitchell lived a quiet, peaceable life, made no enemies, and had hosts of friends. His hospitable home was always kept with the latch-string out. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he joined under its first pastor.

William Scott and his sons were among the first settlers. The father was an old man when he came to the county. He lived on what is now the Heinser farm. Of his children, James lived in Oakland and died there while a Representative to the Legislature. Robert became a prominent citizen of Butler, and a county official; Samuel left and went to Westmoreland County; David married Mary, sister of James Mitchell, and settled near his brother George; he removed to Freeport, where his son, Alexander, now lives; George Scott married another of James Mitchell's sisters, and settled upon the farm his son now occupies; Alexander followed shoe-making, and lived in Butler; William left early and went to Ohio; Catharine became the wife of James Moore who lived a few years in Oakland Township, then returned to Westmoreland County.

James Mitchell and several of the Scotts served in the army during the war of 1812.

Robert Scott, of Westmoreland County, was one of the settlers of 1796 in this township. Soon after the village of Butler was laid out, he removed there and built the house on Main street now owned by F. P. Baldauf, one of the oldest in the borough. He died in 1830. His son, John Scott, now resident in Butler, was born in this house in 1819. Chambers, another son of Robert Scott, now lives in Fairview, and Harper resides at Brady's Bend.

George Scott, a native of Westmoreland County, came into the wilds of Western Pennsylvania a young man. He selected land, built upon it and com-

menced improving, meantime living alone and keeping bachelor's hall. Before there were any mills nearer than Westmoreland County, he was obliged to go thither for his milling, riding horseback and carrying the grist in a pack-saddle. In his hand he carried a rifle to keep off wolves. It usually required two days to obtain a grist—one to go and the other to return. From his cabin door he frequently shot deer and turkeys. On one occasion, a bear and cubs were discovered near his dwelling. One of the cubs ran up a tree and Scott shot it. The old bear, very anxious for a fight, at once arose on her haunches and would have attacked him, had he not been ready with another shot which killed her. Mr. Scott helped to carry the chain for the surveyors when Butler was laid out. He married Rachel Mitchell, who bore eight children—James, Samuel, Robert, Washington, all dead; Amelia (Holmes), Indiana County; Mitchell, on the old homestead; David, Oakland Township; and Sarah (Winner), Penn Township. George Scott was a soldier of 1812.

One of the first mills, if not the very first in Butler County, was William Neyman's, erected at the mouth of Bonnybrook, near the beginning of the present century. James McCurdy assisted in building it, and James Mitchell was the first miller. The mill was operated but a short time, but it received custom from all the settlements in the southern part of the county. "Neyman's Path," a pack-horse trail leading to it, is still remembered by old residents. On account of a dispute as to the ownership of the land, Neyman took the machinery out of his mill and moved it north, where he established another mill. The old log structure stood many years, and also the cabin erected for the miller. The latter was at length torn down, because it was learned that a family who had a bad reputation proposed to occupy it.

Abraham Brinker, soon after his settlement, put in operation a saw-mill on Bonnybrook, which runs through the farm. In 1813-14, he erected the stone mill which is still standing and is still known as Brinker's Mill. He afterward operated a carding-mill and distillery.

Brinker's Mill was long the scene of busy activity, as it received custom from a wide extent of country. The machinery was at first very simple. The mill had no elevator, and the corn or wheat was carried up a ladder, a half a bushel at a time, and thrown into the hopper. The next improvement was to carry up a bag filled with grain, and finally a barrel was so arranged that it could be filled and hoisted. John Moser was the miller for many years, and afterward John Warncastle, who brought up a large and very respectable family.

James McLaughlin purchased the mill from his

father-in-law, Mr. Brinker. He died in California, and the property was purchased by Elisha K. Marshall, who sold it to John Burford. In 1861, the mill was bought by James Stephenson, its present owner.

Hugh Gibb, an early settler, lived on the Robert Stevenson farm. He was better situated, financially, than many of his neighbors, having considerable means when he settled, and was therefore able to go back to Westmoreland County occasionally and buy supplies of groceries. He was one of the few men in the neighborhood who were not drafted during the war of 1812, and it was his custom to ride around to his neighbors' houses frequently during the winter to see that none of the families suffered for want of the necessities of life.

Hugh Gibb was a very generous-hearted man. His family are all dead. His wife was Sarah, sister of James Mitchell. Their children were Samuel, James M., Jane (Watts), Susan (Leasure), Nancy (Myers), Mary (McCool), Isabella (Jamison) and Sarah (Scott).

Jacob Sumney, a Pennsylvania German, was an early settler on the farm now owned by Jacob Johnston. He brought up a large family, all of whom scattered after his death.

Joseph Gold, an early settler where Alexander McMillan lives, still has numerous descendants in the county. Following are the names of his children: Robert, William, Joseph, Hugh, John, Anna (Karns) and Mary (Slater).

John Green is remembered as an early resident—poor but respectable—on the Rettig farm. Samuel Low resided on the place adjoining.

John Wunderly, an early settler in the same neighborhood, was considered "well fixed" in early days. He died on the farm, and his widow lived to be quite aged.

About 1800, Francis Warmcastle emigrated from Chester County, and settled in Summit Township. He afterward moved to Pittsburgh, and thence to East Liberty, where he died. His children—John, Charles Francis and Jacob—are all dead. John, the latest survivor, died in Centerville in 1865. He was married to Evanna King, who bore six children, all of whom are still living—Mary Ann, Francis, Eliza (Covert), Susan (Davidson), Margaret (Bard) and John.

Peter Henry was a well-known citizen of that portion of Summit Township which was formerly included in Clearfield. Until the division of the townships, elections were held at his house. Before the Germans began settling, there were only about sixty-four voters in Clearfield.

Mr. Henry came to his homestead in 1797, follow-

ing an Indian trail from Freeport. In 1800, he brought his family from Westmoreland County, in a wagon, following up Rough Run some distance. Glades were everywhere abundant, and through them the deer had well-beaten paths.

Peter Henry died in 1857, aged eighty-eight. His wife, Margaret, died in 1832. Of their children, but one survives—Joseph Henry, Esq., Connoquenessing Township. He is now seventy-two years of age. The sons of Peter Henry were John, Adam, Peter, Frederick, Joseph and William; the daughters, Elizabeth (Brinker) and Mary (Coyle).

Mrs. Ellen Henry lives upon the old homestead.

Peter Henry's life was distinguished by a startling incident. When he was sixteen years of age, living in Westmoreland County, six miles from Greensburg, one day when his father, Frederick Henry, was away at a mill, the Indians entered the house and attacked its inmates. Mrs. Henry and her two youngest children were killed; Peter and his two children, younger than himself, were taken captives, and led away into the woods. After the savages had proceeded a short distance, the youngest child commenced to cry, and she was killed by a blow from a tomahawk. The Indians, seven in number, had with them six horses and considerable plunder which they had stolen from the settlers. When the news of the massacre became known in the settlement, Brady's company, a band of settlers commissioned by the Government to prevent Indian outrages, hastily collected together, and pursued the savages. The path made by the horses was easily followed. The Indians crossed the Allegheny River near Freeport, and followed the stream upward. On the evening of the third day, they were overtaken, at a bend in the river, which has since been known as Brady's Bend from the ensuing incident. The Indians were found to be encamped, and the horses tethered and feeding near by. During the day, the Indians had killed a deer and a bear, and they were drying and preparing the meat by a small fire. Brady and his men waited until all the Indians save one were asleep before beginning their attack.

Peter Henry and his sister lay covered by an old quilt with a hole in it, and through the hole the boy watched the Indians, and occasionally heard the sounds made by the pursuers as they reconnoitered about the camp, but thought the noise was made by the horses. The Indian on guard was drying meat by the fire. Suddenly, while Peter was attentively watching him, he saw a flash and heard the sharp report of a rifle. The Indian jumped up, gave a loud whoop, and fell over dying. Instantly the blankets flew off the sleeping forms of the savages, and every Indian was on his feet, taken completely by surprise. Every Indian but one was shot and wounded, and all

rushed down the bank into the river. Whether they drowned or whether they died of their wounds it is not known; but it is certain that only one Indian escaped to tell the tale, as was learned from the statement of a young man named Hoover, who was seven years in Indian captivity. Hoover was present when the surviving Indian returned to his tribe and narrated the fate of his companions. Hoover afterward returned to Westmoreland County, and related the circumstance. After the children were rescued, the horses and the other booty of the Indians were taken by Brady's men, who, proceeding down the river, found a canoe, and put the children and a part of the provision into it. They took the children to Fort Pitt, and afterward returned them to the settlement and to their father.*

Richard Martin settled east of where Herman Slater now is, and lived many years on the farm. He died in Penn Township. His children were Mary, Thomas, Anna, William, Samuel, John, Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth, Richard and Sarah. Thomas, William, Elizabeth and Sarah are still living. Samuel settled on the farm where his widow now lives. He served in the army, and was a gallant soldier and a good officer. He raised in this county a company of volunteers, which was recruited in October, 1861, and was mustered into service December 7, 1861, as Company E, One Hundred and Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Samuel Martin, Captain. Capt. Martin died of fever at White House Landing, Va., June 8, 1862, aged forty-two years.

John Gilliland, a native of County Monahan Ireland, came to America in 1817, and in 1820 settled upon the farm now occupied by his son, Robert Gilliland, Esq. He worked at weaving a number of years, making cloth for the neighbors, who in exchange assisted him in clearing his land. He married Mary Frazier in 1820. They had a family of four sons and six daughters—Mary J. (Murdock), Elizabeth (Allen), Isabella (Frazier), Maria, Robert, James, Margaret (Boren), William, George F. and Rachel N. (Allison). Of these, Mary J., Maria, Robert, James and Rachel are living. Robert Gilliland has been School Director twenty-four consecutive years, and now holds his fifth commission as Justice of the Peace.

Germans have been an important element in developing the agricultural resources of Summit Township. Until the German immigration, the settlers of this part of the county were few, and improvement went forward slowly. But with the arrival of the Germans in large numbers, everything changed. Farms of 200 or 400 acres were each converted into farms of from forty to sixty acres in extent. Many tracts now occupied by seven or eight farmers each, were once

the property of one individual farmer, and, it must be acknowledged, our German-American farmers thrive and get ahead faster than did the owners of these comparatively large farms.

The first Germans arrived about 1830. They had no easy task before them, but a year or two of continued effort convinced them that the land was good, and farming could be successfully carried on. There fore they began to write to their friends in the old country, and encourage them to come and settle. The years 1831–32–33 brought several families to this township. In 1834–35, the immigration was most rapid, and thenceforth it continued until nearly all of the first settled farms, as well as tracts hitherto unoccupied, were in the hands of the new-comers. An exception to this statement should be noted. Along Bonnybrook, in the northern part of the township, several descendants of the original settlers continue to remain.

Generally these German settlers had but little money. After locating their homes and putting some seed into the ground, the usual course was to "strike out" and earn money to pay taxes. Many found employment on the canals which were then building. It was no unusual thing for a man to walk one hundred or two hundred miles, work two or three months, then return to look after the comfort of his family. It was a hard way of getting on in the world, but patience, industry and wise economy at length triumphed; the land was paid for, and the settler had a home. After this result was accomplished, it seemed to result very naturally that the settler should add to his possessions and soon be independent.

John Rimp, one of the first German settlers of this township, is still living in Butler, at the age of ninety-seven. He settled on the farm now owned by his son John in 1830, bringing with him a family of five children, all of whom are still living in this county—Mary, Catharine, John, Eliza and Christina. Mr. Rimp purchased his land from the Collins estate, paying \$3.50 per acre. He had never followed farming until he came here, and, finding only about an acre and a half cleared, the prospect did not seem very cheerful. But no German knows the meaning of the word failure; he soon became accustomed to the work he had undertaken, and made good progress. He brought with him from Germany a wagon—a rare thing in those days—a wooden harrow, some sickles and other farming implements. His son John, who now lives on the homestead, spent many years boating on the Mississippi River.

John Osterling was long a leading man among the Germans, and his descendants are still very numerous in this township. He emigrated from Germany to Butler County in 1831, and thenceforth was

* Narrated to the writer by Mr. Joseph Henry.

very active in encouraging settlement and pushing forward the work of improvement. He had some money to begin with, and, purchasing about three hundred acres, he sold it out to settlers in lots of from forty to sixty acres each. His first purchase was near Herman Station. Having sold off this land, he next bought about five hundred acres, on part of which some of his sons now reside. He died in 1863 at the age of sixty-seven. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters: John died in this township (his widow still resides here); Leonard, Peter and Adam reside in Summit Township; Catharine (Shanck) is dead; Elizabeth (Vogele) resides in Butler; Eliza (Frederick) and Margaret (Frederick) are dead.

Matthias Bleichner was one of the first German settlers in the southern part of the township, and located on the farm where he now lives in 1831. Two years later, Michael Hoffman settled where Michael Sang now lives. Mr. Sang settled upon this farm in 1876, having previously lived in Oakland and Winfield Townships. About 1833, John Spahn settled in the same neighborhood. Samuel Robb and Richard Martin had previously opened up farms near by.

The settlers were then very few east of Herman Station. Barney Leech emigrated from Germany and settled in Clearfield Township where he died. His family are all now removed from the county except David Leech, Esq., who lives in Summit Township. He settled here in 1858: His farm was early settled by a McLaughlin family, and afterward owned by George Sweeney. One of the first orchards in this part of county was on this farm, and another on the neighboring farm of Peter Henry. Orchards were scarce and boys were frequently found lurking in the woods in the vicinity of the two above mentioned. Perhaps they were hunting.

Many of the earlier settlers built their cabins in deep valleys near low, moist ground. The low lands were most easily cleared, and could soonest be converted into corn-fields and grass land.

John Johnson was an early settler of this township. His son, Samuel still resides here.

Francis Eichenlaub and his brothers, Michael and William, with their sisters, Barbara and Catherine, and their father, Jacob, arrived from France in 1832, and settled on land which had previously been the Duffy farm. Francis died in 1877; Michael is still living here; William and Barbara are dead. Two sons of Francis Eichenlaub reside here--William on the old homestead and Matthias, who is engaged in the oil business at Herman Station. William Eichenlaub's farm is at the summit of Summit Township, and on it are the head waters of French Creek, Wolf Run and Bonnybrook.

Andrew and Christian Knans settled in the northern part of the township in 1834. Both are still living. Andrew has reared three children, all of whom reside in this county: Jacob A., Rachel and Catharine. Christian Knans has ten children living.

About 1835, Martin Keck emigrated from Germany and settled in this township where he remained five years. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., and was there thirteen years. He now resides in this township. His children are John, Matthias, Catharine, George, Lewis, Christian, Henry and Philip; John, Catharine and George are dead.

Jacob Yose came directly from Germany and settled in this township about 1834. Only two of his children are living--Andrew and Catharine (Keck), in this township.

About 1835, Philip Cluse came from France and settled on a two hundred-acre tract where George Fisher now lives. The tract was bought by Francis Ackerman, who occupied it after Cluse. The latter moved to Armstrong County. His son, Philip, lives at Herman Station. At the time Cluse lived here, money was very scarce and farmers frequently went to Pittsburgh to sell their produce. Cluse started one day, on foot, with a knapsack full of butter. Before he reached his destination, it had nearly all melted, and his best coat was ruined.

Prominent among the German pioneers was the Riott family, which is still represented in the township by Squire Francis Riott and others of the name.

Martin Reiber, a native of Germany, emigrated from New York, and settled in this township in 1839, being among the earliest residents of his nationality. He carried on a farm and was the landlord of a well-kept tavern for about seventeen years. Martin and George Reiber, of Butler Borough, are his sons. Another son, Jacob, resides in Cleveland, Ohio. His daughters are Catharine (Chrishart) and Barbara, wife of Julius Klingler, of Butler.

In 1837, Conrad Herri settled upon the farm afterward occupied by his son John, now deceased. His widow became Mrs. Ertel, and now lives on the farm with her sons and husband.

In 1838, Christian Schwartz settled and made the first improvements where his sons now live.

About 1839, John Gruert settled in Oakland Township. He afterward moved to Jefferson Township, and died there. His son Henry now resides in Summit. Two daughters are living--Hannah and Caroline.

John Heim came from Philadelphia, and was the first settler on the farm where his sons now live.

Sacob Riger settled near Saxonburg, but in 1845 located upon the farm where his son Jacob now lives. Twelve of his children are living--six sons and six



RESIDENCE OF S. P. YOUNG.

daughters, Jacob, the youngest, being now thirty five years of age.

Wendelin Nebel came from Germany to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, and to the farm now owned by his son, B. Nebel, where he now lives, in 1848. Mr. B. Nebel is numbered among the energetic, enterprising farmers of this township, and takes a prominent part in matters of public interest.

Nicholas Hinschberger, a native of France, settled in this county in 1843. In 1850, they went to California, and remained two years. In 1853, he located on his present farm, where Joseph Franklin had lived previously. His brothers, Christian, Joseph and John Hinschberger, have since settled in the same neighborhood. Quite a number of German-speaking families came to this county from France.

John Portman, deceased, settled in 1849 where his son Joseph now lives. He came here from Pittsburgh, where he had been engaged in dairying. Only two of the family are now living in this county—Joseph and John, in Butler.

Joseph Miller, deceased, was among the later settlers of this county. He came from Allegheny County about 1850. His son Jacob now lives near Herman Station.

Thomas Lindsey, a native of County Down, Ireland, now eighty-two years of age, came from Allegheny County to the western part of this township in 1850. He bought 212 acres of land at \$10 per acre, and subsequently increased his farm to 300 acres. The land had for years been awaiting a purchaser. A fair estimate of its value at present would not be far from \$65 per acre, such changes and improvements have been made since Mr. Lindsey came.

John Forcht, now of Butler, settled in 1850 where his sons now live. His farm is the site of the Carbon Centre oil wells. Five producing wells are now in operation upon the farm. These wells were put down in 1876, the first being finished in June of that year.

Adam Rettig is a good example of a thrifty German. He came directly from his native land in 1852, and purchased fifty acres of land at \$8 per acre. Since then he has made four purchases, and now has over 400 acres.

John W. and Henry Baldauf moved from Pittsburgh to this township, and settled in 1852.

The farm on which R. D. Stevenson now lives was settled by a man named Gibb, and subsequently owned by Mr. Gould; then by Abraham Stevenson. In 1855, it came into the hands of its present owner, who has erected excellent buildings and made many other improvements.

S. P. Young settled in this township in 1856, and in 1861 on his present farm, a part of the James McCurdy homestead.

In 1867, Augustus Jackman, a native of France, moved to this county from Allegheny County, and later purchased of Matthias Bleichner the farm on which he now lives.

In 1868, George Trimbur moved from Pittsburgh, where he had been employed in the rolling mills, and settled upon the farm he now occupies. He purchased from Keeling and Engstler. The land had previously been owned by E. F. Mader and G. F. Drollinger.

John Nigh and his sons settled in the northern part of this township in 1869.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in this township was a small log building north of Bonnybrook, near Brinker's mill. Early teachers: Maley, George Greer and Joseph Townley. Townley was a kind, considerate man and a good teacher. Greer was an old man and respected.

A frame schoolhouse was erected in this neighborhood at an early date, largely through the efforts of Squire Brinker, who furnished it with stoves, and in other ways manifested his interest in the cause of education. The first term of school in the frame schoolhouse was taught by Joseph Townley. Another teacher—a jovial, good natured Scotchman and a most excellent penman—was John Watt. He was once barred out, and looking in at the east window, discovered that the house was full of boys and girls. He raised the window—entered the house. Of course the mischief-makers expected a whipping, and immediately upon the entrance of the master, great excitement ensued. There was a grand stampede for the back windows, and boys and girls piled out of them pell-mell. The teacher meanwhile laughing and shouting, "catch 'em! catch 'em."

Caleb Russell was another teacher in the same school. At Christmas time he was barred out. It being Saturday, and the master being indifferent "whether school kept or not," returned to his boarding place (Squire McCurdy's). An article was written up in the usual manner, stipulating that Russell should treat the school to a half-bushel of apples. But the boy who wrote the article, in his haste forgot to introduce the words, "of apples," and the master readily signed pledging himself to give the scholars "a half bushel." He accordingly sent the signed paper back by the messenger, and with it an *empty* half bushel measure!

TEACHERS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

1854, Francis Riott; 1854, Andrew W. Johnston; 1856, J. A. Kennedy; 1859, Francis Reed; 1861, Robert Campbell; 1861, Farmers Road; 1866, Robert

Gilleland; 1869, Francis Riott; 1872, Robert Gilleland; 1874, Francis Riott; 1877, Robert Gilleland; 1879, David Leech.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The nearness of Butler to this township, accounts for the fewness of the churches here. The early settlers were principally Presbyterians; and religious services were frequently held in the Bonneybrook neighborhood. The later comers were largely Catholics, though there are now sufficient Protestant German residents of this township to maintain a Lutheran organization.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The original members of this church were the following:

Wendelin Ott, Michael Eichenlaub, Joseph Reymann, John Spahn, Francis Riott, Joseph Schehl, Francis Eichenlaub, W. Krebs, B. Schehl, D. Holler, P. Burkbichler, Charles Seibert, Joseph Rohm, Charles Wernert, M. A. Maischein, J. Schuh, W. Eichenlaub, D. Schwebel, L. Weiland, Jacob Hoffmann, Barth Ganter, Christopher Krecher, P. Eisenmenger, P. Schmidt, J. Berninger, Andrew Fleck, J. Ott, Nicholas Riott, Sr., Nicholas Riott, Jr., B. Litsch, L. Bleichner, P. Greilich, J. Schneider, J. Frankle, Nicholas Bleichner, Albinus Vogel, J. Weiland, A. Schwebel, Jacob Decker, J. J. Kugitel, Joseph Diebold, Michael Reinhard, Valentine Muller, Martin Ober, Michael Spahn, Wendelin Nebel, J. Gallagher, P. Gallagher, M. Kobel, John Heim, Philip Klus, Andrew Becker, G. Schwebel, Jacob Riott, J. Weiland, A. Spohn, M. Bleichner, M. Hoffmann, Nicholas Baer, Herman Schmidt.

The church was erected in 1841, mostly through the voluntary work of its members. In 1863, it was enlarged, and the building is now 42x80 feet, and nicely furnished.

The first resident pastor was Rev. Robert Kleinadam, 1846-47. His successors have been as follows: Rev. Erminus Schmaltzbauer, 1847-49; Rev. John Hospelin (O. S. B.), 1849-50; Rev. P. Neuber, 1850-51; Rev. G. Gostenenik, 1851; Rev. J. R. Tamehina, 1851-52; Rev. G. Gostenenik, 1852-53; Rev. J. T. Gezowsky, 1853; Rev. F. A. Grimmer, 1853-59; Rev. P. Giersty, 1859; Rev. C. Geyerstanger, O. S. B., 1859-60; Rev. Edmund Langenfelder, O. S. B., 1860-61; Rev. Lambert, O. S. B., 1861-66; Rev. Maurus Raphael, O. S. B., 1866-70; Rev. J. H. Niemann, 1870-73; Rev. Gallus Hoch, O. S. B., 1873-75; Rev. G. Allmann, 1875; Rev. Joseph Lingel, 1875-76; Rev. P. Matthias, O. M. Cap., 1876-78; Rev. P. Mauritius, O. M. Cap., 1878-81; Rev. P. Francisus, O. M. Cap., since September, 1881.

The church has always been strong, and its membership large. The present membership consists of about ninety five German families, and about twenty Irish-American families.

The priests of the monastery minister to this church, and also to the German Catholic Churches at Oakland and at St. Wendel.

ST. MARY'S MONASTERY.

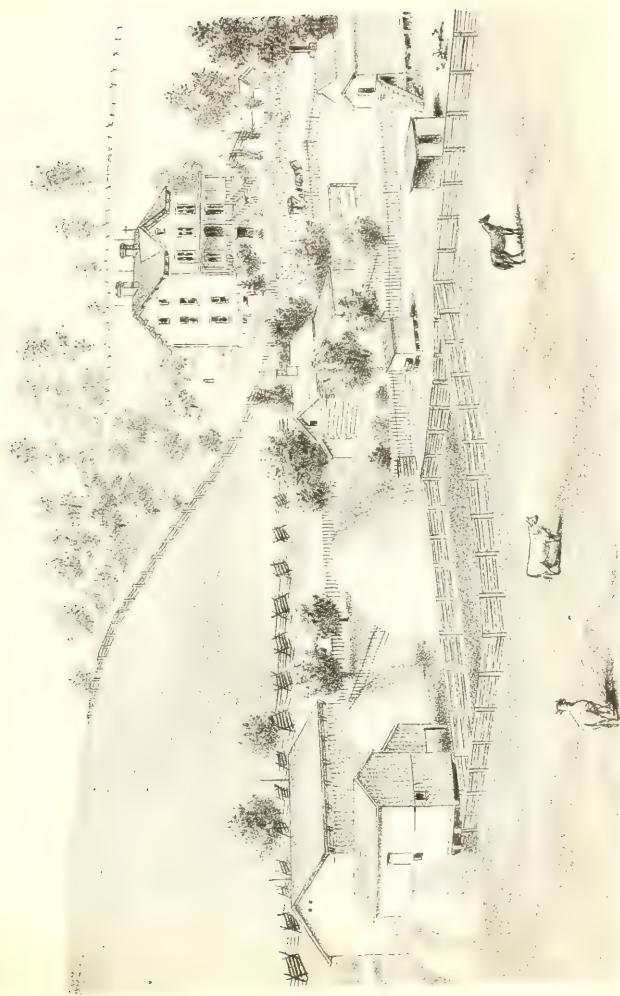
In 1873, the Capuchin monks in Bavaria, fearing that they might fall under the so-called Jesuit law, by which all religious orders were to be expelled from the German Empire, sent three of their number to America to prepare a home for their brothers in case sentence of expulsion should be pronounced against them. They, however, were not expelled, but the three who came to this country were soon followed by others, and each year has added to the number of Fathers and Brothers. The three who first came were Very Rev. Father Hyacinth, Rev. Father Matthew and Brother Eleutherius. In 1874, Right Rev. Bishop Domenee gave them charge of the St. Augustine Church, in Pittsburgh. The same year Rev. Fathers Joseph Calisanz and Maurice and Brother Leovigild came from Bavaria and joined them.

In June, 1876, Father Hyacinth sent to St. Mary's Father Matthew as Superior, and some other Brothers to take charge of the church. In September, 1876, Father Maurice was sent here. The monastery was built by Father Hyacinth. Work began in July, 1876, and the building was ready to be occupied December 2, of the same year, when the Fathers and Brothers moved into it from the old parsonage. Father Matthew remained as Superior until January 26, 1878, and was succeeded by Father Maurice till September 9, 1881, from which time Father Francis has been Superior of the monastery, and pastor of the church.

In the spring of 1877, several boys came to be educated, and the old parsonage was used for their accommodation. The building proving too small, in 1878, it was renovated and enlarged. The college is intended to accommodate about twenty-five pupils. In 1879, another building was erected, to be used as a novitiate.

In 1880, four students, who had commenced their studies under the fathers in Bavaria, and have continued them here, were ordained to the priesthood, they being the first who finished their education at St. Mary's monastery.

The number of priests at the monastery at present (July, 1882) is eight, and with them are ten lay brothers and ten clerics, or students of philosophy and theology. The average number of students at the college is from eighteen to twenty-two. The



RESIDENCE OF LEONARD OESTERLING, SUMMIT, PA.

church congregation is very liberal and helpful toward the monastery. Many members gave much time and labor toward erecting the various buildings.

The monastery stands in a very pleasant spot, on an elevation a few rods from Herman Station, and from it a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

ZION GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was established in 1876, at the center of Summit Township, by members of the Butler church residing in the vicinity. A building was erected the same year for a chapel and schoolhouse. The congregation was organized in 1877, by Rev. Wilhelm, of Hannabstown, the present pastor. The membership consisted of twenty-four families, and continues with about the same number at present. The first church council consisted of Adam Rettig, Adam M. Frederick, Adam J. Frederick, Charles F. Smith, John Filches and John Binsack. A tasty and substantial frame building, 32x60 feet in size, surmounted by a steeple, was erected as a house of worship in 1880, at a cost of \$1,800. The old graveyard was enlarged by the addition of half an acre, and has been much improved and beautified.

HERMAN STATION.

The few buildings at this place have been built since the railroad began running. There is now at Herman a store, a hotel, a post office, a blacksmith shop and a shoe-maker's shop. Five producing oil-wells are situated near the station.

The first to buy a lot in the place was Charles F. Smith, who was also the first merchant.

The Herman House was built in 1875, by Charles Garlach. In 1877, it was purchased by Albert Smith, the present proprietor.

POST OFFICES.

At Bonnybrook (Brinker's Mills), a post office was established by Abraham Brinker, but it was discontinued long ago. Bonnybrook Post Office was established in 1868, and Henry Gumpfer, who was then keeping store here, was appointed Postmaster. The store was burned and the office discontinued.

Herman Post Office was established in 1876, Charles Smith, Postmaster. In 1880, Albert Smith was appointed to the office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT D. STEVENSON.

Robert D. Stevenson, son of John and Christianna (Dennison) Stevenson, was born in Mercer County, Springfield Township, December 20, 1857. His

elder Stevenson was a native of Mercer County, and one of its prominent and successful agriculturists; he has always held a high position among his fellow-men, and is universally esteemed for his integrity of character, moral worth, and marked social qualities. His wife was a native of Adams County, Penn., and died when Robert D. was a babe.

Robert spent his youth and early manhood at the parental home, and obtained such an education as was afforded by the common schools of that time. At the age of twenty-two, he came to Butler County, and purchased the farm on which he now resides, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this volume. He has made agriculture his business to the exclusion of everything else, and in his chosen calling has been highly successful. Of late years, he has been giving special attention to stock growing; he is now giving much time and attention to the breeding of "Oxford Downs," and on his farm can be seen some very fine specimens of this valuable breed.

In 1859, Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Elmira C., daughter of George A. Rogers. She was born in Plain Grove Township, Lawrence Co., Penn., May 5, 1836; two children have been born to them—William S. and Mary Ella.

Mr. Stevenson is a genial, pleasant gentleman, and he and his wife are highly esteemed by all who know them. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church of Butler.

SIMON P. YOUNG.

Simon P. Young was born in Luzerne County, Penn., February 17, 1823. His parents, Henry and Nancy (Lutz) Young, were also natives of Luzerne, and came to Butler County in 1823, and settled on a farm about three miles west of Butler Borough. Here the elder Young resided until his death, which occurred in 1842, he was an industrious and successful farmer, and accumulated a competency, he was everywhere respected as a valuable citizen and a worthy neighbor; his wife died in 1839. Simon lived at home until the death of his father, when he became the head of the family. In company with a brother, he operated the old farm until 1850, when he sold his interest and went to California, where he remained two years; on his return to Butler, he purchased the McCurdy farm in Centre, which he owned three years; he then removed to Summit Township, where he has since resided.

In 1844, he was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Peter Barchman of Butler Township. She was born in Luzerne County in October of 1826. They have raised a family of eight children, six boys and two girls. Titus S., Henry D., Elmer E., William L.,

Eli B., Howard G., Mary P. and Fernilla. Mr. Young has devoted his energies wholly to his farm, and the rearing of his family, and has been eminently successful, not only in the accumulation of property, but in the building up of an honorable reputation.

JOHN EMRICK

John, son of Andrew and Catharine Emrick, was born in Butler County, December 26, 1831; he was married to Maria A. Burkhart, daughter of Elijah and Rebecca (Richardson) Burkhart, December the 13, 1855. The ancestors of Mrs. Burkhart came to America with William Penn. Mrs. Emrick's grandfather, John Burkhart, one of the first settlers of Butler County, was born in Allegheny County in 1762, and his wife in 1764. Elijah Burkhart was born in Butler County in 1803. He was a carpenter by trade, but always followed farming. He was the father of eight children—Maria A., Hiram F., Elijah J., Rebecca M., Washington F., Sophia C., Baxter C., and Jacob I. Those now living are Maria A., Elijah J. and Sophia C.

Mr. and Mrs. John Emrick are the parents of eight children: Daniel B., William J., Asa W., Catharine R., Albert F., Barbara A., Samuel M. and Mary L. Mr. Emrick settled on his present farm in Summit Township in 1861. During the rebellion, he served in the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, from the 19th of September, 1861, to the 20th of June, 1865. His conduct was such as to merit honorable mention by letter from Capt. J. A. Tompkins, commander of his company.

The grandparents of John Emrick, Michael and Elizabeth Emrick, emigrated from Northumberland County to Butler County, with their family of four sons and two daughters, in 1813. John Burtner, who had previously settled in this county, went to the eastern part of the State, and brought this family out with wagons. They first located near Saxonburg, and Andrew Emrick, who is still living, helped to break the first ground and build the first house in Saxonburg. The children of Michael Emrick were Andrew, John, William and Michael. Elizabeth (Jones) and Catharine (Hicks). Of these, Andrew and William are living, the latter in Kentucky. One daughter survives—Mrs. Hicks, in Illinois.

Andrew Emrick, since he came to this county at the age of eleven years, has always resided not far from the farm where he first settled with his parents. From the first farm near Saxonburg, the family moved to an adjoining farm, in both instances commencing in the woods, and encountering many of the hardships of pioneers. In 1828, the second farm was sold and another purchased a mile distant from it. This was the homestead until 1851. Andrew then

purchased a farm in Summit Township, a mile and a half southeast of Butler, which he sold in 1856 and moved to Penn Township, where he now resides. Mr. Emrick is a man of the strictest integrity, and a respected and influential citizen. He has served in numerous township offices, and has performed all his duties faithfully and well. He married Catharine Burtner, who is still living. They had ten children—Michael, Jefferson Township; Christiana (Gallagher), Donegal Township; John, Summit Township; Elizabeth (Fair), near Millerstown; Barbara (Fisher), Centre Township; William and Catharine, deceased; Maria (Fair), deceased; Andrew and Daniel, Penn Township.

LEONARD OESTERLING.

Leonard Oesterling was born in Bremen April 18, 1831. In the same year, his parents, John and Elizabeth Oesterling, came to this country, and settled in Summit Township, where the elder Oesterling died in a good old age. He was a farmer, and reared a family of eight children. In 1850, Leonard went to Brady's Bend, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to Summit, and purchased the farm where he now resides, which consists of 200 acres of valuable land. In 1852, Mr. Oesterling was married to Margaret Flohr. She was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1829. In her twentieth year, she came to America. Eleven children have been born to them, seven boys and four girls—John, Adam, Leonard, Simon Charles, George, William, Louis Benjamin, Mary, Maggie, Emilea and Annie.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Oesterling are members of the Lutheran Church, and worthy members of society. On another page will be found a view of Mr. Oesterling's home.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE township of Donegal was one of the original thirteen townships erected in 1804, and then embraced a much larger territory than at present, its dimensions being about eight miles square. In 1854, it was changed to its present dimensions, approximately five miles square. It is located between Fairview on the north, Armstrong County on the east, and Clearfield and Oakland

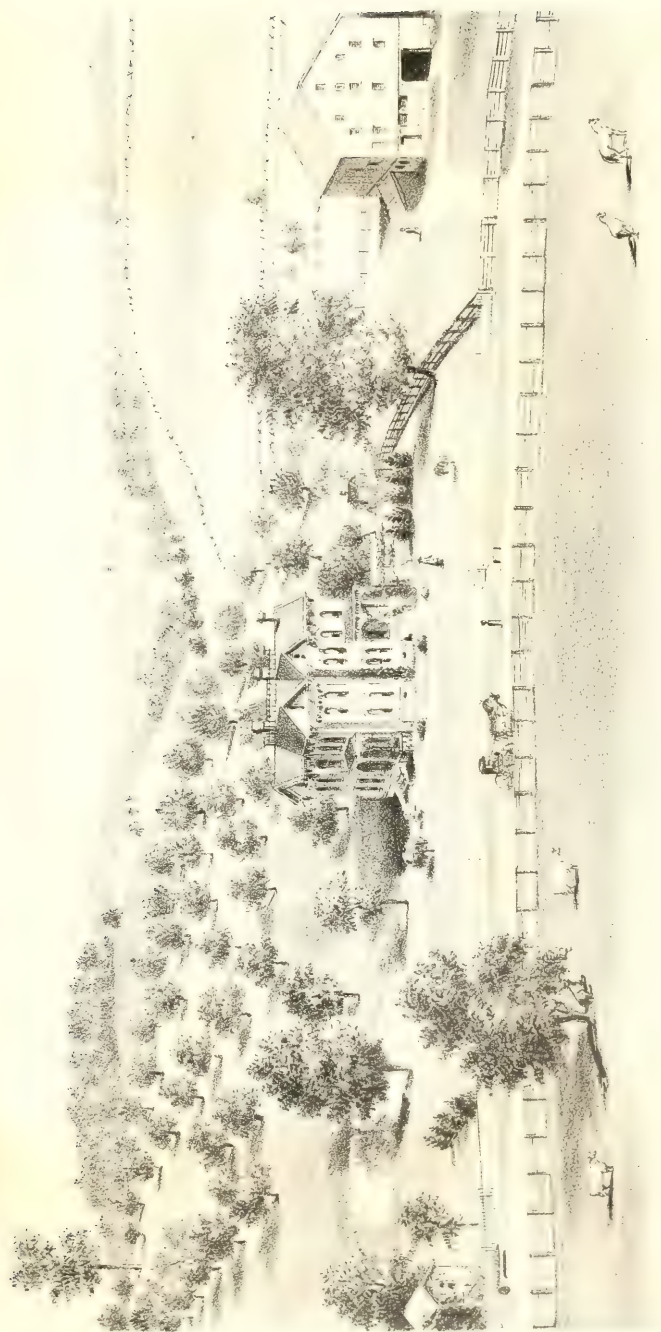
THE township of Donegal was one of the original thirteen townships erected in 1804, and then embraced a much larger territory than at present, its dimensions being about eight miles square. In 1854, it was changed to its present dimensions, approximately five miles square. It is located between Fairview on the north, Armstrong County on the east, and Clearfield and Oakland



JOSEPH HARTMAN.



G. A. Petz



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH HARTMAN.

Townships on the south and west respectively. The surface of the county is very rolling and uneven, and no sooner does the traveler mount one elevation than a second is presented to view, and so on over the whole township, and, to use a metaphor, the surface is like the billows of the surging ocean.

The soil is quite productive, and yields to the industrious husbandman ample return of the cereals cultivated in that latitude.

Coal was first discovered on the farm of Matthew and Andrew Dugan, since which time it has been demonstrated that the whole surface of the country is underlaid with three veins of coal, the first being known as the Freeport vein, the second as the Kittanning vein, and the third as the Clarion vein. Although coal is found in such abundance, it has not yet been mined except for domestic purposes.

This township was named after Donegal in Ireland, from which place a large number of the early settlers emigrated.

The reader will observe that the year 1796 witnessed the advent of a large number of settlers to all parts of the county. This was due to the consummation of Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio, the year previous, and the consequent expulsion of the Indians from the country, very few remaining after this period.

The early settlers were of two distinct nationalities—the Germans and Irish. Both classes preserved their distinct national characteristics for a long period.

The first man of whom we can learn who made this township his home was James Hemphill, in 1795. He was a man who delighted in hunting and frontier exploits. He was followed by several families of this name who did much pioneer work in the north-western portion of the township. It is related of James Hemphill that he delighted to load his gun with slugs, on top of which would be hammered a hickory plug to make the charge scatter. He then would climb a tree near a deer-lick, place the breech against the tree and shoot into a drove of deer, as they were eating salt, often killing several at one shot.

As is stated in the history of Millerstown, six families of Barnharts came in at an early day, viz.: Philip Rudolph and Daniel, who were brothers, and their three cousins, Jacob, Andrew and Peter Barnhart, who were also brothers. They were of German extraction, and John William Barnhart, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, came from Germany in 1764, and settled in Westmoreland County. He died in January, 1822. His son Philip, who was the founder of Millerstown, died in 1860 in his eighty-second year. They settled in what now con-

stitutes Fairview Township, originally a part of Donegal. They did not bring their families on the first trip, but erected cabins on their several selections of land, and commenced the laborious task of clearing small spots of ground for cultivation. Their supply of meal soon ran out, and they subsisted on venison, cucumbers and squashes for four weeks, and when they reached Freeport on their way home in quest of provisions, they met a number of immigrants of whom they procured a supply, and so returned to this county. Rudolph Barnhart came near meeting with an untimely death, and the incident, as related by his descendants, is as follows: He had been successful in killing a fine buck, which he was carrying home, on his back, with its hind legs tied together over his neck. In getting over a fence he went on one side and the buck on the other, and it was only due to almost superhuman exertions that he escaped strangulation. Of the children of Daniel, David lives in Fairview Township, as also does Simon and Joseph, children of Peter, and Simon R., son of Rudolph. The Barnharts came in 1796, but some of them did not become permanent settlers until several years later.

In 1793, there was a very large emigration of people from the county of Donegal, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, and three later they commenced making their way into Butler County, and quite a number of families settled in Donegal Township, including Charles Duff, Thomas Dugan, John Dugan, John Forker, John Gillespie, Moses Haulen and P. McElroy. They formed the nucleus for a large Irish settlement in this and adjoining townships. They first erected some small cabins and made preparations for their families, which were afterward brought here by means of pack-horses along indistinct bridle paths. These pioneers endured all manner of hardships. They were far distant from civilization and a base of supplies, and even their meager products had to be conveyed to market by means of pack-horses. Salt and iron were quite important and necessary products to the settlement, and these were brought from Chambersburg and Harrisburg, usually by men known by the queer and inexplicable title of "tug tails," who also took out for sale the products of the settlers, which consisted of beeswax, tallow and flax, and bags which the women manufactured. These men would take several horses, frequently those of the settlers, to make these long, wearisome trips. Occasionally they loaded their horses so heavily that, not being able to lift the load on when once off, they performed the whole journey without removing the horses' burden.

Some of the first settlers had no sheep, hogs or stock, other than their horses, and their poverty was

painful. Mr. Haggerty became the possessor of two sheep, in which he took great pride, and in order to protect them from the bears and wolves they were securely penned up each night. One day he saw a wolf stealthily approach his sheep, and made all due haste to save them, but too late, for the crafty wolf killed one of them before he could get to it, and this loss, trivial as it may now appear, was then severely felt.

As has been noticed, among the early settlers was Charles Duffy, who came here in 1796 from Westmoreland County and settled upon the tract of over 312 acres of land, which is still owned by the family intact. On the place is a log house, built in 1803, in a good state of preservation. He was a native of Ireland; came to America in 1793, and to Westmoreland County in 1795. He died in July, 1823. The methods then devised by the pioneers to construct needed appliances for the farm and household were very ingenious. As an illustration, Mr. Duffy needed a churn and none could be procured at any price. He therefore quartered a log of suitable size, and, having with his ax and adze cut out the inside, fastened the quarters together by means of hickory withes, and the much needed article was produced. He was the father of a large family of children, John and Peter Duffy, his children, became residents and business men of Butler Borough. The latter is still living at this writing. He was born in Donegal in 1798, and is one of the oldest natives of the county. He was Postmaster at Butler for several years, and Prothonotary of the county. He was one of California's "49ers." His brother John, who was older, was one of the Associate Judges of this county. He died in 1865. In 1833, Peter Duffy was married to Deborah Dougherty. She died in December, 1845. They were the parents of three children—Mary, deceased; Charles, the successor to his father's business in Butler Borough; and James, Pastor of St. John's Church, Albany.

John Gillespie, a native of Ireland, and one of the settlers of 1796, has with his descendants left indelible marks on the physical as well as historical part of Donegal. He remained here until his death at a very advanced age. His wife, Alice (Dugan), was upward of ninety years old at the time of her death. Of their children, Neil, who married Barbara Duffy, daughter of Charles, was in the war of 1812. Of their children, James, a resident of Freeport, Armstrong County, is extensively engaged in coal mining; Charles, a physician, is also a resident of Freeport, while Edward is deceased. The girls are Margaret, Alice, Bridget, Mary and Ellen, the three latter deceased. The other children of John are Patrick (deceased), John, James, Manassas, Sarah, Hugh, Mar-

garet and Bridget (deceased). James married Ellen McBride (deceased), and their children are John, Alice, Mary, Dennis, Bridget, James M., Peter, Elizabeth, Sarah, Frances, Margaret and Catharine. James M. lives on part of the old homestead; Mary, the widow of Mr. McClafferty, is in Clearfield Township, and her father, aged eighty-eight years, resides with her and Margaret; Mrs. McLaughlin also resides on part of the old homestead.

Manassas married Margaret Duffy, and their children are Michael, who lives on part of the Moses Harden farm; John, on part of the old homestead; George W., on the Hunter farm; and Peter, in New Mexico.

Sarah, who died in 1875, aged seventy-two years, married Manassas McFadden, who died in 1862, aged seventy-six years. He was in the war of 1812. Their children are Dennis, John, Hugh (who was in the army), Michael (now deceased, was also in the service), Alice, Mary Ann (deceased), Sarah and Grace. Hugh settled on the farm now owned by P. Hildebrand.

When John Gillespie, Sr., came to Donegal, the country being destitute of roads, and the only method of conveyance the pack-horse, he carried his children on either side of the horse in huge bags or sacks especially prepared for this purpose. He was one of the first distillers in the township, and one of the fields where the stillhouse was located is now known as the "stillhouse field."

Money in those days was long a very scarce article and difficult to obtain. James Gillespie, Sr., having purchased a cow of Archibald Black for \$15, went to the furnace in Slippery Rock Township and worked until he earned one-half ton of iron; and here, procuring Barney McLaughlin's wagon, the only vehicle in that section, he conveyed the iron to Catfish furnace, the otherside of the Allegheny River, where it was disposed of for the requisite money.

Moses Harden, who in 1795 settled on the farm now partially owned by Frank Hildebrand, was a man of fair education, and assumed considerable importance among the early settlers, and as a magistrate was noted for the justice of his decisions and healing the differences and animosities that arose among the impetuous Irish. He was much respected for his many admirable traits of character. He died in 1842, aged eighty-four years. His children were William, Margaret and Jane. William, who died in March, 1856, aged seventy-two years; married Margaret Collins, who died in October, 1866, in her seventy-ninth year. He, like his father, held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Ellen, Joseph, Margaret and Ellen are now living. Ellen married Francis

Boyle, now deceased. Mrs. Boyle now lives with her son, W. J. Of her other children, Martin L. and John N. died when young men. Joseph and William Hanlon live on the old homestead, and Margaret is the wife of F. Hildebrand. Dennis Boyle came to Donegal at a somewhat later date than the Hanlens. His children were Francis, Hugh, Charles, John, Mary and Bridget, all of whom are dead, except Mary, who resides in Butler.

Some of the settlers had narrow escapes from the wild animals, once so numerous in this section. It is related that as Margaret Hanlon was returning home from Sugar Creek Church, with a small babe, she dismounted from her horse only to find herself almost immediately surrounded by a pack of wolves. Hastily remounting, she threw her babe across the saddle and urging her now thoroughly frightened horse forward, narrowly escaped.

Daniel Slater settled in Donegal in quite an early day. His wife, Mary, now lives with her son Frank on the old homestead. Peter McKeever (now deceased) located on the farm in this township now occupied by his son John. Thomas Haggerty came from Donegal, Ireland, with his wife and three children and lived in Delaware. He afterward moved to Westmoreland County, and his wife having died, he married Anna McNealy. John, one of the sons of the first wife, lived in this county. About 1798, Thomas Haggerty and his family came to this township. He carried a bucket of dishes in his hand and walked, leading behind him an old horse, which carried his two small boys, John and James, in a bag, one on each side of the horse, and their heads protruding from the bags. Mrs. Haggerty walked, driving a cow and carrying in her arms her baby and the rim of her spinning wheel. The child thus brought here is still living. She is now Mrs. Rebecca Mehan, and is in the eighty-fifth year of her age. After coming here, Mr. Haggerty worked at Mason's furnace in winter to support his family, and the wife and small children were left alone in the woods. Panthers often cried about their lonely dwelling, and Mrs. Haggerty kept them off by waving fire brands. Mrs. Mehan, when a small child, was bitten by a rattlesnake and came near dying. She was unconscious for several days and sick for a month. Another time, she and her brother were chased by wolves, which they kept off with clubs. Two of the boys, Thomas and Archie, were in the woods one day, and Thomas, who was standing on a hollow log, felt the motion of something in the log. He went to the end of the log and discharged the contents of his gun into it. A fierce she-wolf came out and made for his throat, and would have killed him had not Archie came up and cut the beast open

with his knife. At another time the boys caught a cub, which they tamed and kept until it became so cross it had to be killed. Thomas Haggerty was the father of thirteen children by his second wife. Ten of them reached mature years. One of the sons, Thomas, married Catharine Higgins, and reared a large family. He kept hotel in Pittsburgh and Lawrenceburg. In 1852, he moved back to the old farm in the township, where he died in 1877.

It was only by exercising the greatest diligence, that Mr. Haggerty procured enough to sustain his family. Only one of his children, Mrs. John Mehan, now resides in the county, her home being with her daughter Nancy (Broomfield), and there now live in this house the representatives of four generations. The mind of Mrs. Mehan appears perfectly clear, especially on things pertaining to pioneer days. She in common with other women of her time, reaped wheat with a sickle, split rails and in fact performed all manual labor on her father's farm. She distinctly recalls the time when such a thing as a fanning mill was unknown, and the process of cleaning wheat was called "riddling." The riddle or sieve, was made of deer skin, or tough bark cut in suitable slips for this purpose. It required the services of two persons to "riddle" wheat, one to shake it through the "riddle" while another fanned away the chaff with a sheet. The cloth manufactured by women was colored with plum, cherry and other bark. It was no uncommon thing for people to attend church barefooted. Moccasins were much used. One pair of shoes per year, costing \$1.25, was all that many could afford; still "frolics" and dances were frequent. Among the old fiddlers was John Wortman.

John Forquer and Patrick McElroy were cousins, and came into the township together. The latter lived to be one hundred and six years old, and one year before his death walked to Butler and home again, twenty-eight miles, in one day. Mr. Forquer settled on the land owned by H. McClintock, Z. Double and others. Buckwheat was one of the first crops raised by the early settlers, and large quantities of it are still produced in the county.

Among the old pioneers noted for the love of the chase, can be mentioned Patrick McElroy, John Forquer, Matthew Dugan, Andrew Dugan, Samuel Hemphill, David, Jacob Barnhart, Sr., James Hemphill and John Ekas. They had ample opportunity to indulge their love for hunting, for bears, wolves and lesser game could be found in great abundance, and they furnished many of the settlers, who were not skillful sportsmen, with a large proportion of the meat used in their families.

Michael Maloney came from County Donegal, Ireland, to Philadelphia, and there married his wife

Calderone, who was a native of County Cork, Ireland. About 1810, he moved to Donegal Township, and purchased of Michael and Ned Dugan some 200 acres of land, only twelve or fifteen acres of which were cleared. (Michael Dugan eventually moved to Zanesville, Ohio.) Michael Maloney died in 1856, aged eighty-seven years. Of his children, John, who married Jane Dougherty, died in 1829, and of his children only one, Jeremiah, who married Ann Burns, now resides in Butler County. He owns 150 acres of his grandfather's estate, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the township; of the other children, John, Bernard, Catharine and Matilda live in Missouri. The other sons of Michael Maloney were Patrick, Michael, Jeremiah and Daniel. Daniel, now deceased, married Mary Gallagher.

A daughter of Michael Maloney, named Nancy, married Barney Johnson. Both are now dead, and one of their two sons, Jeremiah, now lives on a part of his grandfather's farm.

When Michael Maloney first settled in Donegal, wagons were unknown. His son Patrick brought the first one into the neighborhood, and it was the subject of much comment, as it was the first one seen by many raised in this section, who walked many miles to view this mechanical wonder.

Among the old pioneers who helped perform the initial labors, incident to the clearing up of any new country, was George Wolford, who came from Westmoreland County in 1801, and took up a 500-acre tract where his son John now resides. Farm implements were then very rude. Wooden plows were used, and John recalls the time when hickory with-traces, straw horse collars, and hair rope bridles were in quite common use; "treadle" wagons—the wooden wheels of which were from three to four inches in thickness, cut from large logs—were all that farmers could then afford, and the music evolved from the axles as they went winding over the unfrequented roads, was enough to frighten the wild animals then so numerous. A sap trough, attached to the joist of the house with ropes, contained the numerous babies, and was swayed to and fro by the busy housewives who performed her arduous labors. The other furniture, which was home-made, was equally as rude; but aristocracy then being unknown, anything that could be utilized for domestic or other purposes was considered good enough.

Jacob Wolford, who enlisted in June, 1862, in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed by a shot through the head. He was a brave soldier, and at the time of his death was detailed to carry dispatches from Light House Landing to Gen. Grant's headquarters on the Potomac. His wife, Mary A. McCullough, died in 1866. Two of their children—William

and John M.—now reside on the old homestead.

Gabriel Pontions was an early settler of this township, on the farm where his son Solomon now lives. He married Mary Barnhart, and reared a family which is still well represented in this county. Gabriel Pontions died at the age of eighty-four, and his wife aged eighty-six.

Christopher Stewart and his wife, Barbara (Demer), came from Westmoreland County and settled in this township about 1797. Christopher Stewart died in 1854. Next to him are: Mary (Sylphus), Catharine (Thorn), John, Elizabeth (Cravener), Susannah (Heuphill), Andrew, Barbara (Barnhart), and Christina (Bish). Three are living—Elizabeth, Susannah and Christina.

C. Rodgers, one of the early tailors, lived in close proximity to J. Moloney.

Archibald Black came from Ireland, and in 1798 to Donegal Township, and settled on a tract of 200 acres. He and his family have been important factors in the settlement of the southeastern portion of the township. John, one of his sons, now far advanced in life, lives on the old homestead, while another son, Archibald, lives on a tract adjoining. John married Elizabeth McElroy, daughter of the old pioneer, Patrick. Their children now living are Alice, Mary Jane, Archibald, John F., Matilda and Patrick S. (The latter is numbered among the successful agriculturists of Donegal Township, and has reduced his farm from a state of nature to one admirably adapted for cultivation. Mary, wife of Patrick S., is daughter of Ned McElroy, one of the pioneers of Armstrong County.)

When a boy, John Black had a narrow escape from being devoured by the wolves. Returning home with his cows one night, he was treed by the wolves, and tied himself to a limb with his suspenders to keep from falling into their clutches. As he did not come home with the cows, search was made for him through the wilderness by his parents and neighbors. They scoured the woods in all directions, blowing horns so as to indicate their presence to the lost boy, who could look down upon the cruel eyes and sharp, gleaming teeth of the savage animals as they vainly essayed to reach him. When discovered, the wolves had made considerable progress in gnawing down the tree to get their victim, but they were driven away by the people who rescued him.

James Bredin, whose record appears elsewhere, was also one of the pioneers of Donegal. He eventually moved back to Donegal.

Noble Hunter settled the farm now owned by Rev. Hickey. William McMannis was also numbered among the pioneers.

The Hartmans have done their full share in de-



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BROWNFIELD.

veloping the township. A sketch of them appears elsewhere.

Among the later settlers can be mentioned Philip Hildebrand, who some thirty-two years since came from Germany, and first located in Allegheny County, but subsequently came to this township and purchased fifty acres of Hugh Gillespie at \$2 per acre. He afterward purchased enough to aggregate 200 acres. He died in 1873, aged sixty-six years, and his widow, aged seventy-five, still resides on the old homestead. The following children reside in the county: Francis, George, Andy, Margaret, Peter, Mary, Philip and Sara.

Simon King, who served in the French Army under Napoleon when Moscow was burned, came from Germany to Butler County in 1831, and six years later to Donegal Township, where his son John is now one of the farmers, occupying land purchased as late as 1861 at \$5 per acre.

John Little came from "east of the mountains" about thirty years since, and took his present farm when but two acres were cleared.

R. Morrow came from Armstrong to Butler County in 1844, and settled in Concord Township with his father. Some twelve years since, he moved to his present farm in this township, and his father, aged eighty years, lives with him.

William Brunfield, whose father, also named William, was one of the pioneers of Armstrong County, came to this township in 1875, and purchased his present farm. Another son, James, is also a farmer in this township.

George and John Rodgers, are also among the later settlers. Barnard Burns came from Ireland when about twenty-two years of age, and located in Allegheny County, but some forty-five years since purchased 200 acres of unimproved land, at \$3.50 per acre, and commenced life in a small shanty. He died in 1881 in his ninety-third year, and his wife Elizabeth in 1876 in her sixty-eighth year. Daniel Burns now occupies 140 acres of the original tract of Owen Brady.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Donegal Township: 1840, John F. Wiles; 1840, William T. Jamison; 1845, James A. Gibson; 1845, Mathew Dongan; 1846, William Hanlin; 1849, John Byers; 1851, Dennis Boyle; 1854, John Byers; 1857, Hugh McKeever; 1857, Solomon Pontious; 1862, Solomon Pontious; 1862, Hugh McKeever; 1867, Michael McGinley; 1868, Solomon Fleeger; 1872, Solomon Pontious; 1872, Michael McGinley; 1877, Peter H. Gillespie; 1877, Solomon Pontious; 1880, F. C. Flannigan; 1882, Solomon Pontious.

MILLERSTOWN.

Since 1795, at which time the Hemphills settled

on the land now comprised within the borough of Millerstown, wonderful changes have taken place, and a retrospective view leads one into the labyrinth of thought regarding these changes and the people who have been instrumental in their accomplishment. The following year, 1796, witnessed the advent of the Barnharts, viz., Philip, Rudolph and Daniel, three brothers, and Jacob, Andrew and Peter Barnhart, three brothers, and cousins of those first named, who settled in the immediate neighborhood. Thus was formed the nucleus of a now thickly settled region and the borough of Millerstown. These first settlers for several years devoted their entire attention to agricultural pursuits, and redeeming the land from a state of nature to one fitted for the habitation of man.

The first event looking toward the present borough of Millerstown was the erection by Abraham Lasher in 1805, of a primitive log grist mill, almost on the site of the one now occupied by the mill of Fetzter & Myers. It was the Mecca to which the early settlers repaired for miles around, and obviated the necessity of their going to Kiskeminitas and other places equally as far distant to obtain flour. The brand of flour produced would hardly compare with that now manufactured by the improved methods, but it sufficed for the hearty appetites of the people of that early time. The mill was imperfect in structure. Owing to this, and a lack of water, it only ran about one-fourth the time. It was customary for the settlers to help repair the race and dam each spring *sans* remuneration, and such occasions were denominated "frolics," quite appropriately too, as whisky was furnished free, and in the evening all took part in dancing and other social enjoyments.

The mill was purchased by John Wick, who in turn sold it to James Hemphill. While in possession of the mill, Mr. Hemphill died, and it was purchased by Benjamin Fletcher, administrator of the Hemphill estate. In January, 1836, it was sold to Philip Barnhart, who also purchased about 150 acres of land, which includes that on which Millerstown is situated. He tore down the old mill, erected a new and improved structure. Some years later his son Henry remodeled the mill, and put in steam power for the first time. The property is now in possession of Messrs. Fetzter & Myers, who have remodeled and placed in it the modern mill appliances. The mill has a capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day.

When Philip Barnhart purchased the mill property and the surrounding land, he made quite a large payment in silver. His safe was a large tin pan, placed on top of the cupboard. After the money had been sorted out in piles on the dining table and carefully counted, Mr. Fletcher dumped it into a grain

bag, and after tying, threw it under a bench, where he allowed it to remain, although the doors were lockless. This showed the confidence men then reposed in each other, a thief being something unknown among them; they were all sturdy, industrious, and hard-working men. Soon after coming into possession of the property in 1835, Philip Barnhart laid out Millerstown, which took its name from the location of the grist mill. The lots were then sold at auction, Manassas Gillespie acting as auctioneer. Mr. Barnhart offered a lot free to the first one who would erect a house, and Daniel Barnhart secured the prize by erecting a house where the Westermann Brothers are now doing business. The first building erected was utilized by John F. Wiles as a grocery store, the stock being quite small and consisted only of simple and indispensable articles. After a time, he went to the opposite corner, the present location of the Central Hotel, where he had built a house, and continued in the mercantile business, and in addition opened up a tavern, the first one in Millerstown. Owing to the death of his wife, he rented his entire establishment to John McKisson, who conducted the business for a short time. The property was then sold to Simon R. Barnhart, who used one portion for storing grain. An Evangelical Lutheran minister, named Stake, the first minister who located in this place, lived in the other part of the building. John Barnhart became the next possessor of the property, and conducted a store and tavern until 1853, when Martin Hoch purchased it. He conducted the business until 1873, when he leased the property to Dr. W. P. Book, as will appear further on. After Wiles vacated his first store, it was occupied by Andrew Barnhart for mercantile purposes, for several years, until he moved into a residence of his own, erected between the *Herald* office and the property of Jacob Frederick, beside which, in 1848, he erected a store, and one year subsequent F. W. and Simon R. Barnhart engaged with him as copartners. They did an extensive business, carrying a stock of from \$3,000 to \$4,000, which was considerable for those times. This partnership only continued for two years, when F. W. retired, going to Medina County, Ohio, where he still resides, and one year later Simon R., who is now a farmer in Fairview Township, and from this time until April 9, 1873, Mr. Barnhart conducted the business alone, and was thus for over thirty years identified with the business interests of Millerstown. He was very successful as a business man, and his name was a synonym for honesty and integrity. He was a strong temperance advocate, and maintained and supported his convictions and principles on all occasions. He died December 6, 1873. His wife is still a resident of this place, living with her son, Aaron E. The

third merchant was John Smith, who conducted business on the property best known as the McCullough property, in the rear of the Westermann store, fronting Slippery Rock street. Some twenty years since he removed to a farm in Fairview Township and there died.

Daniel Barnhart died in 1848, and the store property was purchased by Philip Barnhart. Martin Reiber became the next purchaser of the property and engaged in business, after the store was vacated by A. Barnhart, with Henry Yedder. Mr. Yedder left in a short time, and Mr. Reiber took in as partner his brother George, who succeeded to the business in 1850, Martin removing to Butler Borough.

In 1856, Henry L. Westermann purchased not only the real estate but stock of goods, and commenced at once to enlarge the business, which constantly increased under his efficient management. In 1879, he disposed of his interests to his sons, Charles, Jr., and J. J., who now conduct the business.

Barnhart Frederick, now one of the substantial business men, came from Darustadt, Germany, in 1853, to Millerstown. After about one year, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and three years later, back to Millerstown, and engaged in the wagon manufacture until disabled by an accident, when he turned his attention to merchandising. His first stock of goods, consisting of confectionery and some trinkets to the amount of \$35, was purchased in Pittsburgh. He gradually enlarged his business until he became one of the most extensive business men of the place, and is now one of the two oldest merchants, Michael Dieter, a former tailor, commencing business the same year, 1859.

In 1849, Martin Hoch and Martin Reiber established a brewery, and some four years later sold out to Gottlieb Hoch who continued the business up to the time of his death, in 1879. Long previous to the erection of the brewery, it was customary for the settlers to distill their own whisky, and the first one who commenced this business of whom we can learn was James Hemphill, in about 1838. The "still-house" was built on the brink of the hill near the house of A. E. Barnhart. Here, some of the pioneers would meet, exchange the conventionalities of life, and often get very social as their feelings became warmed with frequent libations of pure rye.

Peter Baker was the first blacksmith that settled in this place. He was succeeded by Jacob and John Frederick who have since been fixtures in Millers-town. In 1829, John, Adam and George Frederick came from Pfaffenbierfurt, Germany, and settled in Summit Township, and in 1834 their father and mother (Peter and Mary) came over with Jacob and two other sons and three daughters. In 1847, Jacob

came to Millerstown, and as has just been mentioned, engaged in blacksmithing. His sons, Edward and William, have succeeded him in the business.

In about 1838, Gottlieb Gumper opened up a tavern in a log house on the site of the Schreiber House, and was therefore among the first to announce "entertainment for man and beast." He served the public in this capacity until his death.

The oldest living resident of Millerstown is Solomon Fleeger who is a native of this county, Centre Township being the place of his birth. He removed to Crawford County, and from there to Millerstown where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, which was continued until the advent of oil, and the railroad made the business unprofitable. He was the second Postmaster, and held this position for many years. He has also held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and is numbered among the most respected residents of Millerstown. His son Austin at present officiates as Postmaster.

Millerstown was incorporated as a borough in 1855, and until the discovery of oil in 1873 was a quiet, rural town, each day and year succeeding one another with hardly a ripple of excitement. At that stage of agricultural development, it had nearly reached the maximum of business the country would support, and but few changes or improvements took place. It then numbered about thirty-two voters, and contained four mercantile houses conducted by H. L. Westermann, Barnhart Frederick, Andrew Barnhart and Michael Dieter; two hotels, the Hoch and Schreiber Houses; two churches; one furniture store; two blacksmith shops and a few minor establishments.

In 1873, E. Shreve put down a 250-barrel oil well on the farm of Adam Stewart, and immediately the scene changes from one of comparative apathy to one of the most astonishing activity. People became almost wild with excitement, and everything immediately advanced to most extravagant prices, while thousands visited the new oil field with the expectation of becoming wealthy. Land that had been worth from \$30 to \$40 per acre was leased at the extravagant figures of from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and the land-holders retained a one-eighth royalty of the production. At this time the railroad was not built to this place, and all kinds of vehicles were used to convey anxious speculators to the new field of operations. Buildings went up as if by magic, stores and business houses sprang up almost in a night, and before one year had elapsed a population of over 3,000 people claimed this place as their temporary home. The streets were filled with teams laden with oil well apparatus, merchandise, etc., so as to fairly blockade the way, while the sidewalks swarmed with an excited

populace. The land where the Central House now stands was leased for a term of ten years by Martin Hoch to Dr. W. P. Book at an annual rental of \$1,200, and he built a three-story hotel on the ground, and still could not begin to accommodate the people, who lived in any place where they could find covering for their heads. Hundreds of rough board shanties were built and occupied by those accustomed to aristocratic homes.

A twelve-foot front where Barnhart Frederick's store now stands was rented for \$60 per month. The rental for land usually ran from \$12 to \$28 per foot according to location, the latter price generally obtaining. The post office from a small country office soon became a prize worth contending for, the Postmaster's salary being \$2,800. Farmers on whose land oil was found ceased to cultivate it, and merchants were pushed to their utmost capacity to furnish supplies for oil producers, and so neglected the farmer's trade that the attachment to plows and other farm implements frequently could not be obtained in the borough. Everybody was impressed with the importance of oil in all its bearings and ramifications.

Everything was at the flood-tide of prosperity when a terrible calamity befel the place, which practically swept the business portion out of existence. On the night of April 1, 1874, a fire broke out in the Book House, which originated from natural gas used for heating and lighting purposes that was not properly protected. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the borough being destitute of fire protection, the people could only stand and see their property devoured by the fierce destroyer, utterly impotent to stay its ravages. The people became panic-stricken, especially those whose tenure of citizenship was dependent upon the result of speculation, and who had hazarded their all upon the single cast of the die. The mere mention of fire sent them rushing through the streets, and as they saw their property disappear through the lurid flames and murky smoke, their very impotence to stay the flames destroyed their self-possession so needful at such times, and as a result eight persons perished in the flames.

The property destroyed extended to the Frederick blacksmith shop and Reiber Hotel on the north; to Buffalo Creek on the south. It also destroyed nearly all the buildings on the west side of the street, it extending to the building now occupied by Mary Logan. The destruction of property was enormous, and the loss placed at \$229,000 in the local papers, with only \$64,000 insurance.

Hardly had the ashes cooled, however, before new buildings began to be erected, and in a few months, the evidences of the fire had largely disappeared, and in a majority of instances the new buildings were

superior to those destroyed. Such was the recuperative powers of the place, under the large production and high price of oil, that very largely those who had lost their all in the flames immediately rebuilt and commenced life again with redoubled energy, and the population continued to increase.

On the night of April 11, 1875, another fire destroyed \$100,000 worth of property. The fire started between two stores, located about where the *Herald* office now stands, and swept down the west side of Main street, to the German National Bank, where its progress was stayed, but it swept westward destroying about forty houses. A local paper says: "The most important losses were those sustained by McKinney Bros., and Galey's building, oil producers, the German National Bank, S. McBride's store, A. Talmo's paint store, and the Hogan Opera House," the other structures "being principally saloons and small tenement buildings." The lots laid bare were soon covered with buildings, and business was again resumed as actively as ever before. But fate seemed against the business men, for Millerstown was again visited by the dread destroyer, on the night of December 6, 1877, which laid waste over two blocks of the business portion of the borough, entailing a loss of about \$125,000. As the insurance covered only about one-fifth this amount, the business interest received a severe but not death-like shock.

The origin of the fire is to this day clouded in mystery, and the only solution to the enigma is the theory advanced that it resulted from the explosion of a lamp left burning in the store of C. F. Aldinger, situated on the east side of Main street. The fire was first discovered by G. B. McCalmont, whose office was located in the second story of the Aldinger building.

The alarm was promptly given, but the flames had made too much progress to be easily stayed, and they swept southward from the store of C. F. Aldinger, to the drug store of C. D. Aldinger, adjoining, and soon it was enveloped in flames, and totally destroyed. The Book House, a large three-storied building, was also fated, and the place where it once stood was marked by a pile of ashes. By the utmost persistency, the fire was stayed from crossing the street and laying waste the property on the south of the Book House, and the west side of Main street. It however, extended northward, and in addition to other buildings destroyed F. Schweiger's shoe store. Among the heavy losers could be mentioned Barney Forst, who lost some \$10,000, and B. Frederick, whose hardware and dry goods store fell a prey to the flames, his loss being some \$14,000, only a part of which was covered by insurance. The flames were not stayed until the Schreiber House and the dwell-

ing house of A. Henshaw, and blacksmith shop of H. Myers beyond had been destroyed.

The energy and pluck that marked the business men of this place, was again brought into requisition, and soon the burned and blackened traces of the fire was hid from view by buildings erected to replace those so recently burned.

In 1874, after the destructive fire, the absolute necessity of providing some adequate means of fire protection presented itself to all, and at an informal meeting held by the business men, they decided to raise money by subscription for the purpose of building water works. A subscription paper was started and some \$6,000 was pledged. Two brick reservoirs, with a capacity of about 20,000 barrels, were built on the old John Schackley farm, and, as the supply from wells dug beside them was inadequate, water was pumped into them from Buffalo Creek and this was used until about two years ago. Recognizing the fact that the public would be benefited by the water works, the borough Common Council had in the meantime assumed the indebtedness incurred by private individuals and issued bonds to meet the obligations incurred. In the meantime (1874), Hugh McGratton started a private enterprise by drilling a well and putting up a tank on the property of H. L. Westermann. He also laid water mains and supplied many private parties with water. About two years ago, Mr. A. Sutton purchased these water works and now supplies the borough with water, the other works now being abandoned. The water works, like many other municipal enterprises, were a failure as far as extinguishing fires were concerned, hence the destructiveness of the fires of 1875 and 1877.

MILLERSTOWN TO DAY.

Some three years since, Millerstown began to decline, as the oil supply became exhausted, and from a population variously estimated from 5,000 to 6,000, it had at the last census but 1,250, exclusive of Iron City, a suburban place, which consisted almost exclusively of board shanties, built during the excitement. Deserted buildings are seen on every hand, and a fine residence, costing about \$4,000, was sold for \$450, which gives an idea of the depreciation of property. A large number of buildings have been torn down and taken to other places. At present, among the business firms can be mentioned C. D. Aldinger, who established himself in the boot and shoe business in 1872 and one year later in the drug business. Although he has been burned out four times, sometimes losing his entire property, with an indomitable spirit worthy of emulation, he commenced again and is now doing a fine business. The drug business is also represented by W. P.



JOSEPH H. GRAHAM.



MRS. JOSEPH H. GRAHAM.

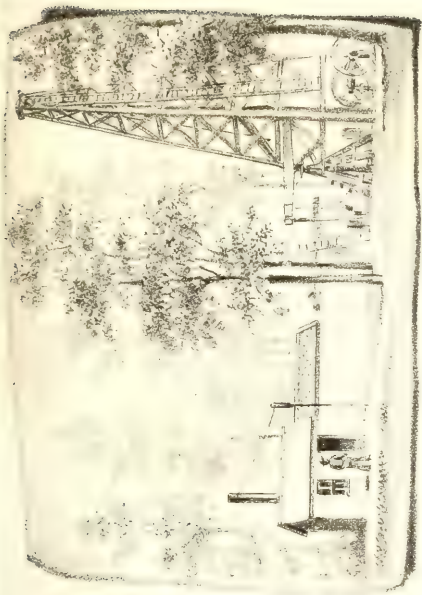
Joseph H. Graham was born in Donegal Township, Butler County, in 1845, and is a son of John and Secunda (Knapp) Graham. His father, a native of Prussia, emigrated to this country in 1837, and settled on a farm in Donegal Township, where he lived until 1865 and thenceforth until his death made his home with Joseph. John Graham died in 1874, aged seventy-three. His wife died in 1861. He was twice married—first to Miss Elizabeth Kramer. By this union, there were seven children—three sons and four daughters—Nicholas, now a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio; John, living in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County; Jacob, in Clearfield, Butler County; Mrs. Elizabeth Hanlen, in Donegal; Mrs. Barbara Gieble, of Summit Township. Two daughters—Gertrude and Margaret—are deceased. Five children of his second wife (Secunda Knapp), are living—Susan (Boll), Oakland Township; Joseph H., Donegal Township; Peter, Penn Township; Helena (Hildebrand), Donegal Township, and Christian, Allegheny County. Two are dead—Stephen and Susan.

Joseph H. Graham was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. By industry and economy, he was able to make for himself a fair start in life; close attention to business rendered him successful. Mr. Graham has followed farming principally, though he kept hotel for two years in the village of St. Joe. This oil town, once quite a stirring place, but now nearly extinct, was built upon Mr. Graham's farm. Since 1875 Mr. Graham has been engaged in oil production, in addition to the management of his farm. He is a progressive farmer, and is making improvements constantly. Since he became the owner of the farm on which he lives, he has erected a fine large barn, which good judges pronounce the best in the township; and, in 1881, he built the large and elegant residence which is now his home.

Mr. Graham is a man of integrity, and enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens. He was married, in 1870, to Mary Ritzart, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Ritzart, of Donegal Township, and is the father of five children—viz. Anna Harman, Emma, Mary and Stella.



RES. OF JOSEPH GRAHAM,
ST. JOE., BUTLER CO., PA.



Turner, a native of Parker Township, who came to Millerstown in 1879 and purchased of H. E. Sanderson & Co. their stock and business, which was established during the oil excitement. C. F. Aldinger established himself in the boot and shoe business in 1872, which was abandoned for the cigar and tobacco trade, to which was added gents' furnishing goods. Like all other merchants, he suffered severely by reason of the destructive fires that scourged the town. He is now engaged in the business he first started.

F. Schweiger, originally from Philadelphia, located in Millerstown some eight years since, and is engaged in the boot and shoe trade. C. F. Pierce came from Titusville in 1874 and became one of the firm of Conant & Pierce, which firm was one year subsequently changed to Pierce & Co., and in 1876 Mr. Pierce succeeded to the business. During the oil excitement their monthly sales aggregated \$7,000.

E. H. Brady came from Cortland County, N. Y., in 1874, and has since then been one of the business men of this place. The wagon-making trade is represented by Renben Seibert, son of James Seibert, one of the old settlers, and John Reiger who, for about eight years, has been associated with Jacob Frederick. The hardware business, is represented by the Hayes Bros., composed of E. F. and G. W. Hayes, who in January, 1882, purchased the business of A. H. Simpson. Prior to this E. F. was engaged as an oil producer, while E. W. was engaged in the same business in Freeport.

In 1877, D. S. Wakenight came from Donnelsville, Ohio, and engaged as reporter for the *Parker City Daily*, but soon established a news and stationery store, in which he is now engaged.

The Central House which occupies the same site occupied by the first "tavern" in Millerstown, which has so often been the scene of conflagration, now has as its landlord H. Lockhart, while the Campbell House, which has been erected about eight years, has as mine host Dean Campbell. He formerly kept the Schreiber House, elsewhere mentioned, for about four years prior to 1882.

Millerstown was legally incorporated in 1855, and the following borough officials were appointed by the court: John Byers, Christian Gumper, S. Fleeger and Andrew Barnhart. At the first election held in June of the following year, the following officers were elected: H. L. Westermann, John Frederick, Jacob Frederick, J. Byers, C. Gumper and John J. Miller.

Millerstown, in brief, contains three churches, three hotels, two dry goods houses, seven groceries, two banks, one jeweler, two merchant tailors, one grist mill, two hardware stores, one hardware and oil-well supplies, one news and stationery store, two machinists and four boiler makers, two harness shops,

one shoe store and two shoe shops, two furniture warehouses, one tea and sewing machine store, one tin shop, three wagon shops, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, two meat markets, two oil offices, an opera house, two public halls, one English and one German school, one pump station, four junk shops, two barber and three milliner shops, two billiard rooms, and among the last, but not least, one printing office (the *Herald* office) six dress-making establishments, three carpenters and builders, one surveyor, three music teachers, one dentist, one representative of the legal fraternity, M. B. McBride, who located here in 1874, while four doctors, viz., S. D. Bell, R. S. Patterson and J. W. Hopkins, are now engaged in practice.

H. L. Westermann came from Prussia to America in 1849 to avoid being drafted in the army, in which he had already served three years. He located at Brady's Bend and engaged in coal mining for a short time and then entered the store of the Brady Iron Manufacturing Company. In 1856, he came to Millerstown and purchased of the Reibers their store and stock of goods, and success immediately crowned his efforts, and he became one of the leading merchants of the place and has since been prominently identified with all its business interests, not only in mercantile pursuits, but in banking, oil producing, and has occupied prominent positions in borough municipal affairs. He was first married to Mary Fetzer, who died in 1872, leaving four children—Charles J., Jacob J., Cassie and Loretta. Dora (Fetzer), his second wife, still survives, and they are blessed with two children—Harry M. and Richard. G. F. Fetzer came to Millerstown with his uncle, George Reiber, about 1850, for whom he had clerked, and also for his successor, H. L. Westermann, with whom he was afterward associated in business, and retired from the firm to engage in milling. He is one of the substantial business men of the place, and is identified with all its prominent business interests. Thomas Dorsey, President of the Butler County Bank, a native of Hastings County, Canada, commenced as an oil producer with his brother, P. Dorsey, in Pit-hole, in 1866, and has since been largely identified with oil interests, operating in every important field. His first residence in Millerstown dates from 1875.

H. J. Hoyt, Cashier of the Butler County Bank, a former resident of Cleveland, Ohio, came to the oil field many years since, but has been more prominently identified with the banking than oil production, though he still operates in petroleum to a considerable extent.

LIST OF THE FIRST EIGHT BOROUGH OF MILLERSTOWN.

1856, John J. Miller; 1859, John Byers; 1861,

John J. Miller; 1863, Henry L. Westermann; 1864, J. McMichael; 1869, James B. Craig; 1873, Solomon Fleegeer; 1874, A. Shrove; 1876, F. M. Small; 1878, Isaac Blakely; 1880, John J. Miller; 1881, P. A. Rattigan; 1881, John J. Miller; 1882, J. C. Guisford.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

The Millerstown Savings Bank was established in June, 1873, with \$50,000 capital stock, with the following officers: President, Charles Duffy; Cashier, J. C. Scott; Teller, C. J. Westermann. In January, 1874, John Walker was made Cashier.

May 1, 1875, the bank was converted into a National Bank under the title of The German National Bank. The present officers are: President, H. L. Westermann; Vice President, G. F. Fetzer; Cashier, John Walker; Teller, H. J. Myers. The following persons comprise the stockholders: H. L. Westermann, G. F. Fetzer, B. Frederick, Jacob Frederick, Henry Frederick, Charles Duffy, W. H. H. Riddle, John G. Myers, B. B. Sybert. The bank is now in a flourishing condition with \$7,300 surplus and \$6,400 undivided profits. Its sworn statement for July, 1882, showed \$35,000 in deposits. During the oil excitement their weekly deposits ran from \$300,000 upward, one week showing \$340,000.

BUTLER COUNTY BANK.

Butler County Bank was established in 1873, by H. L. Taylor & Co. as a private bank, with John Satterfield as President, George G. Stiles as Cashier, and H. J. Hoyt as Teller. In 1879, H. J. Hoyt succeeded Mr. Stiles as Cashier, and the place thus made vacant was filled by E. C. Evans. No other change was made in the management of the bank until August 1, 1880, when the business was purchased by Dorsey Bros. and H. J. Hoyt & Co. The officers are: President, Thomas Dorsey; Cashier, H. J. Hoyt; Teller, C. A. Bailey. The present stockholders are: Thomas Dorsey, P. Dorsey, H. J. Hoyt, A. H. Simpson, Joseph Hartmann and Owen Brady, all residents of the county except P. Dorsey, now engaged in banking and mining in Socorro, New Mexico. From the organization of the bank up to 1878, it did an immense business, their exchanges running from \$100 to \$400 per day, and sometimes transactions aggregating one-half million dollars. This was during the oil excitement and the existence of the Oil Exchange, at which time actual drafts were made for all transactions with oil certificates attached.

SOCIETIES.

Millerstown Lodge, No. 947, I. O. O. F., was organized April 30, 1877, with twenty-one charter members. The first officers were, N. G., J. P. Caldwell;

Vice G., William Laughlin; Secretary, F. M. Small; Rep. G. L., J. B. Showalter.

When first organized, the members consisted almost exclusively of oil producers, many of whom have moved away, so that the number of members which once aggregated one hundred is now reduced to sixty-eight, still the lodge is in a very flourishing condition, and owns the elegant hall where meetings are held. This hall with the regular cost some \$2,100. It is quite a remarkable fact that since its organization it has lost no members by death.

Millerstown Lodge No. 457, Knights of Pythias, was organized July 12, 1878, with twenty-one members. Numerous accessions were made to its members until its present membership numbers 133. Regular meetings are held in Union Hall, in the school building, every Friday evening. Union Hall, a commodious and elegantly furnished room, is owned jointly by K. of P., Knights of Honor and Grand Army of the Republic.

The K. of P., has an endowment rank—Section No. 246—which was organized October 22, 1878.

In September 1881, Robert McDermott Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 223, was organized, and the following officers duly installed: Commander, J. J. Miller; Senior Vice C., J. B. Rumbaugh; Junior Vice C., S. W. McCullough; Chaplain, James Piper; Surgeon, B. B. Seibert; Adj., A. L. Brennehan; Sergt. Maj., J. J. Crawford; Q. M., Joseph Double; Q. M. Sergt., P. A. Rattigan; O. of D., S. B. Gamble; O. of G., George W. Palmer. At this meeting thirty-four members, or recruits, were mustered into service. It now numbers sixty-five members, although so recently organized.

Millerstown Lodge, No. 218, Knights of Honor, was organized December 8, 1877, with twenty members, and the following officers: elected; Dictator, F. M. Small; Vice D., David Dale; Asst. D., A. L. Craig; Rept., C. U. Brett; F. R., C. O. Smith; Chap., J. P. Caldwell; Guard, D. F. Barnhart; Sentinel, C. H. Johnson. Although its numbers have been depleted by removal of members to new oil fields, there are still ninety-five members.

CHURCHES.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church dates its inception from the time Rev. Eli Fair commenced preaching in school and private houses. Through the instrumentality of Solomon Fleegeer, the church was erected in Millerstown, instead of in the country, as first proposed in 1849; the first officers as far as could be ascertained were, Deacons, Solomon Fleegeer and Isaac Read; Elders, William McCullough, Leonard Rumbaugh. The church membership numbers about eighty, and has a flourishing Sunday school.

The preachers in order of succession, are as follows: Eli Fair, Clemens Ehrenfeldt, Thomas Sticks, J. B. Breckenridge, Dillon, Singer, A. S. Miller, J. W. Reese, J. F. Cresler, A. C. Felker and Thomas A. Himes.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The large German element led to the construction of the German Lutheran Church in 1854, with officers as follows: Elders, George Reiber and Martin Hoch; Trustees—Gottlob Hoch, Leonard Frederick, Michael Deiter; Deacons—John Frederick, Jacob Frederick.

In 1881, the church having outgrown its former building, a new frame edifice was erected, at an expense of about \$4,000. The present number of members are forty-five. The flourishing Sunday school of sixty scholars has as Superintendent C. F. Aldinger. The ministers in order of succession have been Revs, Hahn, Brush, Fetter, Vogelsang, Krause, Puhl and Schmidt.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As no records have been preserved of the Methodist Church, and owing to the floating character of the population of Millerstown (not a member when first organized now lives here), it is impossible to more than state that the Rev. B. F. Dillow, stationed at Buena Vista, commenced preaching here in 1874, and that the conference of Youngstown sent Rev. R. F. Gwin here the succeeding year, and under his ministrations a neat frame building was erected for church purposes. He was succeeded by Rev. R. W. Scott for two years, and he by Rev. W. W. Wythe who preached one year, and he by Rev. C. Peters, who served three years, and he was succeeded by Rev. J. Lusher, the present pastor. Present church membership, 200, with a Sunday school equally as large.

In Iron City in 1869, the Reformed Church erected a brick house of worship.

SCHOOLS.

When the population of Millerstown had become numerous enough to warrant a separate school district, it belonging to a district whose school building was located so far distant as to render it extremely inconvenient for scholars to attend, and they were refused their proportion of school money to help sustain a school, they therefore erected a log schoolhouse, and maintained by subscription a separate school until they had enough members on the school board to obtain their proportion of the school money. In 1855, they were set aside as a separate school district, but continued to use the log building until 1874, when the present commodious two-story building was erected. The following gentlemen then constituted the school

board: G. F. Fetzner, H. L. Westermann, M. S. Small. In 1875, it was established as a graded school, and now employs three teachers, and has a school population of 300. Present value of school property, \$9,000.

ST. JOE.

The existence of this place is due wholly to the discovery of oil, in the surrounding country in 1874. The first well completed July 8, of that year, on the farm of Joseph Graham, produced 200 barrels of oil, and brought a large number of oil speculators and producers to this section, and many wells were drilled. Such a large influx of population necessitated the erection of stores and hotels to accommodate them, and from a quiet rural community, far removed from the busy scenes of commercial life, it was transformed within the space of a few months, almost as if by magic, into a busy little mart of 1,000 inhabitants, with nearly all the necessary adjuncts of a place of this size, including three large hotels, grocery and dry good stores, restaurants, etc., etc.

All was life, activity and bustle in this village, and people were full of bright anticipations; for oil, upon which this wonderful prosperity was based, was found in large quantities, and was bringing a remunerative price, but suddenly the scene changes, for nearly the whole village was blotted out of existence by fire one night in November of 1874. It can be said that the entire property was practically uninsured, and the loss a total one. This, however, did not discourage some of the owners from rebuilding, and in an almost incredible short space of time it was rebuilt. A telegraph office was opened in November, 1874, but not until May, 1877, was a post office established, with William Durham as Postmaster, which office he still retains, also the telegraph office, he being the first operator.

For about five years, St. Joe was at the floodtide of prosperity, and many fortunes were here made and lost. About this time, many "dry holes" were "struck," and the product of those producing having materially decreased, and in some instances failed entirely, the people began leaving for the new fields of operation. From this time on, the village rapidly melted away until to-day it contains but two stores, one kept by William Durham and the other by the Reinsner Bros., and one hotel. The land once covered with stores and houses is now used for agricultural purposes. Still, considerable oil is produced in this locality.

Capt. F. C. Flanagan, a well-known citizen of this township, is a native of Allegheny County. In early life, he worked in a woolen mill and in a window glass manufactory. He married Abigail McDonald in 1846, and is the father of three sons and

three daughters, all of whom are living except one.

May 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves or Thirty-eighth Regiment of the line. He afterward raised Company F, Two Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and commanded the same until the close of the war. He forwarded and had in charge the greater portion of the ammunition and guns that Gen. Grant used to reduce Vicksburg. Since the war, Capt. Flanagan has been Transcribing Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, also Chief Messenger of the same body. He settled in Butler County in 1875; was elected Justice of the Peace, 1879, and appointed Census Taker in 1880.

WONDERFUL GAS WELL.

There are, and have been, many gas wells in the county, but none of them could compare with the Delemater and Duffy well, in close proximity to St. Joe, which was "struck" in 1875, and the noise of the escaping gas could be heard for many miles. It is estimated that the volume of gas per hour was sufficient to supply the city of Philadelphia two days and nights with all the gas needed. By accident or design, it was set on fire, and the flame, which from the force of the gas was fifty feet from the ground, extended upward some 300 feet. The heat was so intense that the grass for several acres surrounding it was kept green and grew through an unusually severe winter, and afforded pasturage for several calves. Visiting parties came here in sleighs, and picked dandelions and violets during the winter months, while the grasshoppers and other insects found a paradise here, and could be found in very considerable numbers. After a time the gas was utilized in drilling and operating other wells for domestic and lighting purposes in St. Joe; for the pump station at Carbon₂Center, etc. It is estimated that from 300 to 500 miles of piping, including main and lateral lines extended from this truly wonderful well. Owing to the failure of gas, it was practically abandoned in 1881.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The above-mentioned church is located in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, but its congregation has always been composed principally of Butler County people. The Catholic settlers of 1796 mainly located in this county. The first priest who visited the settlement was Father Lanigan who performed baptisms here in 1801. The next visit was made by Rev. P. Heilbron in 1803, who also performed baptismal services at Sugar Creek and Slippery Rock. In 1805*, Rev. Lawrence Sylvester

Phelan—also known as Father Whelan or Whalen—came to Sugar Creek, and located where the church was subsequently built. The Catholic people were greatly pleased with the thought of having a priest among them, and soon after Father Phelan's arrival, held a meeting to devise measures for securing him a home and building a church. It was decided to send men among all the Catholics to solicit donations. The territory to be canvassed was at least fifteen miles square. Four collectors were chosen, and districts assigned them as follows: Casper W. Easley took the southern district, near Slate Lick; James Sheridan, the southwestern or Clearfield Township; Neil Sweeney, Butler and vicinity, and C. Rodgers McCue, the north and northwestern or Donegal Township. These solicitors were successful in their mission, although they received no subscription larger than the sum of \$2.

The present farm consisting of nearly 200 acres was purchased, and a small log cabin was built for the priest. Then, upon a certain day, each of the four who had solicited subscriptions was required to meet at the farm, bringing with him as many men as would be required to cut and hew logs enough for one side of the church. Patrick McElroy was assigned the work of making shingles and obtaining and driving the nails. The building was erected the fall after Father Phelan's arrival, but as nails could not be secured, it was not roofed until the next spring. It was then put under the invocation of the Apostle of Ireland. The building is still standing. It is 22x35 feet, with a gallery and altar standing against the end wall. Each side contains three small windows, and each end of the gallery one. This is the oldest Catholic Church now standing in the entire western part of the State. It was attended by people from all the surrounding country for ten miles or more. People often walked ten or twelve miles, fasting, to be present at the services. The stations which the priest was obliged to visit, were so numerous, and so far apart, that mass was not offered up more than once a month, and in some instances, once in two months. There was then but one priest in the whole district west of the Allegheny River from Erie to Beaver.

Father Phelan withdrew in 1810. From 1810 to 1820, the congregation was visited occasionally by Fathers O'Brien and McGuire, from Pittsburgh, and by Father McGirr, from Sportsman's Hill. In 1821, Rev. Charles Ferry came to the church and resided here. He visited all the surrounding district, a territory at least thirty miles square, which was then estimated to contain about 140 families. He remained until 1827, when he was succeeded by Rev. Patrick O'Neil, the first resident priest at St. Patrick's, who also performed missionary work in But-

*Others say 1806 or 1807, but the latter date is generally believed to be correct.



ANDREW BARNHART.

ANDREW BARNHART.

Andrew Barnhart was born on the Barnhart homestead, one mile west of Millerstown, December 12, 1821. He was the son of Rudolph and Christina (Rice) Barnhart, who reared a family of eleven children—William, Philip, Frederick, Simon, Rudolph, Andrew, Christiana, Susannah, Elizabeth, Polly and Catharine. The elder Barnhart was a native of Westmoreland County, born in the year 1775. He came to Butler County in the spring of 1799 in company with two of his younger brothers who were among the first settlers. Each of the brothers purchased about 400 acres of land in the vicinity of Millerstown. He resided on the farm where he first settled until his death, on the 21st of March, 1851, aged seventy-six years. He was a farmer and an estimable man, greatly respected for his integrity and worth. He left to his descendants the priceless legacy of a spotless reputation.

Andrew Barnhart, his youngest child but one, was reared on the farm, and remained at home until 1843, when he engaged in business at Millerstown, starting a bakery and confectionery store. Subsequently, he dealt in dry goods and general merchandise, and conducted a large and profitable business. For thirty years he continued one of the most substantial and successful business men of Millerstown. He was energetic and active, and his sterling honesty and diligence rendered his business career a most prosperous one.



MRS. ANDREW BARNHART.

Mr. Barnhart was married, in 1844, to Priscilla Eberhardt. She was born in Hickory Township, Mercer County, Penn., April 25, 1825. Her parents, Joseph and Catharine (Kistler) Eberhardt, are still living and now reside in Douglas County, Kan., where they were among the first settlers. Although deprived of an education in books, Mr. Barnhart was an apt pupil in that other school in which the teachers are observation and experience. He was a great reader and well posted on all topics of general interest. His strong sense of right and justice made him an abolitionist of the most ultra type, and during the later years of his life he was active in the temperance cause. In the spring of 1873, he disposed of his mercantile business, desiring to pass the remainder of his days in peace and quiet. The following winter, he was attacked with pleurisy, which caused his decease on the 26th of December of that year. During his lifetime, Mr. Barnhart was a zealous and active member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He did much in the furtherance of all church enterprises, especially the Sabbath school. He was a prominent citizen and stood high both socially and morally. He had a family of nine children, four of whom—Paul L., Aaron E., Sadie C. and Obadiah F.—are still living; the remainder, with the exception of his first-born, Elias, who died when aged eighteen having died in their infancy.



ler, Armstrong and adjacent counties. He remained until 1834, and subsequently was engaged in missionary labors in the West. He died in 1879, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-eighth of his ministry.

In the summer of 1834, Rev. Patrick Rafferty was placed in charge of the mission and resided at Freeport, visiting St. Patrick's one Sunday in a month. He remained in charge about two years, then withdrew. He was pastor of St. Francis Church, Fairmount, Philadelphia, and died in that position in 1863. He was a man of great learning and ability. St. Patrick's remained without a pastor until the summer of 1837, when Rev. Joseph Cody was appointed to the pastorate and took up his residence at the church. Mass was celebrated here two Sundays in the month, the remainder of the pastor's time being given to Freeport and Butler. By 1840, the congregation had become so large that a larger church was needed. A brick edifice, 45x80 feet, with a sacristy, a separate building against the rear of the church, was erected. It was dedicated July 29, 1842, by Very Rev. M. O'Connor, V. G. In 1844, the pastor's field of labor was rendered somewhat smaller by the appointment of a pastor at Butler, who also had charge of Murrinsville and Mercier. Father Cody, however, visited Brady's Bend occasionally, and a little later officiated at the newly established church at Donegal (now North Oakland). In 1847, Freeport and Brady's Bend were assigned to another priest, and thenceforth Father Cody gave three-fourths of his time to St. Patrick's and the remainder to North Oakland. In 1854, the log parsonage was replaced by a brick residence. After about the year 1861, Father Cody, on account of age and failing health, ministered only to St. Patrick's congregation. At length he was obliged to cease from labor, and at the end of the year 1865, Rev. J. O. G. Scanlon was transferred from Kittanning to St. Patrick's. Father Cody soon afterward went to the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, where he died August 7, 1871, in the seventieth year of his age. He was buried from St. Patrick's and his remains repose in front of the church.

Father Scanlon set about improving the interior of the church, but before the work could be accomplished he was transferred to another congregation, and Rev. James P. Tahany became pastor in October, 1868. He collected means and carried out the proposed improvements and the church became one of the most beautiful in the diocese. In November, 1871, Father Tahany was succeeded by Rev. S. P. Herman. On the night of the 1st of January, 1872, the church was destroyed by an incendiary fire. It was a severe loss, as there was still a small debt and

no insurance. The congregation then returned to the old log church as a place of worship. Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald became pastor and remained about a year. He was succeeded by Rev. P. M. Doyle, who remained in charge until the fall of 1875, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health. He died in July, 1876, in the forty-seventh year of his age and the twenty-second of his ministry.

On the 29th of January, 1876, Rev. P. J. Quilter became the pastor. He at once took measures to replace the church which had been destroyed and succeeded well. The corner-stone of the structure was laid August 5, 1876, with ceremonies by the Bishop. The church was finished the next summer and dedicated by Very Rev. R. Phelan, administrator of Allegheny, on the 3d of July. The building is of Gothic style, brick, 45x90 feet, with a basement. It is furnished with three altars and beautifully finished. Butts, of Pittsburgh, was the architect, and William Feigel, of Butler, contractor. There was perfect harmony between Father Quilter and all concerned in building the church. It was only by a great effort that the congregation was able to erect so large and costly an edifice. The debt is now reduced to \$1,800. The membership is about one hundred families at present. Oil developments gave the church a temporary increase. Millerstown, a new parish, is under the care of the pastor of St. Patrick's.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH HARTMAN.

Among the pioneer families of the Township of Oakland, Butler County, was that of Philip Hartman, of German descent, whose date of emigration is not exactly known by the writer, but was soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. At the time of the war, he resided at or near Greensburg, Westmoreland County, where he enlisted and served under Capt. Ogle. His brother Michael was also a Revolutionary soldier, and soon after the war settled in Manor Township, Armstrong County, near Kittanning. On July 4, 1796, William Hartman, father of the gentleman whose name heads this biography, was born. He was undoubtedly one of the first, if not the first male child, born in the county. He lived in Oakland Township until he became a young man, when he went to Pittsburgh, where he acquired the trade of a blacksmith. Some time after, he was married to Miss Mary Winters, of German descent, and settled in Armstrong County; a few years after, the family removed to Pittsburgh, and

remained there about two years, and returned to Armstrong County, where he was engaged farming and working at his trade. There they remained until about the year 1849, when they moved to Donegal Township, Butler County. Joseph Hartman was born October 18, A. D. 1827, in Armstrong County. He spent his boyhood with his parents in Armstrong County, and in Pittsburgh where he acquired habits of industry that have remained as leading traits of his character all through life. He received a common school education, and private instruction, and commenced life for himself under very adverse circumstances. His first earnings were invested in a small tract of land in Donegal Township, where his father and mother resided until the time of their deaths. His mother died September 10, A. D. 1864, in the sixty-first year of her age, and his father died February 14, A. D. 1879, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. During the late civil war, the subject of this biography was a strong advocate of the union, and served during the term of his enlistment in Company E. One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

When he returned from the army, he remained on his farm where he now resides. Mr. Hartman is one of the prominent agriculturists of the county, and in every sense a successful business man. He has been extensively and very successfully engaged in the production of petroleum. He has been an active member of the School Board of his township for many years.

Mr. Hartman is a member of the Catholic Church, and was brought up in the religious faith of that denomination. The principal part of his early education he received from the instruction of his mother, who was a very pious woman. Mr. Hartman takes a commendable interest in religious matters, and was very active in securing the new church at Sugar Creek. He was one of the members of the building committee chosen to erect it. He has not only given his children a good education in the common schools, but his daughters have also been educated in a convent, and his son in college. His home, one of the best in the county, is the subject of an illustration on another page.

GOTTLOB F. FETZER

G. F. Fetzer, one of the prominent business men of Millerstown, was born in the Province of Wurtemberg February 12, 1838. He was the second son in the family of Jacob and Anna M. (Reiber) Fetzer, who reared a family of nine children. In 1848, the family emigrated to this country, and settled in Butler County; two weeks after their arrival, the mother sickened and died, and three weeks from her death the father died.

G. F. was reared in the family of his maternal uncle, George Reiber, of Butler Borough; he received a good common school education, and at the age of sixteen commenced his business career as clerk in a Pittsburgh clothing house. He remained there, however, but a short time, when he came to Millerstown and entered the employ of H. L. Westerman. He soon evidenced more than an ordinary amount of business acumen, and his industry and close attention to the interests of the house won for him a position as partner. In 1866, he sold his interest and purchased the mill property, which he has operated since that time.

In 1862, Mr. Fetzer was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of Solomon Fleeger, of Millerstown, where she was born July 13, 1844. In November of 1881, Mrs. Fetzer died, leaving her family and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was a lady of many noble traits of character, amiable, kind, a devoted wife and a valiant friend; she was the mother of seven children—Emma, Agatha, Clara, William, Charles, Albert and Frank.

Mr. Fetzer has been identified with the business interests of Millerstown, for about twenty-five years, and in that time he has made an enviable reputation for integrity and honorable dealing, and he is in every way worthy of the position he holds among the representative men of the county. Politically, he is a Democrat; his interest in politics, however, has never been more than that of the citizen desirous of the best welfare of society and the State. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM BROWNFIELD.

William Brownfield is the seventh of a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living. He is the son of William and Mary (Quinn) Brownfield, and was born in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, in 1833. His father came from Fayette County with his parents, who were among the early settlers of Armstrong County. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1897 at the age of seventy-nine. Mrs. Brownfield died in 1874 at about the same age.

William was reared upon the farm, but in his twenty-second year went to Wisconsin, and found work in the lumber region. He followed this employment nine years. In 1864, he returned to Pennsylvania, went to the upper oil region, and was engaged as a contractor in drilling oil wells. In the fall of 1874, he purchased the farm on which he now lives, and in April, 1875, moved to it with his family. His farm has since proved to be oil territory, and there are now four producing wells upon it. Mr. Brownfield is an enterprising farmer, and a good citizen,

In 1867, he married Mrs. Ellen J. Griffin, widow of John Griffin, who died in 1863. By her first marriage she had four children—Frances A., Mary L., Elizabeth A. and Catherine E., all living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brownfield are William A., who died when eighteen months old, Martha E., Margaret C., Olive M., James H. and John E. Mrs. Brownfield is a daughter of Thomas Haggerty, whose father, Thomas Haggerty, was one of the first settlers of Donegal Township, and had his full share of the difficult experiences of those who began life in the woods of Butler County previous to the year 1800.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OAKLAND.

Formation of the Township—Early Settlers—John Neyman—Francis Whitmire and the O'Donnells—Experiences of the Pioneers—Early Schools—Mills, Churches, etc.

OAKLAND was formed from Donegal and North Butler in 1854. The township was laid out by Hugh McKee and David Scott, both surveyors, and it was also named by these gentlemen, who are still living, on account of the ample forests of oak trees which were included within its boundaries. A small village called North Oakland, consisting of ten or twelve dwelling houses, two churches, a store and post office, is in the northern part of the township. Boydstown, in the northwestern part of the township, is a cluster of about a half dozen frame houses, with a blacksmith shop, post office and small variety store. At present the township of Oakland is among the most thriving in the county. Good farms are discernible on every hand; the inhabitants are industrious and ambitious.

SETTLEMENT.

John Neyman and his wife Mary (Markle) settled on what is now the Lewis Mellinger farm, about four miles northeast of Butler Borough at a very early day—probably in 1797. About 1810, Mr. Neyman moved to Centre Township, and built upon Stony Run, where McGrath Mill now is, a fulling mill, the first in the county. Subsequently, he moved back to the place of his original settlement, and finally to a farm near by, now owned by the heirs of John H. Neyman. He died in 1847, nearly ninety years of age. He was the father of a large family. The sons are now all deceased, and none of the daughters are living in the county. Dr. A. M. Neyman, of Butler, is a grandson.

Among the earliest settlers of this township were Francis Whitmire and Connell O'Donnell. The former came from Berks County in 1798, with his wife and family, and settled on a tract of land in the

neighborhood of Boydstown, which he purchased of Stephen Lowry. Dying in 1832, he left his farm in a good state of cultivation, to his children. His wife's name was Catherine Rust. She was the mother of nine children, none of whom are now living except John, who is now living with his son Peter, in the northwestern portion of the township on a magnificent farm, upon which an elegant frame house and barn were erected, the former in 1878 and the latter in 1880.

Dennis O'Donnell, one of the early settlers in Oakland, is credited with building the first barn. All the neighbors for miles around were invited to the raising, which occupied three days and was the occasion of a grand frolic, and report says that two hogs and one barrel of whisky were consumed during the time, and a wonderfully jolly "frolic" enjoyed.

Mr. John Whitmire is seventy-eight years of age. His wife was Catharine Painter, of Westmoreland County. Conspicuous among her good traits were a generous heart, industry and economy. Having a kind word for those with whom she came in contact, she was consequently respected by all as a kind neighbor and a true woman. Of a family of nine children, six are living, viz., Peter, Jacob, John, Eliza, Mary and Susan. Peter married Margaret Rider, and, as has been said, is residing on a farm which formerly belonged to his father. Jacob married Isabella Brown and occupies the old homestead. John married Jane Campbell. Eliza, who is now Mrs. Robert Morrow, resides in Donegal Township. Mary became Mrs. Christopher Rider and with her family lives near Boydstown. Susan, now Mrs. Beatty, also lives in this township. During his active life, Mr. John Whitmire was known everywhere as an industrious and successful farmer, and he was interested in everything calculated to elevate society to a higher plane of existence. He filled all the offices of the township excepting that of Justice of the Peace.

In the year 1798, Connell O'Donnell emigrated from Ireland, County Donegal, and settled a five-hundred-acre tract of land in the vicinity of what is now North Oakland. Fifteen years afterward, it was sold by the State for the taxes, and was bought, with several other tracts, by Archie McCall, of Philadelphia, the gentleman who built the Orphans' Home in Butler, Penn. It was subsequently redeemed by Mr. O'Donnell for fifty acres of land and \$5 in money. He died in 1813, leaving a widow and four children, all deceased, with the exception of one—Mrs. Reid, mother of James Reid, Esq., of this township. She is seventy-six years of age. James Reid, Esq., has been closely connected with the best interests of Oak-

land Township ever since its organization. His wife, Mary Boll, is of German extraction. When a young man, Mr. Reid learned the plow and wagon making business with William Balph, deceased. After remaining with him five years, he changed his field of labor to Pittsburgh, Brady's Bend and Allegheny City. In the year 1848, he was employed in building wagons for the Government during the Mexican war, and it was not until 1849 that he located on his present farm, which had formerly been owned by his father, who died in 1852. Mr. Reid has been Justice of the Peace for ten years.

William Robb came from Westmoreland County, where he was born, and became a resident of this township previous to the war of 1812. He brought with him his wife and family, consisting of three children, viz.: Maria, now Mrs. William Aiken, living in Venango County; Rebecca, who afterward married John Christy, is now deceased; and Isaac Robb, still residing in this township. Mr. Robb purchased his farm from Samuel Riddle in 1813. He resided upon it until 1838, when he disposed of it and bought another four miles west of the former—the present farm, which Mr. Isaac Robb still lives upon. He died in 1847. Had he lived until the day of his funeral, he would have been sixty-four years old precisely. Other members of the family were John, now living in Westmoreland County; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Campbell, Concord Township; James, who resides in Oregon; Sarah, now deceased, who was the wife of Hugh Christy; Jemima, now dead; William J., a citizen of this place, and an excellent farmer. The grandfather of the children, Isaac Robb, was drowned in the Ohio River in the year 1809.

Robert Hamilton was reared in Chester County and came with his family, consisting of four children, to this township in 1818. He located on a farm which had been settled by one James Douglas, a few years prior to his emigration, and a small cabin had been built upon it, which was used for a schoolhouse. John Thompson, known as "Connoquenessing John," was the teacher. This name was given to him to distinguish him from other persons of the same name. When Robert Hamilton died in 1830, his farm, consisting of 100 acres, descended to his son James and a life estate in 100 acres more to his wife (mother of James). James married Isabella Gordon in 1827; their offspring were eight children—Robert, Nancy, John, Margaret, Mary, Obadiah, James and Annie. Robert owns the tract which belonged to his aunt. John was a soldier in the war of the rebellion and was mortally wounded in front of Petersburg. James was also a gallant soldier during the rebellion, and died from starvation in Anderson-

ville Prison. Margaret is the wife of William F. Campbell. Nancy married Samuel Gold. Mary wedded Franklin Double. Annie is the wife of W. R. Campbell. During the last nine months of the war, Robert served as a soldier in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Mathew Dougan was born in this township. His father, Thomas Dougan, was a native of Donegal, Ireland. For five years after his arrival in this country, he worked at Bear Creek Furnace, near Parker, Penna. His wife's name was Grace O'Donnell, and she was the mother of ten children, six of whom are living—Michael, who married Catherine Smith, is living in this township; Mathew is not married; Benjamin Bosbrink, who lived in Butler for many years, is the husband of Mary; Annie became the wife of Charles Boyle, who is the proprietor of the hotel near the West Pennsylvania Depot in Butler; Bridget resides at the old home, unmarried; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles Forquer, resides in Armstrong County. Their father, Thomas, was a hard working man, strictly honest, and respected for many other good traits of character. In 1822, Daniel McElwee located in the northeastern part of the township. His farm was pre-empted by Enoch Vernum. Mr. McElwee died in 1852, aged seventy-four years. His son Michael, now an elderly man, located on his farm in 1841, not a great distance from the original tract of his father. He was elected the first Constable in this township, and during his life has filled the offices of Collector, Assessor and School Director, with credit to himself and satisfaction to others. His wife was a daughter of John McKeever, deceased, of Donegal Township.

John Moser, with his wife and family, consisting of five children, namely: John, Elizabeth, Louisa, Jacob and Mary, came into Butler County as early as 1795, from Westmoreland County. Mr. Moser was a Revolutionary soldier and an admirer of George Washington, with whom he had a speaking acquaintance. Some of his comrades in arms were John Green, Samuel Robb and John Lowe. Mr. Robb was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Brandywine, and was held some weeks before released. All these gentlemen were also settlers in the same year with Mr. John Moser. Solomon Moser is the grandson of the former; he settled in this township in the year 1826, on a tract of land owned previously by Stephen A. Lowry. In 1829, Solomon married Jane Martin, by whom he had ten children. Mrs. Moser died in 1873, but Mr. Moser is still living, aged seventy-eight. Daniel Moser, who carried on the business of wagon-making in Butler for many years, was a brother of Solomon.

James Patton came from Bedford County in 1824. Remaining in Washington County five years, he

finally settled in Oakland in 1829, on a tract of land owned by Mrs. Sarah Collins.

He married Mary Sisler, from his native county. They reared a large family, all of whom are living. Rachael, now Mrs. Millinger, lives in Kansas; Isabella, now Mrs. Flannigan, lives in this township; William resides at Fairview, Butler County; his wife was Lydia Millinger; she died on Christmas Day, 1882; James, who married Jane Beatty, resides near Middletown, this county; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Millinger; John, who married Margaret Beatty; Abner, who married Agnes McClung, is living on the old homestead; Samuel, now living at Pittsburgh, married Isabella Bartly.

Jacob Shoup emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 4th day of July, 1834, to America. His family consisted of his wife and two children—John and George, who all came as far as Bremen in a heavy two-horse wagon. Mr. Shoup sold his team at Bremen, and shipped his wagon to this country. When they reached Butler County, they sought out some friends who had built a cabin near Brunker's mill and settled there, and with them they sojourned a short time, and finally located on a farm in the southwestern part of the township purchased from Mrs. Collins for \$2.50 per acre.

For some time after their settlement, Mr. and Mrs. Shoup found it very difficult to get along, as they could not speak a syllable of English. On one occasion Mrs. Shoup discovered that she needed some flour, accordingly she took a flour sack in one hand, and money in the other, and went to a neighbor's house to buy some. She exhibited her money and then her sack, and made all possible significant signs, but could not be understood. Finally she hit upon this happy plan of shaking the dust out of the sack, and make her wants known in that way. She was successful in this, and went off rejoicing at finally being understood. It was the custom where Mr. and Mrs. Shoup were reared, to stand during the offering of prayer, either in church or under any other circumstances, and it was a custom which was tenaciously adhered to by all classes. On one occasion he and his excellent wife were invited to dine at Mr. Curdy's, which invitation they accepted. While a blessing was being asked, every one reverently bowed their heads except Mr. S., who rose to his feet and remained standing until "grace was said."

John Shoup married Mary Thorn; George married Charlotte, daughter of Eli Balph, and is in possession of a valuable farm of seventy-five acres, in the southwestern part of the township, which he purchased from Mrs. Judge McCandless.

John Patton came with his parents to this township in 1836. He remained with his father on the

farm until 1875, when he moved on the Addison Gold place, near North Butler Presbyterian Church, where he commenced on his own responsibility. Mr. Patton was a soldier in the late war, and was in the battle of Petersburg. He belonged to Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1858, Mr. Patton married Margaret Beatty.

Capt. John G. Bippus was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1832, he came to this country when eleven years old, but did not settle within the present boundaries of Oakland Township until 1844. He had spent the intervening years in Pittsburgh, Brady's Bend, and in Fairview, this county. He purchased his farm from Col. John M. Thompson. It originally consisted of seventy-five acres, but a little later he added eighty-seven acres more, purchased from Mrs. Sarah Collins. In 1862, Mr. Bippus raised a company of volunteers, and with them went to the seat of war. After nine months had expired, he raised another company in Pittsburgh, but it was made up of volunteers from several different counties. Peter Fennell, of Clearfield, and John Irvin, of ———, were the only Butler County men in the company. In the year 1865, Capt. Bippus was severely wounded on the head, at Petersburg. After remaining in the hospital for four weeks, part of which time he was in an unconscious condition, he reported for duty, and was detailed Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Brig. Gen. Briscoe, doing duty in this capacity until the regiment was dismissed, in 1865, in front of Richmond. Since the close of the war, the Captain has been a very valuable member of society, always taking a decided interest in the cause of education. After the organization of the township, he built the first schoolhouse, having learned the trade of carpenter in Holidaysburg. Mrs. Bippus was formerly Rachel Myers, of this township, and is the mother of eight children, viz.: John; Jacob, married to a daughter of Rev. Booth; Mathias; Samuel; McCalvin, medical student with Dr. S. Graham; Christy, a schoolteacher; Katie, now Mrs. Booth, living in Clarion County; Lyda and Emma.

LATER SETTLERS.

Lawrence Walsh came from Donegal, Ireland, in 1850, and after spending eight years at the Brady's Bend furnaces, he located in this township. His wife was Ellen Bush, daughter of Judge Bush, of County Cork. Mr. Walsh died in June, of this year (1882). Their son, Michael, is in Colorado. The small farm which Mr. Walsh is living on was purchased from Mrs. Blainey.

Eli Balph became a resident of this township in 1845. He is the oldest of twelve children, all of whom were reared in the neighborhood of Mt. Chest-

out, this county. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Previous to permanently locating here, Mr. Balph lived on rented farms for several years. The farm he has owned in fee simple, and resided upon for thirty-seven years, was purchased from Abijah Evans, formerly a resident of this county, but now deceased. When the purchase was made, the farm was entirely woodland, and to bring it into a fit condition to cultivate, Mr. B. worked days, and frequently nights, to clear it of its ample growth of heavy timber. In 1828, he married Nellie Henshaw, of this county, and reared quite a large family. Rev. Thomas Balph, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, is their son, and Mrs. George Campbell, of Butler, their daughter. Mr. Eli Balph was a staunch friend of the public schools, and labored faithfully for their prosperity, against a strong current of opposition.

George Herdman was a native of Washington County. He came to this township in 1855, and located in the southeastern part of the township on a farm bought from Abraham Martin, paying him \$20 per acre. Mr. Herdman died of dropsy, in the year 1871, aged sixty-two years. His wife, whom he married in 1850, was Margaret Hazlette. Her son, Harper, farms the place, while her two daughters, Maggie and Jennie, devote much of their time to teaching public schools.

In 1857, Christian Pfeister emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, and in the same year located on a farm formerly owned by Joseph Bredin, of Armstrong County, paying \$1,000. His son, Joseph, is living on a farm purchased from Charles Duffy.

Martin Eyth moved into this township in 1862. He emigrated with his parents from Wurtemberg in 1839, being then fifteen years of age. Their first location, after arriving in this county, was on a tract of sixty-five acres of land, purchased from John Bard, it being situated in close proximity to Brewster's Schoolhouse. Young Martin lived with his father on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married Margaret Haggarty, of Butler, Penn. She died eight years after marriage, leaving two children—William J. and Lizzie. The former is engaged in the mercantile business at Chillicothe, Ohio. The latter is now Mrs. Baldauf, and resides in Pittsburgh. In 1857, Martin Eyth the second time entered the marriage relation, selecting for his life companion Eva Ritzard, of this township. Eight of their children are living, viz.: Maggie, Caroline, Francis, Stephen, Josephine, Clara, Celia, Stella, Mary A. Dolorosa and Gertrude. Caroline is now Mrs. Charles Geible, and resides in Carbon Center.

For four years after Mr. Eyth's first marriage, he kept what was well known as the Haggarty House in Butler. It was not until 1862 that Mr. E. removed to

this township and located on his present farm, which tells unmistakably of wise and prudent management.

Mr. Thomas Craig, who settled here in 1872, descends from ancestors who were early settlers in this county. He has a good farm of 235 acres, which he purchased from Thomas Bartley, for which he paid the handsome sum of \$15,210.

Isaac Hepler moved from Fairview to this township in 1873. His farm is well known as the "Old Captain Goff place," which he purchased from David Henry. The "Wood Bine," is the name of the hotel kept on the premises by Mr. Hepler. Elizabeth Barnhart was Mrs. Hepler's maiden name. Thirteen children was the result of this marriage, only seven, however, are living. Margaret married Daubenspeck, from the vicinity of Fairview; Sarah married John Kameron; Lavina is Mrs. Reuben Sibert, resides near Millerstown; Mary is now Mrs. William Byers; Julia Ann is the wife of Adam Kameron, a farmer; Isaac B. married Beua Sailor, and he is cultivating his father's farm; Oliver married Nettie McJunkin, of this township.

James A. Horton came to Butler County in 1875 from Buffalo, N. Y. For several years he was engaged in driving stage. Tiring of this, he engaged in the laudable business of tilling the soil, having rented the Thomas Martin farm near St. Joe. Mr. Horton married Miss Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin, who settled on the above farm in 1847.

In 1876, John A. Gordon located on a farm purchased from Thomas McKissick. Philips' grist mill, which has been in operation for forty years, or rather been in existence that term of years, is situated on this farm. Mr. Gordon married a daughter of William S. Thompson, of Lawrence County.

After the organization of the township, the first election was held at the house of William McClung, where it has ever since been the voting place. Michael McElwee was elected Constable. School Directors were Henry Conway, Capt. J. Goff, Michael McGinley, John McElwee, Thomas Martin and Eli Balph. Later Directors were Archie McJunkin, Michael O'Donnell, A. J. Simpson, Hugh McCafferty, Robert Hamilton, John H. Neyman, Anthony Hoon, John Millinger and John Whitnair.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

The first school building was erected on the farm now owned by Martin Eyth, in 1834, and in the fall of the same year another school was held in a house which had been used as a dwelling house on the Goff farm.

William Greer taught the first school in the township. Other early teachers were John and Robert Thorn, Jacob Boyd, Abraham Stevenson, William

McClung and John O'Donnell. In 1854, when the township took its present form, public schoolhouses were built throughout the township in sufficient number, viz.: The Goff School, the Millinger School, the Whitmire School, the Duffy School, now called McGinley School. And in 1858 arrangements were made to build six new houses, because the former were not properly located and too rude in construction. Some of the prominent early public school teachers were William McClung, William Greer, John L. Neyman, David Scott, James Reid, William Christy, Isaac Hill, John McPherrin, Abram Flegger, Zachariah Philips, Thomas Balph, William Ray, Isaac Hilliard and Mrs. Hood. The first grist mill was built by William Neyman, in the year 1800, on the Connoquenessing Creek, which passes through the western part of the township. It was a large, unattractive log structure, and was propelled by water exclusively. A few years later, a saw mill and a fulling machine were added by Mr. Neyman and sons, William and Henry. Thirty years later, they erected another and more convenient mill a few miles west of the first one on Gordon's farm.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

There are two Catholic Churches in this township, one being the outgrowth of the other, and both are situated in North Oakland. One building is a neat frame structure and the other is an imposing brick building. The frame work of the first house was reared in 1852, and Father Long held the first services, performing mass on Christmas night. For several years afterward, priests from various congregations ministered. The first established priest was Father Leander Snerr, who officiated for three years, according to the custom of the priest's office. He was succeeded by Father Gregory, who remained but one year, when Father Devlin succeeded to his position and ministered but one year. Rev. Stegher came in after him and sustained his position for three years, when he was succeeded to the pastorate by Father Diernire. Other ministers who followed were Rev. John Ritter, Rev. Thomas Devin, Rev. Edward Dignam, and Rev. Robert Waters, the present pastor. In 1872, a large brick church was erected, in order to accommodate the growing congregation and English-speaking congregation. It was completed in 1873 and regular services have been held in it ever since. During the building of the church, the German portion of the congregation became dissatisfied and a division took place, they keeping the former (frame) house as a place of worship. They have no regular minister, but are supplied from the Summit Monastery every week. As has been said, Rev. Waters is the present minister of the English church.

NORTH BUTLER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church received its name from the fact that when it was constituted it was in the northern part of Butler Township, but after the re-districting of the county it was placed in Oakland Township. Long before any church building was erected, people assembled at stated times for public worship at the house of Fergus Hutchison. During the summer months services were conducted in his barn. In the year 1846, according to the urgent request of some eleven or twelve persons who had been brought up in the Presbyterian faith, the Presbytery appointed a committee, composed of Revs. Coulter, John Munson and either R. B. Walker or Reed Bracken, to organize a congregation and constitute a church. The organization took place at the residence of Fergus Hutchison. The original members of the church were Samuel Jack and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson M. Call, Isaac Robb and wife, and Mrs. William Neyman. This infant church was constituted a branch of Concord Presbyterian Church and remained so until 1848, when a frame building was raised on a lot purchased from Mr. Hutchison, in about the center of the township. It was burned down before it was entirely completed. It was replaced by another frame structure one year later, built on the original foundation. The present house was reared in 1881. When the first edifice was erected and completed, Rev. John Coulter preached the dedicatory sermon. Until the year 1849 the congregation was supplied by Presbytery, and in the same year Rev. John V. Miller was ordained and installed. He continued pastor of this congregation for at least ten years, when he abandoned his charge and accepted a call from Lawrenceburg, this county. Rev. James Coulter then was appointed stated supply, and acted in this capacity up till 1867, as nearly as can be determined, when Rev. James Marshall, the present minister, was installed. The original members of session were Samuel Jack, Joseph Thorn and Isaac Robb. The Trustees were Fergus Hutchison, Joseph Thorn and John Russell. The present members of Session are John L. Neyman, Archie McJunkin, Isaac Robb and Christy Robb. The present Trustees are Henry Neyman, John Robb and W. J. Hutchison. A Sunday school consisting of seventy-five members is connected with this congregation.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

1854, John L. Neyman; 1854, Jeremiah Mellinger; 1859, Caspar Scholl; 1859, John L. Neyman; 1864, Caspar Scholl; 1864, Joseph McCaskey; 1869, Caspar Scholl; 1873, James Reed; 1877, A. Hoon; 1878, James Reed.

CHAPTER XXXV.

FRANKLIN.

Settled in 1796—The Dodds, Thompson, Sullivan and McGowen Families—The Fraternal Spirit of the Pioneers—Whisky-Drinking—Prospect Borough—Its Public Men.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, as at first organized, was formed from Muddy Creek Township. The territory now known as Franklin was taken from Franklin and Centre Townships, with the exception of a small portion lying south of Muddy Creek stream, which has been added to Franklin from Brady since the re-division of 1854. The township contains excellent land, and the farms are generally well improved and highly productive.

The borough of Prospect and the village of Mount Chestnut are situated in Franklin. The township was named from the Franklin road, which passes through it from south to north.

SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers of whom we have any account came in 1796. They were generally from the older portions of the State, some of the number being originally from Ireland.

Stephen Crawford was one of the earliest settlers. He took up and improved a farm in the southeastern part of the township. He worked at blacksmithing some years. His sons Stephen and Christopher lived with him, but afterward moved away.

Jesse Nash was living in the southwestern part of the township in 1796. He moved away early. A Bowers family lived on the land which afterward became the Jones farm, near Prospect, at about the same time. Peter Saltsman lived on a farm adjoining Nash a few years. John Dick, James McGrew, John or "Jackey" Jones, Edward White and his sons John and Joseph, Eliakim Anderson, William Dodds, Aaron and David Moore, and doubtless others whose names are now forgotten, were among the early settlers.

Abner Coates was one of the first settlers, and lived on the farm which afterward belonged to Charles Gallagher. Eliakim Anderson lived on the Riddle farm. He was a man of some prominence, and was once Sheriff of Butler County. Both he and Coates went to the State of Indiana. Aaron and David Moore lived near Mount Chestnut. Aaron died on the farm, and David moved to Indiana.

William Dodds, Esq., the father of Judge W. W. Dodds, of Prospect, settled on the Rev. Clark farm about 1796, coming from Westmoreland County. His brother Thomas was an early settler in Connoquenessing Township. At first they lived principally by hunting. On one occasion, as Thomas Dodds was going to his brother's place, he saw a bear killing a

hog. But when the bear saw the man, he turned his attention from the hog, came at Mr. Dodds and drove him up a tree. There he remained until his shouts attracted the attention of his brother, who armed himself, and came to his relief. William Dodds planted the seed for one of the first orchards in the settlement—now on the McCullough place. He came to this country with a family of three children, which subsequently increased to eight. He was a soldier of 1812. He died in 1818, and was buried in the Nebo Churchyard. Names of his children: John, James, Samuel, Thomas, Jesse, Susan (Spear), William W. and Margaret (Martin). The only survivors are Susan (Spear) and Judge W. W. Dodds. Judge Dodds remembers going to Kirkpatrick's store when a boy with some wheat to sell, and hearing the merchant grumble at giving a pound of coffee (37½ cents) for a bushel of wheat!

John McCandless and Aaron Moore were among the first settlers of what is now Franklin Township—and located here, says J. M. McCandless, their grandson—as early as 1795, before any surveying had been done west of the Allegheny River.

John Thompson, from Lancaster County, came to the eastern part of this township in 1796, with a yoke of oxen and a cart, bringing his wife and one child. A few years later, his brothers, Mathew and James, came, and settled in the same neighborhood. Each resided here and reared families. John's children were named James, John, Isabella, Samuel, William, David and N. S. The three last mentioned are still living. Mathew's children are all gone from the neighborhood. James settled in Center Township.

Nathaniel Stevenson, of Irish birth, moved from Westmoreland County to the eastern part of this township in 1798. He had previously been here on foot to select land. The children of Nathaniel and Mary (Allen) Stevenson numbered eight, two of whom were born here—Jane (Thompson), George, Betsey (Balph), Hugh, Mary (Rose), Nathaniel, Sarah (Bryson) and James. Except George and Betsey, all lived to be old. Hugh was in the war of 1812; he died recently at the age of eighty-seven. Nathaniel, James, Mary and Sarah are still living. Nathaniel was born in Westmoreland County, in 1796, and has been acquainted with Butler County from its earliest existence as a county.

Henry Montooth lived in the eastern part of the township, and died here. He came from Delaware County. The name is now entirely gone from the county, the last of the family having emigrated to Ohio some years ago. The names of this family were—Mary, Henry, Nancy, Sarah, Elizabeth, Margaret and William.

Andrew McGowen settled within the present lim-



JOHN MARTINCOURT.

JOHN MARTINCOURT.

John Martincourt, well and favorably known as an active and influential citizen of Prospect, died at his home on the 25th of December 1881. He was born in the city of Nancy, France, in June, 1807, and there received his education. At the age of twenty-one, he emigrated to America, and some time afterward settled at Gallipolis, Ohio. He came to Butler County forty years ago and engaged in the mercantile business at Prospect in partnership with William Allen. He afterward continued the business with Robert Allen. The partnership resulted disastrously to Mr. Martincourt, and he was left with only a large business experience. Having no capital, he went to Clarion County, where he acted as book-keeper and manager of certain iron furnaces. By this means he gained enough to purchase a farm west of Prospect, to which he removed, and there remained several years. He then went to Pittsburgh for a short time, then returning to Prospect he purchased the Allen property, renovated the house and opened it to the public as the Prospect Hotel. He was a most popular landlord, genial, affable and polite, and his house soon gained an enviable reputation. His character was above reproach, and his circle of friends large. A published obituary says of Mr. Martincourt: "During his sojourn in Prospect he was called upon to fill every position of trust and importance. In all these he did

his work admirably, especially in the office of Justice of the Peace, which he filled for many years. Litigant parties ever found his decisions equitable, nor were they ever, on the same testimony, reversed by a higher court. His life was a busy one. His vigorous constitution enabled him to withstand the encroachments of disease for many years. But, finally, the increase of years and the complication of disorders prevailing, his body gave way, his mind continuing unimpaired to the end. As sinks the full orb'd sun in the West, so departed his soul." He died of asthma, a disease from which he had suffered forty years.

Mr. Martincourt was a strong Republican and a useful citizen. He was twice married, first April 2, 1840, to Nancy Allen, who died January 28, 1859, at the age of thirty-five. May 1, 1861, he married Elizabeth McMillen, who is still living. By the first marriage, six children were born—Charles Thomas (now with C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio; Letitia J. (who married Isaac N. Beighley, and died in Prospect February 12, 1879, aged thirty years); John N. (now engaged in mining business in Georgetown, Colo.); Samuel A. (now in New Mexico, Christina (the wife of Joseph Edmundson, Prospect), and William F. (who died in Pittsburgh in 1861, aged three years. The only child of the second marriage, S. Burt Martincourt, resides in Prospect, and conducts the hotel started by his father.

its of Prospect in 1798. He was born in Maryland, but came here from Westmoreland County, bringing with him a wife and three children. Andrew McGowen died in 1835, aged seventy-seven. Mrs. Catharine McGowen (nee Cramer) died about the year 1820. Their children—Mary (Strain), Nancy, George, Eliza (Nevil), Rebecca (Walton), Catharine (Grossman), Doreas (Sullivan), James and Cynthia (Brown)—all lived to have families except George, who died at the age of thirty-three. Four daughters are still living, viz., Rebecca, Catharine, Doreas and Cynthia. Mrs. Sullivan, born in 1807, still resides upon the land which her own labor helped to convert into a home.

Mr. McGowen was the first settler within the bounds of the borough Prospect. His dwelling was, in contrast with the beautiful homelike structures now so common, a very primitive one. The floor was of split logs, and the roof of clapboards. In 1815, he raised a two-story log house, built a stone chimney, and put glass windows in. To haul the stone, he made a wagon cutting off the end of a log two blocks for wheels. This wagon was used many a year on the farm in place of a sled, which was the usual method of conveying loads in those days. Soon after coming here, Mr. McGowen lost his horse, the animal getting "swamped" in the low ground, and, having to go to mill, he took the grist upon the back of an ox. The first day he reached the mill, which was twenty miles distant, on the Big Beaver. He remained with the miller over night, and the next day returned as far as Zelenople, where he encamped for the night, turning the ox loose to feed. The third day he arrived home, and was eagerly welcomed by his wife and little children who had been alone during his absence.

William Hunter settled north of the McGowen farm at an early date. He died, and was buried on the place. His wife lived over one hundred years. Two of their daughters, Peggy and Jennie, married McCulloughs (Matthew and John), and the father willed the property to them. The McCulloughs were Irish.

Leonard Shannon was born while his parents were crossing the Atlantic ocean coming from Ireland. He passed his early life in Philadelphia, and moved here from Cumberland County with his family about the year 1798. When he came out to settle the place, he built a little shanty of puncheons in which he lived alone for three months. Salt was at times a very scarce article. Old Thomas Means, one of the neighbors, brought a quart from Westmoreland County at a period of great scarcity, and divided it among several families. Shannon packed salt from Westmoreland County, when that article was worth \$10 a bushel. He also had to take his plow points

Westmoreland to have them sharpened. His son David afterward learned the blacksmith's trade in Pittsburgh, and returning home worked for the settlers. Wolves and bears gave this family much annoyance. Mr. Shannon built a stout log pen to preserve his sheep. The wolves would come at night and howl around, frequently digging under the logs in an effort to get the sheep. He had a set of traps of logs, and so captured many wolves and bears. The family had a hand mill for grinding corn. It consisted of two stones, one above the other, one fitted with an arrangement for turning it, and required two persons to operate it, one turning the one dropping in the kernels with the other.

There was much hunting at this date; deer, panthers, bears, wolves, turkeys and wild bees, were all abundant. Jefferson's Rock, on the Shannon farm, is so called from a hunter named Jefferson, who, with the assistance of Leonard Shannon, killed a bear over 400 pounds in weight, having first driven him into a hole under the rock. Rattlesnakes were so numerous that, while the men were mowing upon the farm, they sometimes killed as many as a hundred in one day. Their scythes became so full of poison that handling them made the men sick. Leonard Shannon and his wife lived and died upon the farm now owned by their son, Samuel W. Shannon, Esq., who furnished the foregoing particulars. Three of their children were born before the family removed to this county. The names of this family were David (once editor of the *Butler Repository*), Rachel, Sarah, Joseph, John, Mary (Gibson), Jane (Berger), Samuel W., Betsey and Hannah (McGinnis); Mary, Jane, S. W. and Hannah are still living. Leonard Shannon was once Sheriff of Cumberland County. He was a man of great physical strength. It is said that he could pick up a barrel of whisky, hold it and drink from the bung as easily as most men can drink from a jug.

Thomas Means lived in the swamp, on the farm now owned by the late McCulloughs. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and came from Westmoreland County. He and William Candless and John McCandless were among the early settlers in the northern part of the township. William was a tailor, and was known as "Peter Bill." In distinction from another William Candless, the latter lived in Centre Township, ran a distillery, and was known as "Stiller Billy."

The most friendly social feeling prevailed among the settlers. An old resident says all were like brothers. They worked hard and consumed a great deal of whisky. But they had their amusements, and occasionally some boisterous fun. One election day, two young men were returning home at evening, after

having imbibed some of the "ardent," when they took it into their heads to indulge in a coon hunt. It was moonlight, and a fine night for hunting. Near Leonard Shannon's they treed some coons in a large oak, which stood beside a tall, steep rock. It was proposed to climb the tree and secure the game. One could not climb, and the other had Mr. Dick's wedding pants on, which he had borrowed for the day and feared to soil them. Finally the other agreed to lend the climber his own pantaloons, and so a change was made. One ascended the tree—the other stood on the rock pantless. By some accident, he lost his balance, and fell from the rock, bruising his flesh severely and tearing considerable of the skin from his back. They allowed the coons to remain undisturbed, went to Shannon's and called up the family to dress the wounds of the sufferer.

John Dick, a native of York County, moved from Westmoreland County with his parents, William and Nancy Dick, and settled on the farm where William Dick now lives, in 1798. At an early day there was preaching at his house by Rev. Mungo Dick, father of Dr. John N. Dick, of Westmoreland County. After coming here, John Dick married Margaret McGinnis, who bore seven children, three of whom are still living, viz., William, Margaret (Stevenson) and Jane (Black).

About the year 1799, Henry Shaffer, a native of Germany, came to this county from Westmoreland. He moved to Pennsylvania from the State of New Jersey. He settled upon the farm now occupied by Israel Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer brought apple-seeds with him, and planted an orchard. His family consisted of eight children—Jacob, Peter, John, William, Mary (Laffer), Betsey (Carter), Ann (Forrester) and Margaret (Hockenberry). John, William, Margaret and Ann all lived and reared families in this county. John was a Captain in the war of 1812. He married Catharine Elliot, and reared four children—Henry, William (deceased), Mary (Barrow) and Jennina (White). William, son of Henry, Sr., lived on the old homestead. He married Mary Mackinson, and had a family of six children, four of whom are now living—Henry and John, Iowa; and Catharine A. and Israel, on the old place. Henry Shaffer, of Prospect, lives on the old Hunter farm, through which the Indian trail to Franklin passed. He remembers seeing Lafayette, and recalls other events of a long time ago. When he was about fifteen years of age he went hunting one day, armed with an old flint-lock gun and a butcher-knife. The young hunter had not penetrated far into the woods before he saw a large buck. Here was a good chance; he fired and the animal fell. Thinking him dead, the boy rushed upon him, drawing his knife. The buck drew up his

hind feet and kicked the boy off. One hoof hit the arm that held the knife, and the weapon flew from him and was never found. The boy stepped back, and reloaded his gun; the buck, meanwhile, had risen to his feet. Henry crept up close to him and fired; this time the game was killed.

John Kennedy cleared the farm on which his son Robert lives.

William Jewell, one of the first settlers, lived on Muddy Creek. He moved here from New York State. His children, who came here with him, were Sarah (Baker) and Euphemia (Graham). Credwallader Baker, also from New York, settled near the creek. He was a firm supporter of the Baptist Church, and the house was erected on his land. His children were J. Jewell, William R., James, Hiram, Maria (Albert) and Matilda (Gallagher). J. J., Hiram and the daughters are living.

Samuel McCall and William Davis were early settlers south of the creek, in the northeastern part of the township.

Jacob Hays was an early settler north of Prospect. He lived here some years, then went to Allegheny County, but finally returned, and died upon the farm in Franklin. His son, John K., recently deceased, bought the property after his father's death, and resided here from 1875 until his death, in 1882.

William Forrester died in 1845, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born in Scotland, and came to this county from Pittsburgh. He settled near Portersville at a date some years prior to 1800. In 1808, he bought land of Andrew McGowen, and settled on the farm where his grandchildren now live. The children of William and Elizabeth (McFern) Forrester were William, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah (Gallagher) and Elizabeth (Jones). All lived and died in Butler County. William was in the war of 1812. He was a first lieutenant in the war. He never married. Joseph Forrester occupied the old homestead. He married Elizabeth Sharp, who still survives. She was born in this county in 1807. Her children, all of whom are now living, are James N., S. S., D. Watson, Rev. John B., Tirzah J. (Balph) and Amanda (Shamor). Mrs. Forrester says that when she married, she determined that no whisky should be used about her home. She met with great opposition, especially when her husband informed the neighbors that he was going to raise a log-barn without whisky. But the point was carried, and thereafter no whisky was used upon the farm.

It is evident that an old Indian camping ground must have been located upon the Forrester farm; or, possibly, an Indian village. Spear heads and arrow heads have been found here in large quantities.

Samuel Riddle, a native of Chester County, settled

in Butler about 1800. Some years later, he moved to this township and settled where James Cratty now lives. Of his children—James, Martha (Spear), John, Matilda (Brinker), Eliza (Foltz), Hannah (Gallagher) and Julia (Harvey)—none are now living. James, the oldest, married first Sarah Potts, and second, Eliza Potts, and reared a large family.

The Sullivan family, well known in this county, are descended from Peter O'Sullivan, who settled in Northumberland County, Va., about the year 1700. Charles, a son of Peter, married Jemima Reeve in 1757. The children of this union were John, Charles, Elizabeth, James and Anna, all born in Northumberland County. John and Charles were in the Revolutionary war at Valley Forge. Charles married Susannah Johnston in Chester County, Penn., in 1785. Their children were Moses, Aaron, Thomas, John, James, Margaret (these were born in Allegheny County); Jemimah (born in Franklin Township, Butler County, in 1800), Elizabeth, William, Charles Craven. Charles C., Sr., died in Butler County on the old homestead in 1813. His son, Charles C., died in Butler in 1860. John died in Butler in 1855; Moses died in 1839; James died—; William died in New Albany, Ind.; Aaron in Pittsburgh. There were five generations of Charles C. Sullivans. The daughters of Charles Sullivan, Sr., after they married became respectively Margaret (Stewart), Jemima (McCandless), Elizabeth (White), and Susan (Bradshaw). All are now dead.

In 1800, William Spear, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in this township. Edward, William, Andrew and Matthew were his sons; Jane (Dodds) and Eliza (Kincaid) his daughters. Andrew and Matthew were well-known physicians and school teachers.

Adam Albert, a native of Virginia, moved from Virginia to Muddy Creek Township, and settled near Portersville in 1806. About seven years later, he moved to the farm in Franklin on which his descendants now live, purchasing from George Shannon. He reared a large family—Daniel, Adam, Mary (Dunn), George, William, John, Peter, Henry, Andrew, Elizabeth (Henshaw), Margaret (Miller) and Nancy (Pearce). All are now living except Daniel, Adam and Elizabeth. In 1833, George Albert settled where he now lives. A four-hundred-acre tract, purchased by the Alberts from Mrs. Collins, was then a wilderness, but is now beautiful, well-cultivated land.

John Anderson emigrated from Ireland and settled near Prospect in 1833. He died in 1867, at the age of seventy-nine. He was the father of two sons and four daughters. James D. resides in Penn Township, where he has lived since 1865. He has a son, R. M., also a resident of Penn. Samuel, the second son of John Anderson, died in Franklin Township in

1874. Three of the daughters are living: Eliza (McCullough), Muddy Creek Township; Jane (McCullough), deceased; Mary (Robinson), Iowa; Margaret (Martin), Penn Township.

Robert S. McCandless emigrated from Ireland when a young man, and about 1819 settled in Franklin Township. He brought up a family of six daughters and two sons, whose names are as follows: William T., Penn Township; Mary (Dickson), dead; Nancy (McCandless), dead; Jane (Black), Butler County; Eliza (Harbison), dead; Peggy (Hilliard), Franklin Township; Nelson, died in the army; Lavina (Cress), Connoquenessing Township.

William Brannan, an Englishman, came from Washington County to the northeastern part of Lawrence County in 1803, thence he removed to farm in Worth Township, and in 1845 his son Thomas settled in the northern part of this township, on a farm which William Carter had been occupying for some years. Thomas Brannan married, in this county, first, Mary Burrows, and second, Mary Ann Reed. Names of children—Susan, Jane, William, Mary Elizabeth, Rebecca, Thomas D., Margaret E., Alzira and Isaac R. Mary, Elizabeth, William and Thomas D. are dead.

Francis Currie, a native of Scotland, came to this county in 1840. He lived in Slippery Rock and Worth Townships; then moved to the northern part of Franklin, where he died in 1850. He was married after coming here, to Jane Brannan. Of his family, only one survives—W. B. Currie.

James Finlay, bought and settled upon the farm he now owns in 1861. He came from Pittsburgh to this county in 1849.

A. Webber moved from Venango County to his farm in 1865.

J. S. Fisher came from Lawrence County and settled where he now lives in 1865.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Franklin Township.—1812, Cadwallader Baker; 1845, David Marshall; 1847, William Spear; 1847, Isaac Double; 1852, William Spear; 1852, William Shaffer; 1856, Samuel W. Shannon; 1859, James Stevenson; 1861, Samuel W. Shannon; 1866, Samuel W. Shannon; 1867, John Stevenson; 1871, S. W. Shannon; 1872, William Dick; 1877, Samuel Davis; 1879, John M. Dunn; 1882, W. B. Curry.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

About 1803, a log building on the Stevenson farm was converted into a schoolhouse of the primitive style of pioneer days. John Thompson was the first teacher, and was a good instructor. The school was next taught by Charles Sullivan. Later, Samuel Cook taught summer and winter.

A short distance east of Prospect stood the school, which was used as such throughout the year 1811. Master Florence, who had formerly taught in Allegheny County, was the teacher. Afterward Andrew Spear (Dr. Spear) taught the school, and was systematic and thorough in his methods.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Spear was the first Baptist minister who preached in this place. Later, Rev. Nathaniel Tibbet assisted him. Having gathered a small band of believers, these two organized a church of sixteen members on the 14th of October, 1819. Rev. Nathaniel Tibbet was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Stoughton, who was licensed to preach in 1822, and on October, November 28, 1823. He remained in charge of this church until about 1862—a period of forty years, during which time he labored faithfully and zealously for the upbuilding of Zion.

This church has never suffered from dissensions. Its house of worship is a brick structure, erected in 1814, and situated about three miles north of Prospect. Since Mr. Stoughton concluded his labors here, the church has been ministered to by Revs. D. L. Clouse, Elmer Weston, J. M. L. Brown and W. H. McKinney, the present pastor.

The Deacons of this church are: John Shaffer, Robert Hays, George B. Hays, W. L. Shaffer, Andrew Steel, John Daniel Smith, O. Peiser, Robert McGinnis, Simon Stickie, Leonard Shammie, James Gray.

The number of members is over one hundred and fifty. The average attendance of the Sabbath school during 1881, was sixty. The first person buried in the graveyard of this church was Abner B. Baker, son of J. J. Baker. The second was William Jewell.

This borough contains about 400 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated in the midst of a delightful country. The town bears few of the marks of neglect usually so apparent in small villages. Everything is tidy, and the buildings are tasteful and in good repair. Prospect has four churches and two physicians, one grist mill, one tannery, one bank, four general stores, one drug store, one confectionery store, two shoe-makers' shops, one tin shop, four blacksmith's shops, two wagon shops, one furniture and undertaking establishment, one marble cutting shop, two tailor shops, two saloons and bar-rooms, two hotels, one job printing office, etc.

Andrew McGowen was the first settler within the present limits of the village. He caused the town to be laid out about the year 1825, on his land and the land of John Jones and James McCullough. The

first survey was made by Thomas M. Forrester. A second survey was made in 1838 by James Dandlip. The name Prospect was given the village by George A. McDaniel, Mayor of the town, and is so recorded on the town plat. It is related that he was coming toward the town one evening, and as he came to the broad stretch of level land lying between this place and Whitestown, he mentally exclaimed: "What a beautiful prospect!" and then and there decided that Prospect should be the name of the village. Kirkpatrick was the first store keeper in the place, and proved a very enterprising and useful citizen. His place of business was in the second log cabin built in Prospect; it stood on the northeast corner of the cross roads. Kirkpatrick was a young Irishman who was influenced to come here by Mr. McGowen. John Cahoy, of Pittsburgh, started here in business. He lived in his little hut and kept store five years. He had so little room to spare that his sister, who kept house for him, was obliged to go to McGowen's to sleep. He next bought a piece of land and erected the house in which Dr. Richardson now lives, where he kept store for twenty-five or thirty years, doing a very thrifty business for those days.

The second store was Robert Allen's, established in 1813. The building he occupied was the first frame house erected in the place. It was built by Lewis Evans soon after the town was laid out, and stood on the northeast corner, where Kirkpatrick's log store (also built by Evans) had formerly stood. Robert Allen was in partnership with G. W. McCaskey, of Allegheny City. Mr. Allen was next in partnership with William Allen, then alone, and finally with John Martineau for a time. Mr. Allen was in business in Prospect for about eighteen years. During this time he erected the building which is now a grocery store. In 1837, a brick building was erected on the lot where Robert Allen had his store. He had a great deal of business and an interest in a tan yard and a stage line during his residence here. William Allen came to Prospect in 1845. He had formerly been in a wholesale house in Philadelphia, and remained in that place until 1857, when he removed to Allen's Mill, Connoquenessing Township, where he died in 1879.

Samuel Dobbs was in partnership with William Alexander kept a small store for a short time on the lot where David Marshall now lives.

Jonathan Hays kept the first tavern, soon after the town was laid out, in a little two-story log building which stood on the lot now owned by William Riddle. He was a hatter and worked at his trade. William Wilson kept tavern in the same house a few years later, and Samuel Dobbs kept public house where White's Hotel now stands.

Abraham Beam dug the first well—that now occupies C. C. Sullivan's. He was the first blacksmith in Prospect. A man named Brady had worked at the business, however, on the northeast corner of the cross roads years before the village sprang into being. The first shoe-maker was a young man named Isaac Wedger.

Some of the first settlers of the town were Abraham Brower and his sons Peter, Joshua and Daniel, John and Thomas Dodds, William Alexander, Samuel Dodds, David Davis, Thomas Sullivan, Lewis and Benjamin Roth.

Benjamin Roth, locksmith, came here in 1834 and erected a log house. Lewis Roth came in 1836, put up a blacksmith shop of hewed logs and followed his trade fifteen years. He then removed to a farm, but came back to the town later and still resides here. Mr. Roth has done many good things for the place, besides having brought up four sons who are now in professional life—three of them clergymen and one of them an attorney.

One of the early residents of Prospect was an eccentric character, named Henry Thomas, who lived in a shanty, in the hollow south of where Riddle's store now stands. He was a man of small size and queer looks. The oddity of his appearance was increased by a cap, which he always wore, which was made from pieces of tanned skin from half a dozen animals of different kinds. Thomas made powder on a small scale and dried it in a kettle. Once his entire stock of explosives "went off" suddenly with a great deal of flashing and fizzling just as one of the neighbors had dropped in to get a drink of whisky—an article which Thomas usually kept on hand. It is said that the thirsty neighbor was the most terrified man ever seen in Prospect.

Prospect presented a very lively appearance in the days of stages. The Franklin road was then the main thoroughfare from Pittsburgh to the lake.

The growth of the town was rather slow, but in 1840 it had sufficient population, so that it was deemed advisable to incorporate it. Therefore the village was made a borough, and Lewis Roth elected the first Burgess. In 1852, the limits of the borough were considerably extended.

It is doubtful whether any part of the county in proportion to its population has furnished more public men and office-holders than Prospect. From this town there have been three Representatives to the State Legislature—Dr. D. H. B. Brower, W. W. Dodds and Henry Pillow; five ministers of the Gospel—H. W. Roth, D. L. Roth, Theophilus Roth, G. W. Critchlow and William Shanor; two County Superintendents of schools—Isaac Black and Rev. A. H. Waters; one Clerk of Courts—James S. Ken-

ney; one County Sheriff—Harvey Thompson; one County Commissioner—W. W. Dodds; one County Auditor—Thomas M. Forrester; one Associate Judge—W. W. Dodds; four lawyers—J. Q. A. Sullivan, John M. Roth, Enos Shanor and James A. Reed. Isaac Black, the first County Superintendent of Schools, worked with faithfulness and zeal for the improvement of the common schools. For a salary of \$300, supplemented by his love for the work, he visited all the schools in the county and accomplished a great work in improving their condition. He is now in Michigan, where he went as a missionary among the Indians.

John Martineourt came from Pittsburgh to Prospect in 1844, and was in partnership with William Allen, in the mercantile business, and afterward with Robert Allen in a store and the stage business. He next went to Clarion County, where he managed furnaces; then returned and bought a farm west of Prospect, from which he removed to Pittsburgh for a short time. In 1869, he returned, bought the old Allen property, refitted and refurbished it and converted it into the now popular Prospect Hotel. He died in 1881. He was born in France in 1807. Mr. Martineourt held several positions of trust and importance while he was a citizen of Prospect.

Prospect Post Office was established about 1833. Postmasters: Dr. M. W. Spear, David Marshall, Lewis Roth, J. K. Kennedy, C. C. Sullivan, A. W. McCullough and S. S. Forrester.

William Morrow, tanner, came to Prospect in 1860; learned his trade of Andrew Douglass and has since worked at it most of the time in this place.

S. S. Forrester, merchant, began business in Prospect in 1865, in partnership with William Riddle. In 1867 he engaged in the same business in Portersville with R. Shanor, and continued there until 1869, when he returned to Prospect and resumed business with Mr. Riddle. Since 1871, he has been running a store alone.

C. C. Sullivan, merchant, commenced business in 1867, the firm then being Kennedy & Sullivan, afterward changed to Riddle & Sullivan. Since 1878, he has been conducting the business alone.

A. Bowers, proprietor of the marble works, came to Prospect in 1869, and worked for G. W. Reed, whom he succeeded in business about eight years ago.

The first drug store in Prospect was started in 1874, by J. H. McLean.

Henry Young, manufacturer and dealer in furniture and undertaking goods, bought out Riddle & Sullivan in 1871, and came here from Evansburg, where he had followed the same business five years. Since coming here, he has erected a new store and shop, and made extensive improvements.

William F. Henshaw, blacksmith, carriag smith and wagon maker, engaged in business here in 1875.

A steam grist mill and a steam saw mill were built by Martin & Roth in 1872 and subsequently owned by Edmundson & Heller, then by Martin & Edmundson. These mills were burned in October, 1880. The present steam flouring mill of William Ralston was erected in 1881-82.

THE FORTH IN 1828

From an old Butler paper we learn that there was a Fourth of July celebration held at Prospect, July 4, 1828. The Butler Hornets met at the house of Jonathan Hays, and after going through sundry military evolutions, partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. Edward White was President of the Day, and Alexander Graham was Vice President; Thomas Forrester was Secretary, and read the Declaration of Independence. George A. Kirkpatrick delivered a short oration; the usual toasts were offered, and among others, this one:

"Charles Carroll—The last survivor of the Declaration of Independence—calm and serene be his pathway to the grave."

PROSPECT'S SAVINGS BANK

This institution was organized May 1, 1874, with David Marshall, President, and J. M. Lieghner, Cashier. The following were the directors: David Marshall, George Beam, John Enslin, William Dick, William B. Riddle, John Martincourt and Joseph Allen. The directors are now David Marshall, William Dick and W. R. Riddle; the President and the Cashier are the same as at first. The bank is doing a steady, prosperous business.

PROSPECT C. L. CHURCH

This is the oldest religious organization in Prospect. The first preaching by a minister of the Associate Reformed Church was in 1823-24, by Rev. Ferguson. At first, meetings were held in the grove. In 1825, a log church was erected. Rev. Greer preached, 1827-33, and during succeeding years Revs. Sturgeon, Stark, Connor and others acted as supplies. In 1835, a church was organized and communion held under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. John T. Pressley. The members of the session were James Hall, Benjamin McCormack, Hugh Stevenson, Joseph Dodds and George Matthews. In May, 1837, Dr. Pressley and Rev. McConnell held communion. Rev. William Findley was called to pastorate in 1836, and installed in 1837. In 1838, a brick church was erected, which continued to be the place of worship until the present house was built in 1867-68. Rev. William Findley continued as pastor a long

time. After the close of his labors, there was a vacancy of two years, and in 1858 the present pastor, Rev. James A. Clark, was installed. The present membership is 145. Before the war, the church numbered 175 members.

PROSPECT LUTHERAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Gottlieb Bassler came to this place and preached in the Associate Reformed Church December 1, 1842. The following day, a meeting was held at the house of Benjamin C. Roth, at which time it was resolved to form an English Lutheran Church. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution. The constitution being duly drawn up, it was accepted January 2, 1843, and signed by the following: David Roth, President; Robert Scott, Secretary; Lewis Roth, J. J. Shanor, Benjamin C. Roth and David Barkley.

The first meeting of the council was held February 27, 1843; Thomas Garvey, President; Rev. G. Bassler, Secretary; Adam Albert, Jr., Treasurer; C. D. Roth, Robert Scott and B. C. Roth, members of the council.

During 1843, services were held in the school-house and in the Associate Reformed Church. May 21, 1843, the first communion services were held, and thirty-four members partook of the Lord's Supper. A building was purchased of G. P. Robinson for \$300, and fitted up for a place of public worship. The German Lutheran and Reformed Congregation paid one half of the expenses. In 1846, it was resolved to build a church. Work was commenced the following year, and the building was finished in 1849. It is a good and substantial brick edifice; the house was dedicated March 9, 1849. Sermon by Rev. Ziegler. On that day, money was raised sufficient to pay off the remaining indebtedness.

Rev. Bassler continued as pastor until 1855. The pastors have since been as follows: Rev. A. H. Waters, 1855-66; Rev. Lewis Happee, 1866-73; Rev. S. H. Swingle, 1874-79; Rev. G. W. Critchlow, 1879, now in charge. The membership is 153. The house is now owned by the English Lutherans and the German congregation.

GERMAN LUTHERAN AND LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.

This is a German organization, formed in 1844 by Rev. John Issense of the Lutheran denomination. Daniel Heck, Peter Klinger and Christian West were the first Elders. The original number of members was twenty-eight. The ministers have been Rev. Herman Mantz, a well beloved pastor who died here, Rev. Wilhelm Brecht, Rev. Lachenmeier, Rev. J. J. Waltberger, and Rev. I. W. Dechant. Rev. C. A. Limberg (1865) is the present pastor.

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized by Rev. Samuel Crouse in 1844. There had been Methodist preaching at various private houses for some years previous to this date. George A. Kirkpatrick was leader previous to the organization. Alexander Bryson was class leader in 1844. Meetings were held in the Cumberland Presbyterian house, at the schoolhouse and elsewhere. In 1861, under the ministrations of Rev. Baker, the present house of worship was erected. It was dedicated with sermon by Rev. S. Crouse. The building cost \$1,600. The church now numbers fifty members—about the same as at the organization. Under Rev. Crouse, and later, under Revs. Mansur and Orben, there were interesting revivals. The circuit is composed of Harmony, Prospect and Petersville.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This organization is quite an old one, having been in existence some years prior to the erection of the house of worship in 1850. Rev. Joseph Bowman was the first pastor. He preached until 1863, then went to the army. After his return, he continued his labors here a short time, and was followed by Revs. Gallagher, Wall, Norris, Morris and others. Rev. Samuel Bowman, who died in 1880, preached several years. The last minister here was Rev. F. W. Silvius. The congregation has always been small.

Thomas Critchlow erected the church building. It has been twice repaired—in 1868 and in 1881.

ODD FELLOWS.

Rustic Lodge, No. 882, I. O. O. F., Prospect, Penn., was instituted July 22, 1874, with the following charter members: Levi Beighle, John H. McLure, John B. Stevenson, Henry Garwig, Adam Webber, Allen Dunn, H. P. Stevenson, Joseph W. Sheerer, John S. Moore, Josiah M. Stevenson, Isaac McNeers, Henry Bright, James Porter, R. M. Martin, Caleb Edmundson, John Grossman, Joseph M. White, I. N. Beighle, Greer McCandless, James Stevenson, William Burns, G. Brochie, G. W. Beighle.

The first officers were Greer McCandless, N. G.; H. P. Stevenson, V. G.; I. N. Beighle, Sec.; William Burns, Asst. Sec.; A. Webber, Treas. The list of Noble Grands since the organization is as follows: Greer McCandless, H. P. Stevenson, R. M. Martin, J. W. Dodds, C. W. Bentrim, A. Bowers, L. H. Edmundson, A. F. Shanor, N. S. Grossman, T. B. Stevenson, Lewis Bolton, Henry Garwig, C. P. Johnson. Sixty-seven members have been admitted since the lodge was formed. Forty is the present membership; \$563.50 have been paid in sick and funeral benefits since the organization. The value of the property of the lodge, as per last statement, is \$505.62.

WORKMEN.

Resolute Lodge, No. 84, A. O. U. W., Prospect, Penn., was organized November 10, 1874. D. C. Roth, S. S. Roth, J. C. Heater, Charles Warren, George W. Fisher, Samuel Bowman, J. S. Wilson, F. S. Riddle, W. N. Clark, Jonathan Clutton, John W. Forrester, H. H. Dick, W. C. Douglass, Syl. Campbell, John McLure, A. Bowers, S. W. Hays, D. K. Melvin, Reuben Shanor were the charter members. The first officers elected were: Reuben Shanor, P. M. W.; Jonathan Clutton, M. W.; John W. Forrester, Foreman; F. S. Riddle, Overseer; D. C. Roth, Guide; H. H. Dick, Recorder; W. N. Clark, Receiver; James Heater, Watchman. The Master Workmen since the organization have been: J. Clutton, R. Shanor, W. N. Clark, S. Bowman, S. W. Hays, Samuel Bolton, Martin Heyl, J. W. Heyl, J. M. Lieghner, A. Bowers, C. P. Johnson, Lewis Bolton, G. W. Critchlow, J. O. Dodds, A. Webber, John McLure. Forty-one have been admitted to membership since the lodge was organized. The number of members is now thirty-two. There have been three deaths, as follows: Charles P. Warren, Rev. Samuel Bowman and William S. Rinker, upon each of whom the Grand Lodge paid the policy of \$2,000.

The Odd Fellows and the Workmen both meet in the hall over White's Hotel, the former Saturday evening and the latter Monday evening of each week.*

PROSPECT GRANGE.

Prospect Grange, No. 126, was organized March 4, 1874, with thirteen charter members, namely: David Marshall, James Findlay, Thomas Galloway, Isaac Galloway, George Beighle, V. S. Grossman, Adam Webber, Henry Heyl, D. W. Forrester, Mrs. B. Linneus, Mrs. Seigfried, Miss Lida Webber and Miss Kate Grine. The first officers were Thomas Galloway, Master, and D. W. Forrester, Secretary. Since its organization, forty-seven have been admitted to membership in the Grange. The present number of members is ten.

DECEASES OF THE TOWNS.

Borough of Prospect.—1846, Samuel Piper; 1850, Jacob Phipps; 1851, Enos McLure; 1852, John Greer; 1852, William W. Dodds; 1857, Henry Pillon; 1857, John Greer; 1862, John Greer; 1862, Henry Pillon; 1867, Joseph Allen; 1867, Samuel Riddle; 1872, Samuel Riddle; 1873, Abraham Shanor; 1874, John Martineourt; 1877, Samuel Riddle; 1879, John Martineourt; 1882, John Heyl; 1882, Samuel Riddle.

MOORE CHESTNUT.

This village was laid out by John Negley, Sr., on his land, in 1850. James D. Anderson was the

pioneer settler of the village. He began in the wood-lot, built a house and opened a store. The building which he erected has been the residence of J. J. Stevenson, since 1855. Jesse Duffer built the second house in the place, opposite Anderson's, and engaged in shoe-making.

The first blacksmith was J. J. Stevenson. Joseph Dufford, gunsmith, was one of the first settlers of the village, and followed his trade here several years. At present Mount Chestnut contains the general store, one shoe store, one hotel, one blacksmith shop and one church.

For a time there were two stores here. The present merchant, William Watson, began business in 1876.

A post office established by Mr. Anderson was discontinued after he sold out. In 1861, it was re-established, J. J. Stevenson, Postmaster. Mr. Stevenson was succeeded in the office by William Watson in January, 1880.

MOUNT CHESTNUT LUTHERAN DISSENTING CHURCH

Rev. William Brandon was appointed by the Presbytery to form a congregation here. The organization was effected at a meeting held in Joseph Balph's barn, in the presence of J. C. Albaugh and James Stevenson, from the Free Will Church, were the first Elders. Subsequently, J. C. McKee and John M. Dunn were elected to the office.

The barn was the place of worship during two summers. In the winter, meetings were held in the schoolhouse. In 1858, a brick house, forty feet square, was erected. In 1879, it was renovated and improved, and is now well-furnished. The congregation is small. Rev. James A. Clark (1858-1876) was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. T. W. Young, who is now in charge.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CENTRE

Location — 41° 23' 30" North, 80° 15' 30" West.
 Adventures and Hardships of the Thompson Family, From 1793 to 1804.
 Accident, Misadventure, and Death of James Thompson.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP, as its name would indicate, is located in the center of Butler County, and derives its name from this fact. It is bounded by Clay on the north, Butler on the south, and Oakland and Franklin Townships on the east and west respectively. This is one of the original townships erected in 1804, when the county was divided into thirteen townships, its dimensions then being eight miles square. Upon the reorganization of the townships of the county in 1854, Centre was reduced to

its present dimensions. The surface of this township is quite rolling in the southern portion, but is all tillable, while in the northern part it is more level, and is accordingly more easily cultivated; agriculture is the principal industry of its inhabitants, who are a most thriving, industrious people.

The soil is generally of clay, in the lower valley however, and along the streams it is of an alluvial character. In other places local exposures of a gravelly loam can be found. Generous crops of wheat, corn, and various products are produced, and besides the crops of growing hay, which form quite an important product.

As regards mineral products, this township is well supplied with large quantities of bituminous coal which, although it underlies the greater, if not the entire portion of the township, has only been mined for home consumption, except in limited quantities, owing to the lack of convenient means of transportation. There are three veins of coal in the township. On J. Campbell's farm is found a vein about four feet thick, locally known as the "mud vein," because of its being separated in the center by about one foot of mud. One stratum is four feet in thickness on the E. D. Hegal and Heck farms. All of these veins can be worked from one entrance at the places designated. The coal has been tested, and found excellent for manufacturing purposes, small quantities having been shipped to Youngstown, Ohio. On the farm of W. C. McCandless, some twenty feet under the surface, has been discovered a six-foot vein of coal, composed of superior quality, which will certainly some day yield large returns to the owner.

The first settlements in Centre were made about 1796. The initial events in its history are legendary, as are the names of those who were first to establish homes within its present boundaries. The following account, however, is believed to be essentially correct, and is taken from the reminiscences of the oldest families in the township. In the year above mentioned, a party of young men, sixty in number, from Allegheny, Westmoreland, Juniata and Cumberland Counties, came into the township for the purpose of making permanent settlement. So many years having elapsed, it is impossible to give the details of their efforts, or but a fragmentary list of their names. Among the number, however, was William and John McKee, sons of John McKee, James and two William McCandlesses, three brothers, Anthony, James and Moses Thompson, also three other brothers by the name of Thompson belonging to another family, viz., Matthew, James and John (James, who was a saddler, ultimately settled in the borough of Butler), Archibald, St. Clair, Henry Bannister, John and Isaac Birkbeigh, Aaron



JOSIAH McCANDLESS, M.D.



MRS. KEZIAH McCANDLESS.

JOSIAH McCANDLESS, M. D.

Josiah McCandless, M. D., son of William and Nancy (Fish) McCandless, was born March 6, 1816, near the place where his life's work was accomplished.

Not being a man of robust constitution, having finished his course in the Butler Academy, he went to Ohio and engaged as clerk, but, having a penchant for the medical profession, he repaired to Allegheny City, and for three years pursued a course of study with Dr. J. Whittaker, going to that city in 1839. He then returned to his father's house near Unionville and engaged in practice, and some ten years later moved to his residence in Unionville (a view of which can be found on another page), where he remained until his demise, January 5, 1875. As a physician, he was a model of professional honesty, candor and faithfulness. He never flattered or deceived his patients by holding out false hopes, but dealt faithfully for the highest interests of both soul and body. With a clear and accurate judgment and a kind and sympathizing heart, he ardently devoted himself to his profession. His reputation as a successful practitioner extended farther than his physical powers of endurance warranted him in practicing, and during his long and extensive prac-

tice of about thirty-three years, he literally wore himself out in doing good to others. His noblest monument is in the grateful hearts of thousands who have been blessed by his professional skill and made happy by his kindnesses.

He early took his stand on the side of virtue and truth, and performed his full part in the improvement of society and in the establishment and perpetuation of all the institutions and appliances which enlighten, refine, elevate and bless the social state. He was characterized by the most rigid and inflexible honesty and integrity, and by an unyielding firmness in maintaining his own convictions of truth and right.

At an early age, he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, of which he ever continued a faithful member, and without ostentation or display, was firm and unwavering in his support of the truth.

June 18, 1854, he was married to Keziah J., daughter of John S. and Martha (Thompson) McCandless, and she has been a most faithful consort. She was born October 5, 1832. They were blessed with ten children, of whom William C. is a practicing physician at Glade Mills, while Josiah L., Laura K. and Edith J. reside with their mother on the parental estate.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOSIAH McCANDLESS M.D.

time Whitehead, Christian Elogger, John Byers, Lewis Wilson, Aaron Moore and his sons Alexander, Robert and James, George and William (these latter settled in what is now Franklin Township), Joseph McGrew, Archibald Fryer, William Freeman, David Wright, William Elliott, Samuel Cook, John Galbraith, Isaac Curry, James Hoge, Thomas McCleery, Daniel McKissick, John and Samuel Cunningham (who stopped in the borough of Butler) John and Robert Scott. Also the following, who settled in what is now Franklin Township: Lewis Wilson, also two of the William McCauldresses, Henry Monteith, Eliakin Anderson, Charles Sullivan. As each was desirous of obtaining the best location, a happy plan was proposed and adopted by all which would forever settle all disputes between them regarding rights of ownership, priority of claim, etc.

They selected all the available and desirable sites and united in erecting cabins thereon. Each of these cabins were then named, some of the names being - Stony Hollow, Hickory, Eden, New Garden, Hermitage, The Glen, etc., and strips of paper bearing the various names of the cabins were placed in a hat, and then drawn out by each in turn, the name designating the cabin. This entitled the fortunate or unfortunate possessor to the cabin and the land that surrounded it. The farms being unsurveyed at this time, it was further agreed that if, when the lines were run, two parties should occupy the same tract, each of which was to contain 400 acres, the one farthest north should relinquish his claim and take the next farm north, that being unsettled, and this compact was faithfully carried out.

The year subsequent to their settlement, they were attacked by the Indians, and all, or nearly all, fled the country and returned to their former habitations. The year following, the Indian troubles having been settled, many of them returned and commenced life again in the wilderness; some, however, had their love of frontier life thoroughly satiated, and never returned; still others, after a space of one, two or three years, returned to their home in the woods, which had been sacredly respected by emigrants.

Probably no one family were more prominent in the early settlement of the township than that of David McJunkin, who settled here in the autumn of 1796. David McJunkin served as a soldier during the war of 1812-14. He was born in Ireland in 1778, and came to America when six years of age, with his father, William McJunkin, who located in Plum Township, Allegheny Co., Penn. William McJunkin reared a family of three sons - William, James and David - and six daughters. Only one of the family, David, made this county his home.

When eighteen years of age, David, accompanied by his brother William, came to Centre Township and located 400 acres of land, and moved into their little cabins, and commenced the life of pioneers. The succeeding spring, William was so dissatisfied with his pioneer experiences that he returned home and remained there, but succeeded, through the assistance of David, in getting some one to represent him on his lands until he came in possession by right of settlement.

David was a man of great physical strength and resolute will, therefore not easily discouraged, and setting manfully about the laborious task of clearing and tilling his farm, he became one of the largest and most extensive farmers in the township and county.

In the early days many prosperous farmers engaged in the business of distilling whisky, and David built a distillery for this purpose, but being a man of strong religious convictions, and becoming convinced that the business was prejudicial to the best interests of the people, he abandoned the enterprise. He, however, engaged very extensively in tanning leather and saddlery, and erected one of the early and most extensive tanneries on his farm in the county, and conducted this enterprise very successfully for many years, its immediate supervision ultimately falling under the control of his son William.

About 1821, Dr. John Thompson came from New Lisbon, Ohio, purchased an extensive tract of land in Slippery Rock Township, and engaged very extensively in manufacturing enterprises. He erected a saw and grist mill, iron furnace, foundry and carding machine. (A more extended description of these enterprises will be found in the history of Slippery Rock.) About 1829, Thompson became seriously involved, and his property, which was sold at Sheriff sale, was purchased by David McJunkin for about one-fourth its original cost. The business was immediately placed on a paying basis, and the furnace conducted until scarcity of iron ore and timber for charcoal, with which it was run, rendered it unprofitable. The year following his location in Centre Township, Mr. McJunkin wended his way on foot, following a bridle path to the cabin of Aaron Moore, and was there married to his daughter, Elizabeth, and together they walked back to their new home. The simple marriage supper, which consisted principally of corn bread baked on a stone heated by the fire-place, was prepared by Mr. McJunkin, who desired to show his bride his skill in the culinary art, acquired while keeping bachelor's hall. They were blessed with children as follows: William, who died in infancy, and another son named William, who resided as a farmer on the old farm until his death. He was at

one of our Generals in the State Militia. Alexander M., who graduated at Jefferson College, and then studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, and after graduating preached in various places, including Butler. He ultimately removed to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he started a law office, and died in 1852; Josiah, who is a farmer and miller in Mercer County; Sarah, daughter, son, graduated at Jefferson College, also at a medical college in Louisville, Ky., and practiced in Butler Borough from 1844 to 1860, but finally left an extensive and lucrative practice for a broader field in Chicago, Ill., where he died in 1864 or 1865; Ebenezer, the present President Judge of the county, was also a graduate of Jefferson College. They also had three daughters—Sarah A., now the wife of Rev. William McMichael, who is a prominent Presbyterian minister in Clarion County; Mary E., now the widow of Dr. O. D. Palmer, who formerly practiced at Zelienople, and afterward moved to Jackson County, Ill., and died; Susan, now the widow of David McCandless, who resides in Kansas with her children.

David McMunkin died in April, 1844, and his widow in October of the year following. He was a most exemplary and highly respected man and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1796, John Thompson, the progenitor of the Thompson family in this county, came from Chartiers Creek, Allegheny County, and settled on a 500-acre tract, one mile north of Muddy Creek, on what is now known as the Erie pike. With him came his family, consisting of his wife (Martha Humes) and eleven children—William H., John H., Robert W., Thomas C., Humes, James, Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth, Martha and Mary. He was a typical pioneer, of powerful physique, early and resolute, and of more than ordinary intelligence. He became one of the prominent characters in the history of the township, where he resided until his decease, which occurred in 1845. His wife survived him several years. William H., the eldest of the family, married Jane McCandless in 1828. Her father was one of the five McCandless brothers who were so prominently identified with the history of Centre. He was the first Sheriff of Butler County, and deceased about 1812. He reared three sons—John M., William G. and Solomon R. William G. and John M. studied law, the former with William Tremblin, the latter with Samuel A. Purviance. William G. removed to Marion, Iowa. He served his country as Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment Iowa Infantry. Afterward, he represented his district in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. Solomon R. resides on a part of the farm acquired by his grandfather.

John H. (son of John) married Miss Jane McCand-

less. He died many years ago. He had one son and five daughters. Thomas C. married Miss Sarah McKinney, and resides in Sunbury, and is the only son now living. Robert W. married Miss Frances Black and reared a family of six children. Humes married Catherine Snyder. James, Miss Sarah Ann Patterson. He died about 1852.

The name, McCandless, has been prominent on Butler County records from the organization of the county. The progenitor of the McCandlesses was John McCandless, who emigrated from Ireland and located at a very early date in what is now Plum Township, Allegheny County. Four of his sons—John, George, James and William—were pioneer settlers of Centre Township, and their names are closely linked with its history, while their descendants, numerous and respectable, play a prominent part in the affairs of to-day. John, the oldest of the four brothers, was the first Sheriff of Butler County. He died in 1810, and his farm is now owned by John M. Brown, Jr. His wife was Mary A. Smith, who bore six children—Mary (Turner), still living; Jane (Thompson), the mother of Col. Thompson, of Butler; Elizabeth; Nancy (Patterson); John S. and George.

George McCandless, son of John, Sr., came to America before his father, and followed up an Indian trail to this township before the advent of his brothers. Having cleared a small piece of land and finding himself out of provisions, he was obliged to walk back to Westmoreland (now Allegheny County) to obtain supplies. He married Mary Fish, and as the two were coming to their new home they found their camp surrounded by wolves. This so frightened Mrs. McCandless that she prayed for death rather than endure a life in the woods with such surroundings. Three daughters of George McCandless survive—Mary A. (Porter), now living with her son-in-law, Rev. S. Williams; Elizabeth (Porter) who resides in West Virginia; Keziah, now Mrs. Aaron McCandless, Centre Township. John, the oldest son of George and Mary McCandless, was born in Centre Township, August 24, 1798, and was the first white male child born in the township.* He died in 1860. His wife was Jenima Sullivan, who died in 1881. Of their living children, George S. is a merchant in New castle; Susannah (McCandless) resides in Parkersburg, W. Va.; Polly (Mrs. George McCandless), Cherry Township; Mary A. (McKissick), Clay Township; Charles, a prominent attorney in Butler; Keziah, the widow of R. M. Russel, Centre Township; and Elizabeth C., in Iowa. One son, Samuel K., was a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and died in the service in October,

*McCandless, the first son of John C. McCandless, a Scotch-Irish immigrant, was the first white child born in the township.

1864. James, the third son of John McCandless, was married to Margaret Moore. He died in 1810, she in 1817. Four of their children are living—J. M., who occupies a part of the old homestead; Aaron M., a farmer in this township; Elizabeth, in Illinois; and George, in Butler. J. M. McCandless is now seventy-eight years of age, and possesses a vivid recollection of early events. To him the historian is indebted for much valuable information. Mr. McCandless was a Justice of the Peace ten years. The barn on his farm, erected in 1828, was the first frame building in the township.

William, the fourth son of John McCandless, was born in Ireland in 1777. He died in 1850. In 1801, he married Nancy Fish. She was born in 1783 and died in 1871. To them were born eleven children, five of whom are dead. Dr. Josiah McCandless, one of the sons, died in 1875. (See medical chapter.) Of the survivors, Nathan F., born in 1803, is one of the oldest residents. He resides upon a farm which was settled very early, and christened "The Garden." Jane (Thompson), Brady Township; Nancy is Mrs. J. M. McCandless; Anderson and William C. reside in this township; Jemima (Rodgers), in Lawrence County.

Benjamin Wallace, who was of Scotch Irish descent, came from Ireland in 1793, when a young man, and settled in Franklin County and was there engaged in distilling whisky at the time of the historic whisky insurrection. He, however, submitted to the tax and did not flee the country, as did many.

In the spring of 1802, he disposed of his property and emigrated to Butler County, and settled on the farm now owned by W. P. Smith, 100 acres of which were purchased of Stephen Lowrey at \$3 per acre. With William came his brother Robert, who settled in 1797 on the farm now owned by George Black. He carried four apple trees on his back from Westmoreland County and planted them on his farm. They were probably the first fruit trees in the township; two of them are still standing. Benjamin Wallace died in 1852, having reached the advanced age of eighty years. He was a man of sterling worth, and of more than ordinary ability. He took an active interest in educational affairs, and the first schoolhouse in the township was erected on his farm in 1803. He doubtless erected the first frame dwelling in the township. He was a prominent Episcopalian, and assisted in establishing the church of this denomination in the borough of Butler. He was the father of nine children, none of whom are now living. One of his daughters (Agnes) married Adam C. Smith, and it is their son (W. P.) above mentioned who occupies the farm. Adam C. Smith was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1792, and came with

his father (Thomas) in 1796, and settled in Bonnie Brook, Summit Township, which at that time contained but three other families. In 1818, he removed to Indiana and there died. Adam C. returned in 1830, and located on the Wallace farm, and lived here until his death in 1867, his wife's death occurring in 1864. Of their family, John and Harvey are in Missouri. W. P., J. Boon and a sister Margaret reside on the old homestead. Benjamin is in Illinois, and Milton is dead. For twenty-three years, W. P. was the successful foundry manager for the Brady Bend Iron Works, in Armstrong County.

James Allison, one of the original settlers, located on the farm now owned by Oliver Thompson. Of his five children, only one, Robert, is living. He is in his eighty-third year, and resides on a portion of his father's farm with his son, John N. His other children are Nancy M. and Mary E., in Concord Township; Lydia E., in Clay; William and Sarah E., in Centre; while James, Martha J., Pamelia and Thomas C. are deceased, the latter dying in the army. Mr. Allison recalls the time when wooden plows were exclusively used. At first, they were very rude affairs, and a man skilled in their manufacture could make one in four days. He split 400 rails for a neighbor to manufacture one for him, which was destroyed by a tree falling on it, thus necessitating the splitting of 400 additional rails for another. About forty-five years ago, the iron mold board was brought into use, and later the iron plow. Grain was reaped with a sickle, a long, laborious task, and the first innovation he remembers on this time-honored instrument was made by William Allison. He attached a scythe and some fingers to a crooked stick. He left the other workmen far in the rear, and soon thereafter the more modern cradle supplanted the sickle. Robert Allison erected the first frame barn in his neighborhood, which is still standing. Aaron Moore, a native of Scotland, settled in Butler County in 1796 with three sons—David, James and William. The latter lived here until his death. He had quite a family of girls, and their advent was gladly welcomed by the young men who desired wives, and there was quite a rivalry between them as to who should become the favored suitors. Margaret married James McCandless; Sarah, John Turk; Nancy, Matthew Thompson; and Elizabeth, David McJunkin.

At this time wild game of all kinds, and wolves and bears were numerous. The latter were especially troublesome, necessitating the inclosure of sheep each night. Many of the necessaries of life, including salt, were brought on pack horses. The costume of the men at this time, made them appear more like brigands than a peaceful people engaged in agriculture, for the loose-fitting blouse was encircled at

at the ankle with a belt. In season was sticking a knife in almost suspicious looking corners. His feet were crossed in the manner of a cross, his shoulder was slung the long-barreled flint-lock musket, while by his side dangled his powder horn, which completed an outfit as striking as it was convenient and necessary. From a much abused, baked, and stone-heated fire of the pine and yew, with palatable flesh of the wild turkey, comprised in a large measure the fare of many of the pioneers, but as they labored hard, it was eaten with relish, and the simple fare was productive of good health and longevity.

Among the settlers in 1797 were Nathaniel and Mary (Allen) Stevenson, who came from Westmoreland County. Mr. Stevenson had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was a great spinner, and noted through the settlement for the great quantity and fine quality of her work. Mr. Stevenson lived to be eighty-six years of age, and his wife attained the age of one hundred years, six months and seven days, dying in 1872. Their two oldest children are deceased; Nathaniel lives in Franklin Township; James, in Union; their daughter, Johna Rose, with her son-in-law, William Stoops, in Butler Township; and Sarah, in Wampum.

John McCleary was one of the early settlers, and is believed to have arrived in 1790. He brought with him his wife and family, and they made their home in the southern part of the township, on land now owned by J. G. and W. Campbell of Butler. A son, Squire Thomas McCleary, a prominent man in the northern part of the county, died within the last few years. One of the daughters of John McCleary married Abraham Markle Neyman, and was the mother of Dr. Neyman, of Butler.

John Rose was a settler in 1790. He emigrated from New Jersey when a young man, and, obtaining land in this township, followed farming the remainder of his life. He married Mary Stevenson, who survives him. His death occurred in 1866, at the age of eighty-six years. A daughter resides in Butler Township, the wife of William Stoops.

Archibald St. Clair, of Irish birth, settled one mile west of Unionville, about the year 1801. His children were John, Robert, Joseph, Archibald, Margaret (Hoag), Jane (McDavitt), Mary (Thompson), Richard (Matthews), Elizabeth (Vedding), and Al. Hoag is the only survivor. Robert St. Clair married Eleanor Wright, and lived on the old Wright homestead.

About 1803, David Wright, a native of Ireland, moved from the vicinity of Baltimore, and settled where Robert St. Clair now lives. He was the father of the following children: Samuel, Margaret (Steven-

son), Nancy and Sarah. None are now living. Samuel was an 1812 soldier.

James and Catherine (Double) Gordon settled in this township quite early. Names of their children

Isabel (Hamilton), Jane, deceased; Betsey (Aggas), deceased; Nancy (Brown), Margaret (Wasson), Mary (Ryder), Rebecca (McCall), Maria (Perry), William and James.

Andrew Dunn and family settled in this township in 1829. There were five children in the family, four of whom are living—Catherine (Smith), dead, Martha M. (Jones), Elizabeth (Brackney), Sarah J. (Albert) and James M.; Andrew Dunn died in Franklin Township in 1881, aged eighty. He came to this county from Huntingdon County.

William Christie, who was born in Ireland in 1765, came to this country when a boy, and on reaching maturity left Westmoreland County in 1800, and settled at the head-waters of the Connoquenessing Creek, in what is now Concord Township; about twenty years later, he returned to the county from whence he came, but subsequently returned to Butler County, and lived with his son (John) on the old farm until his death in 1848. His family consisted of Betsey, John, Robert and William.

Some time during the Revolutionary war, William, accompanied by an older brother, had their horses shot from under them by the Indians, while taking them to pasture. William was captured, and his life spared, and was finally sold to the British; his brother essayed to escape, but was caught in the woods and scalped. John Christie, who died in 1861, in his sixty-sixth year, and his wife Margaret (Guthrie), who died in 1872, were the parents of nine children—Mary, John G., Eliza, Nancy, Eleanor, Oliver M., and William A., who now lives on a tract of land purchased of John Kirk. He, and his wife, Sarah J. (McJunkin), have a family of four children now living. Although devoting the major portion of his attention to farming, Mr. Christie has served as County Commissioner three years.

As has been noticed, John Galbraith was among the early settlers. He was a man of liberal education, but had the misfortune to lose his eyesight before coming here. He was accompanied by three sons—Alexander, James and John, Jr. The latter son was largely educated by his father. He studied law in Butler Borough, and there established the first newspaper in the county called the *Butler Palladium and Republican Star*. He sold out to Morris and John Bredin. He then went to Venango County, and established a paper, but ultimately removed to Erie, became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was twice sent to Congress. A female slave



DANIEL SHANER.



MRS. SOPHIA SHANER.



R. M. RUSSEL.

brought in by the family was liberated by the emancipation act of that early period, and upon the death of his brother, Alexander, the Judge took her to Erie and provided for her until her death.

The name of David Wright appeared among the first settlers. His death occurred in 1823; the farm is now owned by his grandson, Robert St. Clair, with whom his sister Margaret resides. Robert's father, also named Robert, purchased it of his father-in-law, David Wright, so the property has been in the family ever since its purchase, in 1804, of Philip and Peter Fryer, at what then seemed an extravagant price \$8 per acre.

Robert St. Clair, Sen., was the second son of Archibald St. Clair, previously noticed.

Henry Evans, who was a Colonel in the war of 1812, moved into the county about 1800, and was quite a prominent man, filling the office of Sheriff. He died in 1850, in his seventy-fifth year; his children were John, A. M., George W., Hiram J., Permelia, Margaret A., Lydia, Jane, and are all dead except Hiram, who lives in Mercer County. Ann Eliza, widow of A. M., lives with her son Walter Evans, on the farm she and her husband commenced to improve in 1838, when, with the exception of a small garden spot, it was a wilderness. Their worldly possessions then consisted of a horse and cow. Two other children of A. M. are now living—Samuel in Venango County, and Valoria, now Mrs. Purvis, in Butler.

The name of Adam Shaner must not be omitted from the list of old settlers. He came to Butler County from Westmoreland County in 1797 or 1798, and settled in Butler Township, but soon moved in what now constitutes Centre, purchased the settler's right of Frank Karns to 165 acres of land, which assignment is acknowledged in the deed given him in 1812, by Stephen Lowrey—consideration, \$1. In those early days, almost without exception, everybody drank whisky, and it was considered a breach of etiquette not to offer it to guests. A large number erected small stills on their farms, and among the number Adam Shaner. Of his family of eight children, only one, Mrs. Balph, in Allegheny City, survives; one of his sons, Jacob, purchased the homestead and lived there until his death in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He reared a family of eight children, two of whom—Simou and Jacob, are in Oregon; Catharine, in Allegheny City; Henry, in California; John, Barbara and Adam, deceased. The only representative of the family in the county is Daniel, who owns the homestead, and is a quiet, industrious farmer.

John Irwin, a native of Ireland, when about fifteen years of age, accompanied his parents to Westmore-

land County. In 1827, he came to this county and located in Cherry Township, and there resided until his death in 1843. One of his children, Samuel, is now a farmer in Centre Township, owning land which was settled by George McCandless. One of the first frame barns was built on this farm, and is still standing.

Enoch Vernum emigrated from England, and during the Revolutionary war took up arms in behalf of his adopted country, and during the unfortunate battle of Gen. St. Clair against the Indians was seriously wounded in the shoulder, and thus incapacitated him for manual labor. He settled in Washington Township, where he died in his ninetieth year. His son William occupies the old homestead. Three of his children grew to maturity—Philip, William and Catharine. Philip died in Wisconsin in 1855. He was twice married, first to Mary Laby, by whom he had seven children, viz.: William, Hannah, Sarah, Enoch L., Harriet, Catharine and Mary. One son, Enoch L., is a prominent farmer of this township, and the owner of a portion of the David McJunkin farm. He married Elvina, daughter of William McJunkin. As this farm was owned by her grandfather and father, she is one of the third generation to make it her home. They are the parents of six children now living, viz.: Clara (Mrs. C. B. Thompson); William L. (an Ensign in the U. S. Navy), George W. (on the homestead), Edwin H. (in Kansas) and Mary J. and J. Heber at home.

John Eagal came from Allegheny City, and located in Centerville, where he followed his trade—that of chair-maker—until his death in 1864; one of his sons, E. D. Eagal, now lives on the farm settled by Robert Curry. During the rebellion, he enlisted, August 14, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged in 1865 at the end of the war. He was at the surrender of Lee and his army, and helped take the first outpost when they assaulted him.

When about nine years of age, R. M. Russell accompanied his father to Centre Township. He was one of those who valiantly served his country as a soldier during the rebellion. His death, which occurred July 8, 1882, was a result of his service, where he was much esteemed. His widow resides on the farm given her husband by George McCandless, R. M. McCandless.

Samuel N. Moore, in 1824, when about twenty years of age, moved to Washington Township, and purchased it at \$4.25 per acre, on trust as a soldier's land, and endured many privations and hardships in clearing and developing it. He was one of the early school teachers, and taught winters from 1820 to 1844, at first receiving about \$12 per month, which

was mostly paid in grain. He died in August, 1871, in his sixty-seventh year. His wife, Mary, (Christie), lives with her son J. R., on the old homestead.

Of their living children, James R. and Mary Jane reside in Washington Township. John C. owns part of the David McJunkin farm. He is a successful oil producer. He has, unaided, accumulated a competency, and is emphatically a self-made man, active, energetic and prosperous. For thirty-five years he followed the business of school teaching winters. The other children are Samuel H., in Kansas, and Sarah A., in Brady Township. William E. enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and having his right arm shot off at Chicka hominy, he was discharged and came home and assisted in raising a company, of which he was made First Lieutenant, and assisted in capturing Morgan. After being again discharged, he studied law with Judge McJunkin, of Butler, and in the second year, while so engaged, was elected County Treasurer. He died October 30, 1866, while in office.

When a young man twenty-one years of age, in 1818, John Howe accompanied his father, Henry, to Butler County. About the year 1830 or 1832, John Howe purchased 225 acres of land in Centre Township for \$1,160, and resided here until his death in 1864. Of his children, there are still living—Margaret J., John C., Mary E., Ann M., Isaiah N., Nelson, Adda and Thomas R. The latter is in possession of the homestead. His wife, Sarah J., is a daughter of David Jones, who some fifty years since settled in Franklin Township.

Isaac Curry, a native of Ireland, was an early settler near Unionville. His children—James C., Robert, David, Isaac, Barbara, Julia Ann, Nancy and Elizabeth—are all dead except Barbara (McMichael) and Robert. The latter lived many years on the old homestead; then moved to the West.

Matthew McCulloch was an early settler in Muddy Creek Township. One of his sons, David, died, lives on the old homestead; another, J. G., resides in Centre Township.

William Maxwell came from Westmoreland County in an early day with his wife Mary, and settled on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, James Kirkpatrick. He died in 1876, and his wife in 1875. For some time after coming, the only method of transportation was by pack-horse along bridle paths. He gave ten acres of land, which has since been sold for \$1,000, for a wagon, and considered it a good bargain. His daughters, Jane and Sarah Ann, both reside on the old farm, the latter being the wife of J. Kirkpatrick before referred to.

William Fisher and his wife Hannah (Creeks) came from Berks County in 1831, and settled in

Penn Township, and remained there until his death in 1868. The journey was performed in fourteen days. At this time the road was filled with emigrants making their way to the new country. Franklin Fisher, son of William, was then a lad seven years of age. He well remembers the journey, and the little low cabin with mud and stick chimney, punched on floor, and greased paper which was used in lieu of window glass, that greeted them on their arrival. The schools, three and four miles distant, were found by means of blazed trees, and the rude benches, made by splitting a sapling and inserting wooden legs, were the same as those used at home in lieu of chairs. Corn bread and buckwheat cakes then formed the bill of fare. After reaching manhood, Franklin engaged in the manufacture of brick, and finally located in Butler Borough, but a few years since he removed to his fine farm in this township. He and his wife Barbara (Emerick) are the parents of thirteen children.

Among the later settlers were Joseph Brewster and his wife Jane R. (Dann). He came from Allegheny County in 1832, and purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming until his death in 1866. His widow resides on the old farm with her son, Alexander, and his wife, Lila M. (Albert).

In an early day, timothy grass was unknown to the settlers, and when, in about 1816, Anthony Thompson raised some of this grass, it was regarded as a noxious weed by farmers, and he was censured by many. However, he sold a load of hay to Robert Stewart, and in taking it to him in the winter, to avoid the snow drifts, passed through a field belonging to James Phillips, where, unfortunately, the load upset. The timothy sprang, the seed there scattered sprang up and began to grow luxuriantly. This caused Mr. Phillips no little uneasiness, and he sued Mr. Thompson for damages, the trial to come off before Justice of the Peace John Breckner. When the day for trial arrived, the Justice was so busy in his distillery he was anxious to have the suit settled without litigation, and therefore announced that he had heard of that grass, and did not believe it injurious to the land; in fact, was of the opinion that it was a good thing, and said that if the contestants would drop the matter he would "set up" the whisky, to which proposition they at once agreed.

Apples, now so plentiful, were once very scarce, and the younger children were very curious regarding them. This was particularly the case with William and the other children of David McJunkin, and in answer to numerous inquiries as to when they would be ripe, Mrs. McJunkin told them "when the bees swarmed." Arriving home one day, long before the apples were ripe, she was joyfully met by William,

who announced that the "bees" had "swarmed" and they had picked all the apples, and sure enough they had picked them all, and stored them in the house.

MILLS.

There are no mills of any considerable note in the township. About 1810, John Neyman built a grist-mill and fulling-mill, and soon after a saw-mill. The property was subsequently purchased by John McGrath, who ran the grist mill until his death.

SCHOOLS.

The children of the pioneers were deprived of the opportunities for obtaining an education afforded those of the present generation. Schools were taught on the subscription plan, and children whose parents were unable to pay their tuition could not attend.

No one was more interested in the cause of education than William Wallace, who was instrumental in erecting a schoolhouse on his farm, in 1803, the first one in the township. It was constructed of logs, had a wooden chimney, puncheon floor and rough slab seats, but was as comfortable as most of the private houses. This same year, a schoolhouse was erected on the David McJunkin farm, and thus was established the first of what is now a series of five school districts, which have an average of seven months' school each year, and are attended by 296 scholars. From the humble log schoolhouses have arisen good buildings, the school property now being valued at \$2,000. The average wages paid teachers is \$28 per month, including board. Among the early school-teachers can be mentioned William A. Campbell, Samuel Cook, Mark Sloan, George Carlan, Mr. Greer and O. H. Olney.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A singular and terrible casualty, which is remembered by the older people throughout the county, occurred in this township in 1827. Upon the 18th of April in that year, Abraham Markle Neyman, who was then keeping a hotel in Butler Borough, where the Vogeley House now stands, and his brother-in-law, Parker McCleary, set out in a wagon to bring home Mrs. Neyman and her two children, who had been visiting at the house of John Neyman, the children's grandfather, where is now the McGrath Mill. Soon after the little party started homeward, and while they were upon the hill, south of the mill, a violent storm arose, and a huge tree by the roadside was hurled crashing upon the wagon and its occupants. Abraham Neyman was instantly killed; a child, about three years and a half of age, received injuries from which death speedily ensued; Mrs. Neyman was stunned so severely that she did not recover consciousness until after her husband and child had been

buried, and through her long life (she lived at the age of eighty-three years) suffered from her injuries, being incurably crippled. Her youngest child, at her breast when the tree fell, which killed father and brother, escaped uninjured, and now, after the lapse of over fifty-five years, is known to many of our readers as Dr. A. M. Neyman, of Butler. The accident caused widespread sorrow, for in that early time, although people dwelt farther apart than now, they were fully as closely knit together by the ties of sympathy.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Centre Township. 1810, John Brewster; 1840, John McCandless; 1844, John Sutton; 1845, David Davis; 1849, Thomas C. Thompson; 1850, David Davis; 1852, William Gibson; 1854, Nathan McCandless; 1854, R. K. Hunter; 1857, Moses Thompson; 1859, John M. McCandless; 1862, Moses Thompson; 1864, John M. McCandless; 1867, William A. Christy; 1869, Nathan F. McCandless; 1872, William A. Christy; 1874, J. C. Moore; 1877, William Allison; 1879, J. C. Moore; 1882, William Allison.

UNIONVILLE.

The village of Unionville, which contains less than fifty inhabitants, dates its commencement back to 1829 or 1830, when Samuel Thompson opened a store at this point with a small stock of goods. He continued in trade for a few years, and was succeeded by his brother James, but about three years later again resumed business. They were succeeded by David Stewart, who also conducted a tavern. About this time, Blaisdell & Cornish commenced business as co-partners. Robert J. McGowan next tried the mercantile business for a few years, and was succeeded by David and Mark McCandless. In June, 1847, Joseph Coulter, who is still in business, brought in the first large stock of goods, and commenced doing a large business. At present two others, D. C. Miller and W. T. Campbell, are also engaged in business.

The post office which is called McCandless, was established in the winter of 1839-40, David Stewart being the Postmaster. He was succeeded by J. M. McCandless, who held the place for twenty-eight years. W. T. Campbell is the present Postmaster. A post office known as Holyoke is also established in the township with H. L. Young Postmaster. Mr. Young also conducts a store.

The first road constructed through the township was built by the State in 1805-6, and ran from Butler to Mercer. About this time a road was constructed from Butler to Franklin.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Rev. John McPherrin was the first Presbyterian preacher who officiated in Centre Township. He held

[illegible]

The Holy Trinity United Presbyterian Church was organized August 1, 1874, by Rev. James A. Clark, John S. T. Blair, George Stephenson and John M. Dean, in accordance with a petition presented to Butler Presbytery. Alexander Blain, William Allison, T. R. Hoon, Samuel Irwin and J. C. Moore were elected Elders, and John R. Pollock, Alexander Blain and William Allison were elected Trustees. Services were first held in Robert Miller's barn. This same year a substantial frame church, 32x48, was constructed at a cost of \$1,275.00. The church has a membership of forty-nine, and a flourishing Sunday school of eighty scholars.

For some seven years prior to 1877, Rev. Samuel W. Bingham, pastor of the Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church, conducted a school every month and preached in the schoolhouse to a good congregation. It was considered advisable to erect a church edifice, and at the first meeting of record, held February 17, 1877, subscription papers were presented showing pledges to the amount of \$1,400. After several meetings had been held, a building committee, consisting of Joseph Coulter, E. D. Eagal, F. L. Varnum, W. H. McCandless, N. S. Thompson, H. C. McCandless and R. M. Russell, were appointed, and they erected a fine building, 26x56 feet, at a cost of about \$2,400, including furnishing. The church was organized October 20, 1877, with forty-seven members, by a committee consisting of Revs. James Coulter and J. H. Marshall and Elder John Bingham. E. D. Eagal, J. M. Dunn and E. L. Varnum were the first Trustees, and R. M. Russell, Treasurer. Elders: N. F. McCandless, R. M. Russell, N. S. Thompson. The house was dedicated October 18, 1879.

Rev. Samuel Williams, who officiated as pastor, was not installed until the fall of 1878. He now holds services every other week. The church has a membership of about 114, and a prosperous Sunday school of about 100 scholars.

In 1870, Elder Joseph Grimm, of the Winebrennarian Church, commenced preaching, and in August, 1872, organized a church with a membership of twenty-five, with Andrew Albert, James S. Jones, as Elders; and Henry Albert and Ira Bacon, as Deacons. In 1874, they erected a substantial frame house of worship, 34x50 feet. They now have a membership of thirty-seven, and a Sunday school connected with

the church. The following pastors have officiated in succession: J. Grimm, J. W. Davis, R. Vanaman, J. Grimm, A. R. McCahan and W. H. McElveen, who is the present pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM M. ANDERSON

William McCandless came from Ireland, when a youth, with his parents, and settled near Turtle Creek, in what was then Westmoreland, but now Allegheny County, where they remained until their demise. William came to Centre Township in 1796, and located 200 acres of land where his son, William C. now resides, and made it his home until his death, February 19, 1850, in his seventy-third year, his wife's death occurring September 26, 1870, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was for many years a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and a most exemplary and honorable man. His was one of the first cabins erected in the township, and it was christened "The Hermitage," according to an arrangement made by the first settlers, as will appear in the township history. The name of William McCandless will ever bear honorable mention in connection with the history of this county, he being one of those honest, hard-working, pioneers who acted as *avant-couriers* to the thousands who will follow them and reap the benefits of their hardships and privations. Up to 1801, he married Nancy Fish, who was born in Carlisle, Penn., June 7, 1783, and was a daughter of Nathan Fish, he came to the county at an early day. Their children were: John F., born March 27, 1802; Nancy F., born September 28, 1803; Jane C., born January 15, 1806; Nancy, born February 1, 1808; Mary A., born in May, 1810; Robert W., born November 27, 1812; John C., born March 3, 1816; Anderson, born May 26, 1818; Jennina, born January 16, 1820; Peter, born January 2, 1824; William C., born November 28, 1826.

William C. is numbered among the prosperous, progressive farmers of Centre Township, and resides on the parental estate, a view of which appears elsewhere. He is an active, practical, and successful home life to public affairs. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party. February 2, 1865, he was married to Amelia (Bingham), daughter of W. S. Bingham, and they have been the parents of the following children: Mary A., William B., Warren E. (died September 20, 1877), Origen, Olive J. (an infant that died March 1, 1879), Florence, and an infant boy.



RESIDENCE OF W. C. McCANDLESS.

DANIEL SHANER.

In 1797, Adam Shaner and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Whitehead, came from Westmoreland County to Butler, and first located near the present site of Butler Borough; not long afterward, he removed to the farm, on part of which Daniel Shaner, his grandson, now resides. He was the father of seven children—Jacob, Catharine, Daniel, John, Susan, William and Mary, only the latter of whom survives. He was among the first to erect distilleries once so common in the county. His son Jacob, father of the subject of this biography, resided on the old farm until his death, which occurred in October, 1873, in his eighty-fourth year. He held various township offices, and served one term as County Commissioner, and did much pioneer work. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. He first married Elizabeth (Heighberger), who died in 1843, and then married Sarah (Mechling). By his first wife he had children as follows: Simon, Daniel, John, Barbara, Adam, Catharine, Jacob and Henry. Simon and Jacob are in Oregon. Henry went to California, while the others (except Catharine, who resides in Allegheny City) are deceased.

Daniel Shaner was born May 5, 1815. He purchased the farm on which he now resides, and has done much pioneer work in preparing it for cultivation. Mr. Shaner is not an aspirant for office, although he has held several township offices, preferring to quietly pursue his chosen vocation, farming, but has ever maintained an honorable position in the community where he resides. He and his wife, Sophia (Mechling), to whom he was married August 2, 1852; are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Shaner was born August 2, 1831, and is a daughter of William and Catharine (Kuhn) Mechling. Henry Kuhn, her maternal grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He settled in Venango Township in 1820. John Mechling, her paternal grandfather, settled in what is now Washington Township in 1795. He was also a farmer and an early distiller. He and his wife, Margaret (Saams), became the parents of children as follows: Mary, Catharine, William, Elizabeth, John, Margaret, Joseph, Sarah, Harriet and Esther. William was born March 15, 1798, and died in Ohio, to which State he had removed in 1853. His wife (Catherine Kuhn) was born in 1797, and died in 1850, leaving the following children: George W., John, Henry K. (who was a member of the Eighteenth Battery Ohio Artillery; he enlisted August 8, 1862, and served until June, 1865), Sophia, Joseph, Newton J. (who served his country as private in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio

Volunteer Infantry). Lyeurgus was a member of Company A, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry; he enlisted in 1861, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment, re-enlisted. Jacob Shaner (son of Jacob Shaner) served three years in an Iowa cavalry regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaner have been blessed with four children—Rev. Henry K., a Lutheran clergyman; Mary A., deceased; John J. and George H., who reside at home.

R. M. RUSSELL.

R. M. Russell was born in Venango County, Penn., August 11, 1838, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (McCandless) Russell. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Butler County, where he grew to manhood's estate with no other facilities for obtaining an education than those enjoyed by other farmers' sons. He, however, improved his opportunities so that he was enabled to engage in school teaching. He nobly responded to his country's call during the war of the rebellion, and was mustered into service August 31, 1864, in Company A, Sixth Regiment Heavy Artillery Pennsylvania Volunteers, for one year, and was honorably discharged June 18, 1865. He was married, November 14, 1861, to Keziah M., daughter of John and Jemima (Sullivan) McCandless. The fruits of their union are one son, John M., born October 21, 1863. R. M. followed his father's avocation, farming, and was engaged in this pursuit in Centre Township at the time of his death, July 8, 1882. June 20, 1863, he united with the Presbyterian Church of Muddy Creek, of which he remained a faithful and consistent member until the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Unionville, October 30, 1877, when he united with that church and was elected and ordained as Ruling Elder. He was chosen Superintendent of the Sabbath school, both of which offices he faithfully and efficiently filled until he was disabled by sickness, which terminated in his death. As a man he was faithful and sincere, kind and amiable in all his relations, which, coupled with strict honesty and integrity, won for him the esteem of his associates, so that he left behind him the legacy of a well-spent life, to which his family can point with pride.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MUDDY CREEK.

Organization—Pioneers—Peasants—Miners—Revolutionary Soldiers—The Stewarts, Humphreys, McCandless, and Others—Pioneer Customs—Later Settlers—History of Fort Leavenworth.

PREVIOUS to the year 1854, this township embraced all of what is now Franklin, together with portions of Connoquenessing and Worth. But from time

to time in the past two decades, it has been reduced in size, until it is now as the others, approximately five miles square. Its form is almost a square, the irregularity being its northern boundary or Muddy Creek, from which creek the township takes its name. The surface of Muddy Creek Township is very uneven; some portions of it are even diversified by high hills. In the eastern part, however, it is level and is very appropriately called Pleasant Valley. The mineral resources of this township are abundant, although agriculture is the principal pursuit of its inhabitants. In almost every part, and especially in the western and northern regions, coal is found in considerable quantities and of excellent quality. There are about twenty-five coal banks in the township, all of which furnish abundance of coal for local use. A good quality of limestone and iron ore is also found. The people of Muddy Creek Township are hospitable, intelligent and progressive. Improvements of various kinds are generally excellent. Farmers of this part of the county, as well as those in other parts, point with a just pride to their well cultivated broad acres, substantial and even elegant houses, and to their improved live stock. All these desirable changes and improvements come not of themselves, but are the legitimate result of scrupulous care and intelligent and unwearying industry. The herculean labors of those who were the heralds of civilization are being enjoyed by the present generation. To them we are indebted primarily for the removal of the forests and the luxuries of a cultivated soil, and the later tasks of the active throng united with theirs have transformed the once barren wilderness into fertile and prolific fields.

Robert Stewart came from Westmoreland County and settled in 1796 at what is now Portersville on a tract of land of four hundred and fourteen acres, being part of what was denominated the eight tracts which had not been surveyed, and which was known as "depreciation land." When Mr. Stewart located on this land, there was no human being living within fifteen miles, nor a building, except a little log cabin, which he found on the territory upon which he settled. This cabin belonged to a negro who called himself Caesar, and who declared that he had lived there two years, obtaining his living by hunting and fishing. Mr. Stewart, of course, was surprised to find this dusky being there in solitude, and doubly surprised when he claimed the land which he resided upon and evinced a thorough knowledge of a settler's right. Mr. Stewart bought out Caesar's right of settlement for a paltry sum, and the sable individual took his departure without explaining anything with reference to his antecedents or his intentions. Shortly after Robert Stewart's settlement, a Mr. Thomas

Brandon came to the same part of the country looking for an eligible place for himself and family. To him Mr. Stewart offered 100 acres if he would bring his family and settle there.

It need scarcely be observed that Mr. Brandon accepted the offer, and he and his family removed there a few weeks later, thus becoming very early settlers of Muddy Creek Township. Mr. Stewart was born in Westmoreland County, near the Youghiogheny River, in 1771. In 1809, he married Miss Margaret Christy.

Shortly after his permanent location, Mr. Stewart built a large log house, where the Burnside Hotel now stands. It was of hewn logs and stone foundation. The mantle-piece and stones of the building may yet be seen, although many years have elapsed since it was torn down. Elizabeth was their first born. She afterward became Mrs. John Tebay. She died in 1842. The first few years Mr. Stewart raised corn and potatoes only. The corn he packed to Beaver, receiving salt in return, generally getting one bushel for ten of corn. At that early period, corn was in greater demand than most all other productions of the farm except wheat. Potatoes were taken to Pittsburgh and exchanged for provisions, such as coffee, rice, tea, sugar, etc. The nearest mill was at Harlansburg, and thither would Mr. Stewart repair with his grain and have it converted into flour.

It has been mentioned that Elizabeth was born in 1801; the remaining members of the family were Margaret, afterward Mrs. David Fisher; Sarah, who married John Lewis; Martha, who became the wife of John Fithian; John C.; Robert; Samuel, died at Beaver Falls, July, 1882; Thomas, Jane, Joseph M., Alexander, Joseph and Newton. Of this family, Martha Fithian and Thomas, in Iowa, and Robert, of Portersville, still survive. The father of these children died in 1851. Robert Stewart, son of Robert Stewart, deceased, married Jane Gardner in 1830.

Thomas Humphrey was a native of Ireland, county of Tyrone. He settled in this township in 1798. Previously to locating here, however, he made his home in Greensburg, or near that place, for several years, remaining among friends who emigrated to America from the North of Ireland. While in Greensburg, he met Miss Ruth Coulter, whom he married. They removed to this township to find for themselves a desirable home. There was not at that time very much, indeed, to attract a young married couple to the then unexplored and immense wilderness, in whose forest recesses the invading foot of the white settler was almost unknown. Yet they assumed life's stern duties with strong hands and light hearts, fortified with the thought that industry is the

handmaid of success, and that perseverance will ultimately bring its reward, though it might be long deferred. They lived happily and prosperously together for many years, finding comfort and consolation in each other's society, and pleasure and gratification in providing for themselves and the growing wants of their family. A sad bereavement happened to the family, however, in 1839, when the husband and father was called away by death. The members of the family were Jane, now widow of Thomas Emory, living with her son in Franklin, Penn.; James, who went to the Southwest in 1841 or 1842, and is now supposed to be dead (he was a carpenter by occupation, and worked for some time on the State house in Texas, shortly after it was admitted into the the Union); William, who died in 1864, aged sixty-three; he was the father of William Humphrey, Esq., who now resides at Portersville, and in engaged in the mercantile business. Besides him, there were five other brothers and three sisters, viz.: Angeline, now Mrs. Rutter, living near Newcastle.; James; Mary Jane, now Mrs. David Bennet, living in Venango County, near Wesleyville; John; William; George W., living in Texas; David and Thomas, both deceased. In early life, William followed the profession of teaching. Abandoning this business after pursuing it for fourteen years, he embarked in the mercantile business in 1868, with James Newton. At the end of four years, he sold out to S. H. Bailey. Five years later, he entered into partnership with Peter Scheidmantle, keeping a general store in a room one door south of the present building, which was erected in 1876.

David Kennedy came from Philadelphia soon after 1800, and settled along Yellow Creek. His son David soon after settled on a farm in the northwestern portion of the township and built a saw-mill, grist-mill and fulling-mill thereon, and operated them until 1840, as near as can be ascertained from other chronological facts. This was considered quite an enterprise at that time, and persons came to these mills from near and far.

John Myers and family came from Virginia previous to 1800, and settled in this township. The descendants of this family are still numerous in the neighborhood. The children of John Myers, Sr., were Solomon, John, Anna (Beighle), Samuel, George, David and Daniel. John, a son of Solomon, is an old resident of Lancaster Township, where he has resided fifty-three years, and others of the grandchildren of the first John Myers are now aged people. The family is of German descent.

It was the custom in those early days for the women to spin and weave their wool, and take it to the fulling mill where it was fulled, dyed and dressed

preparatory to being manufactured into clothing for the men, which was also done by the industrious women of that time. These mills were operated by water power, the dam to which caused a large amount of land to be inundated, and after a time, as land became more valuable, property owners objected to the flooding of their land, and after some litigation Mr. Kennedy was compelled to tear down his dam, and, steam power not then being in vogue, the mills were necessarily abandoned; the necessity for them have in a measure passed away.

But few now living in the township remember that such mills ever existed, and played such an important part in the early settlement and development of the township and surrounding country.

Joseph White was another Westmoreland man, who pitched his tent within the boundaries of the township as early as 1809. He purchased a tract of land of 200 acres from one Mrs. Elliott. Very little of it was cleared, and as a necessary consequence, much labor had to be expended upon it before it was suitable for cultivation. Joseph White married Sarah Cratty, of this township. Their son Charles lives upon the old farm.

During the rebellion in Ireland, which took place about 1798, Matthew McCullough emigrated from the land of the Shamrock to American soil. He located first in Cumberland County; remaining there five years, he removed to this township, which was then very extensive, about the year 1803. He was a stonemason by trade, having learned the business in Cumberland County. He pursued the occupation as journeyman for two years previous to his coming to this township, and after settling here he followed it industriously for many years in connection with farming. He assisted in building the old jail in Butler, working for John Negley, who was the contractor.

The family of Mr. McCullough consisted of eight children—seven boys and one girl. Thomas, the third son, is living on a farm purchased from Robert Craig. He married Eleanor A. McCullough, from Beaver County, in 1837. After purchasing his farm, Mr. McCullough was somewhat distressed as to how he should pay for it, as money in those days was very scarce. He worked industriously, however, for ten years, at bricklaying and masonry during the summer, and in winter at shoe-making, and by perseverance and economy he was able to say in a year or so that he owned his farm absolutely. Mr. McCullough had a great deal of mechanical genius, and found it not a difficult matter to work at various trades. He was a carpenter, as well as bricklayer and mason, and, in 1836, when the public school system came into operation, he built the first schoolhouse in the township, and it may be said with credit to him that he not only

erected schoolhouses, but was an ardent friend of education. He had a family of fifteen children, eleven of whom still live. The oldest child, Benjamin, was killed by being struck by the main belt of a saw-mill, in this township, in 1880; Martha, married Joseph Allen; Matthew, married Maggie Tebay; Ellie, is now Mrs. W. H. Gallaher; Louisa, is the wife of H. H. Gallaher, lately Register and Recorder of this county; Mary, married R. A. Kiskadden and is living in Freeport, Penn.; James P., resides in Newcastle; Lizzie, Maggie, William, Felicia and Thomas are at home.

Joseph Tebay settled in this township in 1819; he was a native of England, and emigrated to this country with his father, mother and three brothers. They purchased a tract of land which originally was owned by one John Haines, granted to him by the United States in 1798 for services rendered in the American Army during the Revolutionary war. This farm consisted of one hundred acres, and lay in the northwestern part of the township; his brothers, William, Isaac and Robert, also purchased farms in this township and lived upon them until they were old men. In 1829, Mr. Joseph Tebay married Jane C. McKee, and the result of this union was seven children, six of whom are yet living—Joseph Tebay died in 1877; William D., is residing on the old homestead where the State Militia Company used to assemble the first Monday in May every year, until the militia law was repealed. The remaining members of the family are Catherine, Matilda, Eliza, Margaret and James H. Tebay. William married Margaret McGowan, a very estimable lady, in 1873; Catharine is now Mrs. John Douthett, and in 1856 removed to California, where he died in 1864; Matilda married James Jones and is living in Mercer, Penn.; Eliza, now Mrs. Henry A. Black, lives with her husband in Page County, Iowa; Margaret, now Mrs. J. McCullough, lives in the township; James H., who was Prothonotary of the county in 1875, married Annie McCullough and lives in Butler, Penn.

The first wagon used in the township was brought by the Tebay family from over the mountains: it was hauled around among the inhabitants, far and near to be seen and admired.

Thomas Garvin came to Muddy Creek Township from Westmoreland in the year 1822; his father was killed by the Indians in 1795. The circumstances were as follows: He was carrying provisions from what is now Allegheny County to his family who were at the block house near Greensburg. While driving his team quietly along about half way between his starting point and his destination, several of the savages rushed out of a clump of bushes where

they had been lying in ambush, and shot him down without a moment's warning. Having no home after his father's sad death, he went to Allegheny County, where he worked for some time as a ship carpenter near Pittsburgh. He purchased his farm in this township from Jacob Phillips. In 1818, he married Nancy Phillips, a daughter of the above-mentioned gentleman. Eight children were born to them, but only four of the family are living to-day—three in various parts of this county, and one in Ohio. Thomas Garvin resides one mile west of Prospect on a farm purchased from the heirs of Margaret Ferguson, widow of Hugh Ferguson. Mr. Garvin has four daughters married—Agnes is now Mrs. James Forrester; Minerva is Mrs. George Beighley; Lovina is the wife of J. C. Fisher; Dorcas married Lewis Bolton; Emma and Mary reside at home with their parents.

James McClymonds and family, consisting of his wife and nine children, removed to this township from Allegheny County in 1831. They purchased a farm of 400 acres from John Pearson, of Mercer. They brought with them some sheep and milch cows. Their first work was to erect a dwelling house fit for habitation as there was only a small hut on the farm, insufficient for the family in every respect. A double log barn stood on the place answering their needs for the first year.

Thus being partially equipped, as well as possible under the circumstances, they entered upon the stern and urgent duties of their present life in earnest, firmly determined to, ere long, transform the ungainly-looking place to a cheerful and attractive home. They took their grain to be ground into flour at Caruther's mill on Slippery Rock Creek, carrying it there on pack saddles, according to the usual custom of that day. Shortly after, a mill was erected on Muddy Creek by David Kennedy; this was much more convenient, but it was operated only a short time when the dam gave way and the mill was abandoned. They were then compelled to return to Slippery Rock, where they went regularly until a mill was built on the site where McConnell's mill now stands, just one half mile over the Butler County line. The fall prior to his locating here, Mr. McClymonds came out and planted fruit trees on the farm, many of which are still standing, possessing all their usual vitality, and bearing fruit.

The first death which occurred in this family was that of their son, Joseph, which occurred in 1833. John is living on a farm in the northeastern portion of the township. His wife was Martha Glenn. In 1844, he removed to Worth, where he engaged in the mercantile business. His store was known as a



JAMES McCLYMONDS.



MRS. JAMES McCLYMONDS.

JAMES McCLYMONDS

James McClymonds is a descendant of one of the early settlers. His grandfather, John McClymonds, was a Scotch-Irish emigrant to America who settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, and subsequently became one of the pioneers of Butler County, locating in what is now Brady Township. James McClymonds, son of John, was born in 1788, and spent the greater portion of his life in this county. In 1810, he married Jane Cornelius (born in 1784), a daughter of Isaac Cornelius, one of the early settlers of this county. He resided in Allegheny County from about 1811 until 1831, and worked at farming. At the latter date he located in Muddy Creek Township, where his son James now resides. Beginning life poor, by indomitable energy and perseverance he gained a comfortable property. He was an estimable citizen and reared a family which is now prominent in this county. Mr. McClymonds died in 1852 and his wife in 1850. They had six sons and three daughters. Four sons and one daughter are still living. Mary M. is the widow of David Cleland, and resides in Muddy Creek Township; Isaac died at the age of thirty-four years; John is a resident of Muddy Creek Township; James is the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth married Thomas Boyd, who was killed by a falling tree many years ago; she died in Lawrence County in 1882; Joseph died in 1833 in his fourteenth year; Sarah married John Newell Glenn, of Worth Township, she died in 1854; Samuel is now clerk in the County Commissioners' office in Butler; William Wilson resides on part of the old homestead.

James, the third son of James and Jane McClymonds, was born in Allegheny County, December 4, 1816, and came to this county with his parents at the age of fifteen. He was reared a farmer and has always followed that occupation successfully. He received a common-school education in the tuition schools of

pioneer days, under the discipline of strict masters, sitting on slabs in a log house which had paper windows and none of the modern conveniences.

Mr. McClymonds has often been urged to accept office but has never done so. He was a Whig and is now a Republican. He was a strong anti-slavery man. He is a friend to religion, education, temperance and every good work. He was brought up in the Associate Presbyterian faith, and in 1858 connected himself with the United Presbyterian denomination. He has reared a large family, and given them the best of training and educational opportunities.

Mr. McClymonds was married in 1810 to Lydia Vance, who still shares his home and is a true and faithful wife and mother. Her father, James Vance, was one of the early settlers on the Slippery Rock, in Beaver County. He was married first to Martha Walker, and second to Annah Harris, who was the mother of Mrs. McClymonds. Six children were born of each marriage and three of each group are still living. James Vance died in 1842 in his sixty-sixth year, and Annah Vance in 1850, in the sixty-second year of her age. He was a native of Ireland and she of Chester County.

Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds have seven children now living: Maria J. (Glenn), residing in Portersville; James Vance, on part of the homestead farm; Isaac Milton, Professor in the Model School, Edinburgh, Erie Co., Penn.; John W., principal of a school at San Leandro, Cal.; Dr. Samuel E., a practicing physician at Portersville; Willis J., in the West; Horace S., who will graduate from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in the spring of 1883; Ira D., at home on the farm; Maggie (Walters), residing near Butler, and Addison C., at home.

branch of William S. Boyd's store in Butler. James married Lydia Vance in 1843, and established himself on a farm of eighty-seven and a half acres, given to him by his father. In the fall of 1845, he purchased his brother John's interest in the homestead of eighty-seven and a half acres, and also his brother William's of 106 acres. Mr. John McClymonds has ten living children grown to manhood and womanhood. Mrs. Maria Glenn, living in Portersville, is the oldest of the family. James, who is the second, lives on part of his father's farm. Milton is a teacher. William J. is living in Alameda County, Cal. Both he and his wife are there engaged in teaching. Samuel E. is practicing medicine in Portersville. He married Annie E. Glenn. Willis is the next in order of birth. Horace is reading medicine with Dr. A. G. Thomas, of Freeport. Maggie, now Mrs. Watters, lives near Butler. Ira and Addison are living at home on the farm. The grandfather of these children died in 1852, aged sixty-five years; their grandmother, in 1850, also aged sixty-five years.

David Cleeland was born in this county, and after remaining with his father upon the farm until his twenty-first year, he purchased a farm in this township, and began life for himself in 1833. His father was a native of Ireland. Mr. Cleeland married Mary M. McClymonds, sister of John and James McClymonds, of this township, and of Samuel of Butler. Nine children were born to them, five of whom are living. James enlisted in 1861, under —, Company D, Eleventh Reserves, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years. Addison was a member of Company C, One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After serving faithfully as a soldier for one year, he died near Falmouth River, Virginia, of pneumonia, induced by exposure while at his post of duty. William J. belonged to Capt. McCoombs' company, of Newcastle. He enlisted for three months, and at the expiration of that time he re-enlisted for a year. Mr. David Cleeland died in 1859. Thomas J. Cleeland has charge of the old farm.

William Williams came from Philadelphia in 1834. The means of travel was by stage. Arriving at Pittsburgh on Saturday night, he took the stage-coach the following day, intending to land at Portersville; but after he had ridden ten or eleven miles, he discovered that he was on the road to Butler, and that he had, by mistake, taken the wrong coach. He arrived in Butler on Sabbath evening and stopped at the Beatty House. He felt rather disconsolate because his funds were growing noticeably small. Monday morning came, and when he called for his bill he was astonished to find that it was only 62½ cents. Mr. Beatty had divined his real predicament, and took pleasure in being lenient with him.

Mr. Williams relates this experience with a great deal of zest. He lived in this township, with his brother Jacob, for two years, when he established a cabinet shop in Portersville in 1836, working at his occupation until two years since. At present he has a furniture store, confectionery and tobacco store, which he is capable of superintending.

His wife was Hannah Fithian. They were married by Rev. Reid Bracken, in 1836. Mr. Williams has filled several borough offices with entire satisfaction to the people. He was Constable when the murder of Teeple and Cunningham took place in Portersville, and it was his province to bring the guilty party to justice. Mr. Williams was School Director for thirteen years; was Justice of the Peace eight years, and was Postmaster eight years.

LATER SETTLERS.

Mr. James Newton came to Portersville in 1842, and settled on a small tract of land purchased from Thomas Stewart. Previous to locating here, he had been engaged in the mercantile business in an adjoining county. In 1845, he and John Hall opened a general store near Breneman's Hotel, and they did a flourishing trade. Mr. Newton was always justly regarded as a Christian gentleman, and a conscientious business man. He recognized as a basis of every pursuit the time-honored maxim that "honesty is the best policy." He held the office of Postmaster for four terms, and was selected by the people to other trusts which he did not accept. Mrs. Newton was Mary Hall, sister of John Hall, who was generally known throughout the county. Her husband died July 20, 1882.

John Bauder resided in Ross Township, Allegheny County, previous to his coming here. In 1852, he located in this township and remained until 1859, when he took a trip to California. He worked in the mines for two years, and then returned to this township and purchased ninety acres of land from his father. Subsequently, additions were made to it until his farm now numbers 140 acres. A fine, large flouring mill is located on the farm, which is operated by Henry and Samuel Bauder.

William A. Gallaher was born in Muddy Creek Township, on the farm on which his widow, Mrs. Martha A., now resides. He obtained his farm from his father in 1856, and he diligently adhered to the honorable and independent occupation of tilling the soil and causing it to bring forth its treasures, until the dark days of the rebellion, when he laid aside the implements of toil. While in the army, he contracted typhoid fever, from which he died in 1863. He belonged to Company G, One Hundred and

Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisting in 1862 under Capt. Alfred Riddle. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Mrs. Gallaber's maiden name was Martha Pisor, born and reared in Worth Township.

In 1857, George Barkley, who was a native of Germany, located on a farm known originally as the McCullough farm, consisting of 130 acres. The consideration paid by Mr. Barkley was \$2,700. He farmed on this place until the year 1878, when his death occurred.

James W. McGeary, who became a resident of this township in 1865, is a carriage and wagon maker by trade, and before locating here prosecuted his business in Freeport, Brady's Bend, Pittsburgh, New Brighton, and in certain portions of Ohio. Mr. McGeary, being a man of intelligence and good judgment, has been called upon frequently to fill the offices of Justice of the Peace, School Director, Supervisor, and Overseer of the Poor.

The Brenneman Hotel was purchased by David Brenneman in 1868, and conducted by him until his death, which occurred in 1880. Before he came to this place to assume the role of landlord, he with his family resided on a 200 acre farm in Lawrence County, which the sons, Sylvester and Alfred, now cultivate.

The Brenneman House was formerly known as the Oliver House, and was purchased from the latter by David Brenneman. In 1871, the house was burned down, and a larger and more commodious one was erected in its place by Mr. Brenneman.

Samuel T. Okeson came from Mercer County. In 1875, he identified himself with the interests of Portersville, establishing himself in the undertaking and furniture industry. The people recognized in him principle, honesty and intelligence, and have intrusted him with important duties from time to time of a public nature. Mr. Okeson is regarded as an upright and honorable citizen.

In the year 1877, Mr. J. C. Ricketts purchased a farm of forty-seven acres, from Mr. David Wilson. Mrs. Ricketts is the daughter of William McClymonds.

John Roth located in this township in 1878. His father is Lewis Roth, of Prospect. Mr. Roth read law with Judge McCandless, of Butler, and was admitted to practice in 1875. For two years he prosecuted his profession in Butler, and later went to Indiana, and was elected District Attorney in Jay County.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840, George Kirkpatrick; 1840, Robert Craig; 1842, David Fisher; 1843, Michael Stinedorf; 1847, David Fisher; 1848, William Dean; 1851, Charles

Phillips; 1854, William H. Thompson; 1854, Thomas Garvey; 1859, John McClymonds; 1859, Thomas Garvey; 1861, Thomas Garvey, Jr.; 1867, J. W. Forrester; 1871, Samuel Hanna; 1872, Thomas Garvey, Jr.; 1878, Thomas Garvey; 1882, James W. McGeary.

PORTERSVILLE BOROUGH.

Portersville was laid out in 1828 by Robert Stewart, who is still living at the age of seventy-four years. He was born in this township in 1808, September 15. The town was first called Stewartsville, but, when application was made for a post office, its name was changed by the department to Portersville in honor of Gov. Porter. The first settler on the present site of the town of Portersville was Robert S. Stewart, who came in 1796. Thomas Christy, brother-in-law of Mr. Stewart, came in shortly after, and a little later James Stewart and John, his brother, also settled. These, with Robert Stewart, Thomas Brandon, Dr. Cowden, James Cowden and Robert Craig with their families, constituted the population in 1828. The first post office was established in the above year. John Stewart was the first Postmaster, and he held the office for the term of ten years. The original building is still standing. Robert Craig succeeded Mr. Stewart, holding the position for at least eight years. In 1838, the office was moved to a building just opposite the Brenneman Hotel. In 1845, Portersville Village was incorporated a borough. The first election was held in a small frame building called the Town Hall. The first Justices of the Peace were James Hall and Robert Stewart. Mr. Stewart refused to accept his commission, but Mr. Hall served in the capacity for several terms in succession. The first Constable was William Sharp, and he continued to be elected without any interim for many years. The School Directors were Samuel Brenneman, James Watson, William Osborne, John Cleland, John W. Riddle and John W. Stewart. The present board are Dr. William Wilson, John Naper, Henry Heberling, William Humphrey, Caleb Covert, Fred Berry. The first merchant was Robert Craig, who established a general store in 1829, and pursued the mercantile business until his death which was in 1852. For many years, it is said, he did a very flourishing business. At the present there are six stores in operation—two grocery, two dry goods, one millinery and one drug store. The grocery store in the center of the town is kept by Henry Heberling; one on the opposite side is kept by William Williams; two dry goods stores, one millinery store, kept by Maggie Newton. Mr. Frazier is the proprietor of the drug store. Besides these stores there are other industries—a carriage and wagon shop, two harness shops, four

smith shops and a livery stable. There are also an Odd Fellows Lodge and three churches—United Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Covenanter.

PORTERSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized October 13, 1820. The settlement at that time was entirely new and very sparse, and being made up mostly of seceders, the Presbyterian families were consequently few. There was preaching occasionally among them in private houses for something like six years before this time. The first preaching was in the cabinet shop of Mr. Thompson McCosh. This was in the year 1814 or 1815. The services were conducted by Rev. Reid Bracken. One of the hearers—now a very aged man—referring to this first service, said: "I do not remember much of his sermon now, but I have not forgotten how his son William then but a boy, folded his hands in a peculiarly reverent manner, closed his eyes, and stood perfectly erect and still during the delivery of the prayer." At the organization the following persons were received on certificate: John and Sarah Walker, Robert and Margaret Stewart, Samuel and Nancy Stewart, Ephraim and Martha Hunter, Thompson and Nancy McCosh, and Elizabeth and Barbara Stewart, making twelve in all. John Walker and Samuel Stewart were chosen Ruling Elders. Mr. Stewart continued to serve until 1829, when death ended his career. Mr. Walker continued to serve until 1842—twenty-two years—when he was gathered home to his Fathers. Other persons elected to the session were John Stewart, Thompson McCosh and Alexander Morrison. Minutes of the session bears this testimony with reference to them: "Mr. Morrison continued to meet with the session regularly until 1837, when it is probable his death occurred. It was sudden, and in the morning of his manhood, and it was much lamented by all." Messrs. Stewart and McCosh both ceased to act about the year 1845, on account of increasing infirmities, and both died soon after their retirement. Father Bracken, as he was called, continued to supply this congregation from 1820 to 1841. Rev. Newton Bracken, his son, was ordained and installed October 15, 1841. He ministered to this people until 1859. Rev. William P. Harvison settled in 1863, and was dismissed in 1867, on account of failing health. Rev. Samuel L. Johnson succeeded him, and was ordained and installed in 1870. He remained until 1872, when Rev. R. B. Walker succeeded him, and has served as stated supply since July, 1872. The present session of the church are James Morrison, George Oliver, John Cheesman, William Humphrey, Guyan Morrison and Horatio Payne. The present membership of the church is 100. The Church edifice was prob-

ably erected in 1824. It was a frame structure and small in size. Ten years later it was remodelled, receiving an addition of ten or twelve feet. It was replaced by a brick building in 1841. The present Trustees of the church are William Humphrey, Esq., Milton Kennedy and Joseph Morrison.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian denomination came into existence in 1858. It was the result of a union of the Associate Reformed and Associate congregations. The first services were held in the same church building which the Associate Reformed congregation had used. The sermon was preached by Rev. Andrew Irons, of Michigan, who was installed regular pastor in 1859, and who ministered to this charge until the outbreak of the rebellion. Rev. John M. Donaldson, a graduate of Jefferson College, succeeded to the pastorate, being ordained and installed in 1865. Mr. Donaldson labored with great zeal and profit for five years, when he resigned his charge and removed to New Wilmington, where he assumed a charge, and where he labored until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1871. In 1873, Rev. William Galbraith accepted a call, and remained pastor of the congregation until 1876. Rev. James A. Clark, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Galbraith, accepting a call for one-half of his time in 1879.

The church building was erected in 1840 and 1841. It is a brick structure, forty-five feet front and fifty-five feet deep. It is well finished in the interior and its seating capacity is about 300: the numerical strength of the congregation is about 120; the original number was seventy-five. The first members of session were John Cowden, Thomas Christy, James McClymonds, James Gardner, George Frazier, John McClelland. The Trustees were David Cleeland, Jonathan McClymonds and James Gardner. The present members of session are George McGee, James Frazier, Robert Glenn, John McClymonds and William B. Dodds. The present Trustees are Robert Frazier, Robert Walters, William McClymonds and Orrin Stewart. The cost of the church building was \$2,000.

COVENANTERS OR REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

The united charges of Rose Point and Portersville are a part of Camp Run congregation, which was presided over by Dr. Guthrie about the year 1833. The first settled minister was Rev. Thomas Hanna, who was installed in 1858. He was of Scotch parentage, and received his education in Scotland. His pastorate lasted about four years when he became a United Presbyterian. He was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Smith, the present pastor, who was ordained and installed in 1863. The first session of this con-

gregation was composed of Mr. Thomas Spear, John Love, Mathew Stewart, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Kennedy and Thomas Blair. The Covenanters have no Trustees, the Eldership attending to the secular offices of the church; present Elders are Fullerton Kennedy, Thomas Young, Robert McCaslin, Robert Wylie and James McElwain. A Sabbath school numbering sixty-five pupils, is connected with the church, the Superintendent of which is Dr. James M. Balph.

SOCIETY OF OLD FELLOWS.

This association was organized in May, 1875, with twenty charter members. There is at present forty-one members. The lodge held its first meeting in the hall above the Brennenman Hotel, and its present meetings are held in a hall owned by the lodge in the southern part of the town: the building is fifty-five by twenty-two feet, and cost when finished about \$1,100. The original officers of the lodge were—Noble Grand, James Porter; Vice Grand, Levi Beighley; Secretary, Caleb Covert; Assistant Secretary, Fred Bander. From the organization to the present time, the officers have been: Past Grand, James Porter, Levi Beighley, Fred Bander, Caleb Covert, John Scheidemantle, George Nye, N. W. Kennedy, S. J. Mussehnman, C. W. Porter, Thomas Book, S. T. Okeson, Samuel Bander, John Bander, James Humphrey. The present officers are: John Dunbar, N. G.; William Bander, V. G.; Caleb Covert, Secretary; William Young, Assistant. Representatives to Grand Lodge, P. G. George Nye. The lodge is at present represented to be in a very flourishing condition.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Borough of Portersville. 1845, James Hall; 1845, John W. Riddle; 1847, Francis Findley; 1850, James Hall; 1852, Jacob Wimer; 1855, William H. Patterson; 1859, William W. Roberts; 1860, Thomas H. White; 1863, William Humphrey; 1865, W. W. Roberts; 1858, William Humphrey; 1868, William Williams; 1873, William Humphrey; 1873, William Williams; 1876, Samuel T. Okeson; 1878, William Humphrey.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school was in all probability held in an old log dwelling house which stood on the Johnson McKnight farm, now known as the McDannels farm, in the winter of 1821. The teacher was Johnson McKnight. Even at that early day pupils were not ignorant of the custom which prevailed some years later, of "barring" the teacher out until he would promise to give them a "treat." This was attempted on Mr. Johnson about the close of his three months' term. Not the least bit nonplused, he quietly returned home and concluded to use stratagem to defeat

their ends. He dressed himself up in his wife's best garments and repaired to the schoolroom. The door he found still closed. He rapped at the window very gently, and in a moment a dozen heads presented themselves. They, of course, were all surprised to see a *lady* standing without, and, no doubt, felt somewhat mortified that the door was found closed and barred against her. At all events, they hurriedly opened the door to admit the stranger. Mr. Johnson asked his pupils, in a feigned female voice, where their teacher was. They answered he was not in just then; whereupon he walked in and, throwing off his disguise, he called them to order. It is not necessary to say that they were somewhat surprised, and, no doubt, chagrined. John Lewis succeeded Mr. Johnson the following year. Some of the early pupils were David and William Cleeland, John and Isaac Cleeland, John Cheeseman, William and George Christy, John L. Knight, Sarah Knight, now Mrs. Sarah Stewart, Mary Cleeland, now Mrs. Limber, Robert Walker, Simon Fletcher, Robert and Annie McCosh, R. J. Walker, subsequently Rev. Walker, John Collins and Andrew Spear, afterward Dr. Spear.

A few years later, another school was taught on the Thomas Christy farm by George Greer. He was an old man, and is said to have been a good teacher for his time. He was kept two or three years in succession. About 1823, a log building was put up on the Dan Kennedy farm, now owned by George McGee, and it was denominated Concord School. The teacher was Charles Philips. Other early teachers were David Fisher, William Beighley and a Yankee named Marshall. These teachers taught at various times from the period when the first school was established or put into operation until the Legislature, in its wisdom and benevolence, established the public schools—"the poor man's friend and the glory of the commonwealth."

We have already seen that before the present school law came into effect, schools in this township were few and not well distributed. The books used were few; the Bible as a text book in reading; for higher classes the spelling book and arithmetic. Yet the teachers, generally, who taught these pioneer schools were gentlemen of liberal culture and executive ability, and the pupils made much progress. But the buildings were poor and the appliances very meager.

The common school system was accepted in the year 1836, but it was not passively established. The law was at first obnoxious and very generally denounced by a large class of people who then entertained some very absurd notions concerning "free schools." Through the powerful appeals, however,

of those who had a deep insight into the true relations of things, the grand system which educates the children of the homeless and indigent, as well as the sons and daughters of the nabob and opulent, became firmly established and grew in strength and favor from that day to this.

In the same year that the public schools went into operation, eight school buildings were erected with larger conveniences than the primeval schools and in every respect more comfortable. Two houses were built in the western part of the township, and were known as the Frazier School and Double School. The Whippowill, Albert, Kiester and Webb in the southern portion, and the Snyder School in the northern part of the township. The Directors of these schools were William Forester, who was also Treasurer; Johnston Knight, Robert Hampton, Secretary; John White, Joseph Forester and George A. Kirkpatrick. The early common-school teachers were John L. Knight, Samuel Armstrong, John Supple, Robert Walker, now Rev. R. B. Walker, Joseph McGowan, John Sterrett, John B. Campbell, still living at a good old age, and Johnston Knight. Since the re-districting of the township in 1854, there have been six schools in operation.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WORTH.

Organization—Origin of the Name—Topography—Initial Events—First Settlers' Reminiscences—Indians—Pioneer Hardships—Education and Religion.

THIS township came into existence twenty-eight years ago. Up to the time of its organization, the greater portion of it belonged to Muddy Creek, and a small fractional part to Slippery Rock. It was named as a tribute of respect to the gallant Gen. Worth, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war. The southern half of Worth is comparatively hilly, and is underlaid with heavy veins of coal and limestone, but for agricultural purposes the northern part of the township is the most productive, the soil being more fertile, and the surface of the land gently undulating or rolling. Like the southern portion, it is also underlaid with rich deposits of coal and limestone. Throughout the whole township, there are numerous excellent springs of water, the best being along Slippery Rock. The agricultural products are principally wheat, oats and corn, but special attention is given to the production of wheat. It is estimated that this township raises twice as much of this cereal as any other in the county, and it is asserted also by good farmers that it is of a superior quality. The only village in this township is Meehan

iesburg. It contains probably over a dozen houses, among which are a general store, post office, two smith shops, tannery, town hall, wagon shop and a woolen mill. This woolen mill was at one time—many years since—an extensive enterprise. It was established by one Charles Coulter soon after 1812, and was operated by him for many years. John Balph purchased it from him and conducted the business in all its branches until his death. The building is still standing in a dilapidated condition. The village received its name from the fact that a cluster of mechanics located there about the same time. The tannery formerly owned by Alexander Balph, now a resident of Newcastle, and now owned and conducted by James Maxwell, still does a good business.

The first marriage which occurred within the bounds of this township was that of David Studebaker and Catharine Michaels.

The first frame house built in this township was erected by a minister—Rev. William Woods—who preached just across the line in Lawrence County, but resided in this township. It was raised on the farm settled by John Pisor, son of Jacob Pisor, one of the early explorers of this portion of the county.

William Jack built the first brick house in 1827. The bricks were burned on the farm now owned by George C. Drake. Benjamin Jack planted the first orchard in this township in 1798. Some of the trees are yet standing and bear fruit.

Alexander McBride is credited with having erected the first flouring-mill in this section in the year 1827. It was a frame structure, and had two run of common stone. It is authoritatively stated that this mill did a flourishing business for twenty-five years before it was abandoned.

The first road laid out through this township was the Pittsburgh, leading from the pike near North Liberty, and intersecting the Mercer road at Portersville. A later road was opened up, leading from Newcastle to the mouth of Scrubgrass, and passing through the northern part of the township. The Newcastle & Great Western road passes through the central part of the township.

When Worth became a township, her first important duty was to put into operation legislative provisions, with reference to the establishment of schools and their successful operation, and election of officers for the maintenance of good government.

To this end an election was held at the house of William Humphrey, which was a central location. The officers elected were: William Moore and Isaac Double for Justices of the Peace; School Directors, John Tebay, B. F. Elliott, John Wimer, John C. McNees, George Book and William Humphrey. The present officers are S. H. Moore and John Humphrey,

Justices: School Directors, W. P. Elliott, James Moore, Milo Eller, James Pisor, Vancourt Vosler and John Reinelt; Constable and Assessor, James McClymonds; Road Commissioners, Thomas Clark, Zebulon Cooper and John S. Brown; Township Auditors, James Maxwell and Joseph Barron; Overseers of the Poor, David Studebaker and J. N. Glenn.

The class of people who first penetrated the wilds of this section of the county, and settled within the present boundaries of this township, were men of robust constitution, principally of Scotch-Irish extraction, and nearly all hailed either from the eastern part of the State, or what is now Westmoreland County. We have authentic data showing that certain individuals explored the territory comprised within the limits of this township, and made settlement, or rather "squatted," on lands as early 1790.

Those persons who came in nearly at the same time and made settlements soon after the country west of the Alleghenies was thrown open for settlement, were Benjamin Jack, James, John and William McNees, brothers; Thomas Humphrey, Charles Martin and Charles Coulter. Some few came in a few years previous. The Cornplanter Indians (a band of Delawares) occupied this territory, and, besides gratifying their proclivities for hunting and fishing, they cultivated large fields of corn. This is evident from the fact that when the first settlers came in, they were amazed to find something like twenty acres of land cleared, and the corn rows were plainly discernible. This field borders on Slippery Rock, and now forms a part of B. F. Elliott's farm. It is to this day called the "Indian field."

Arrow-heads, darts and steel tomahawks were found in great abundance, and presenting the appearance of having been used only a short time prior to their discovery. These tomahawks are represented to have been hatchet-shaped—very similar to hatchets of the present day, with the exception of the blade being narrower. Contiguous to the field referred to, and originally belonging to the same tract of land, is another field in the possession of William Pisor, which, from time immemorial, has been known as the Indian graveyard. It is believed that here the red men buried their dead, and there is very strong evidence to support this theory. There are trees in close proximity to this field of a great age, which bear the same peculiar marks, and some of the oldest descendants of early settlers say that their ancestors frequently alluded to the fact of trees, which led to this place from all directions, being blazed in a significant manner, and that they observed this field marked in various places with piles of stone in the shape of mounds. In later years excavations have been made and bones found.

About the year 1790, a party of twelve persons, buoyant with life and exuberant health, left Westmoreland County, in the neighborhood of Greensburg, on a hunting expedition, and for the purpose of exploring the extreme western part of the county (for Westmoreland at that time extended as far as Erie). When they arrived at Logan's Ferry, which was between Freeport and Pittsburgh, they were advised of the hostilities of the Indians against pale-faced invaders in the northern sections of the county, and great depredations which it was alleged they were committing, and they at once became terrified, and all of the party, with two exceptions, refused to proceed further. Of course the story was a canard, for at that time no white men had ventured into their midst, and at this particular epoch in their history they were quiet and disposed to be peaceable. David Studebaker and Abraham Schneider—for these were the two exceptions—came on and passed through where Butler now stands. It was almost dark when they arrived at what is known as the "old fair ground," about one mile west of town. There they built a fire, cooked some venison which they procured on the way, and after partaking of their frugal meal, they wrapped about them their blankets and laid down to sleep. The following morning they pushed on through the bewildering forests, until they finally reached the territory included within the bounds of this township. They had walked that day a distance of twenty miles, and when they reached the banks of Slippery Rock it was again almost night, and they found themselves completely exhausted from hunger and travel. They were not dissatisfied, however, with what their companions thought a perilous undertaking, but they concluded they had reached a country plentifully supplied with game, and were highly elated over their successful adventure. They could see wolves prowling around at not a great distance, and could hear the distant bark of others. As for bears and deer, the forests were alive with them. They began at once to make preparations for supper, simple as it might be, for their stock of provisions, very limited at first, was already about exhausted. Hardly had they kindled their fire, when a company of redskins came suddenly upon them. They had been out upon the chase, and were returning to their wigwam with their spoils. They expressed their surprise at seeing these pale-faced adventurers, by indistinguishable sounds. Dropping their game, which was deer dissected into quarters, they at once entered into conversation with the hunters, asking them various questions as to where they came from and what their business was. When they were informed by Schneider and Studebaker, that their mission was simply to see the country and to shoot the deer and bear, they be-

came very social and friendly toward them, inviting them to go with them to their encampment, which was just one mile and a half north of what is now Mechanicsburg. They accepted the hospitality and repaired to their wigwams, where they met at least a dozen more of their race. It need scarcely be observed, that they, too, were greatly surprised to see white men. At first, they imagined they were captives, but when it was explained by one who seemed to be a recognized leader, that the white men were hunters, and friendly to them, they seemed pleased, and shook hands with them. The squaws prepared them a supper, which consisted of baked corn-meal, venison and wild honey. Soon after their supper was ended, the Indian who seemed to be the spokesman, took them to another wigwam near by, and pointed them to a place where they could retire to sleep. Schneider was fearful that something might befall them while they slept, but young Studebaker felt assured by their kindly disposition and treatment that all was right. Moreover, he knew something of the nature of the Indians, from his father who had been a captive for nine years. The simple record of his experience is this: He with his sister, a young lady—was captured by the Indians in Cumberland County in 1755, when eleven years of age. They both were with them for nine years, roving around over Western Pennsylvania and the eastern part of Ohio. Miss Studebaker became quite a favorite with them, and was treated with all the courtesy and civility possible. She was said to be a fine looking young woman, and by her gentle deportment won the high regard of the entire tribe. She, in turn, grew to like her manner of life, and after a time, began to like this primitive mode of life and the society of the aborigines. Shortly before her brother's release, when riding through the woods upon her Indian pony, she was thrown suddenly from him, and striking her head against a log, she was killed instantly. Her brother was liberated at a place called by the Indians *Moosh-king-oong*, which in our vernacular is Muskingum, a river in the southeastern part of Ohio. This liberation took place in 1764. When thirty-four years of age, he did valiant service as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. It is said by him—and truthfully, we believe—that he not only frequently conversed with Washington, but was an intimate friend of his. He knew nothing of the death of his little sister until he obtained his liberation, and his sorrow for her early demise was no ordinary grief.

David, his son, with his companion, Schneider, built a cabin where George Armstrong now lives, on the very spot which serves as his garden. They spent all of their time from September to Christmas with

the Indians, hunting and exploring the country. They then went back to Greensburg to meet their kindred, and relate to them their interesting encounters and adventures. Three years later, David Studebaker returned to this place, bringing with him a little sister to keep house. They at once sought out the cabin which he and his friend Schneider had erected, and there they took up their abode. David liked the country, and determined to make his future home here, but his little sister became very much dissatisfied with her position—lonely indeed it must have been—and was constantly in fear of the Indians, for the first stories related to her were about their treachery and cold-blooded murders. No wonder, then, in this mental condition, she pleaded to be taken to her home. Her brother cheerfully yielded to her request, and brought back with him an older sister. They squatted upon the land referred to, and proceeded at once to level the forests and cultivate the soil. Thirty years after his first visit to this part of the country, when he was fifty years of age, David Studebaker came to his son David's place, and settled with him. Here he spent the remainder of his life. David, married Catharine Michaels, of Harlansburg; Joseph, died in 1815, aged seventy years. Henry Studebaker, son of David and grandson of Joseph, is still living in this township with his son John, who was born here.

William Elliott, another very early pioneer, was a surveyor. He came from what is now Wilkensburg, in the year 1793, to take up land. With him came John Dennison, John Elliott and one or two others.

In order to secure a large amount of land, Mr. Elliott laid off tracts of 400 acres, and located parties upon them to hold possession for him, giving them in due course of time a certain number of acres according to agreement. Before the county was organized, William Elliott was the owner of 1,400 acres of land in this township. He held the office of Justice of Peace, in 1798, when this county still belonged to Allegheny. Mr. Elliott's wife was Agnes Perry. They were married in 1799. Of six children, there are three living, viz., James P., B. F. Elliott, residing in this township; and Cyrus, who resides at Great Belt.

William Elliott assisted David Dougal, who died a few years ago, in laying off Butler Borough.

David Armstrong, with his son, George, and daughter, Rebecca, came here about 1794 from Westmoreland County. They accomplished their journey on horseback, bringing with them in this way as many household implements as was possible. It was impossible to travel with wagons, for at that time there were no roads—the only avenues were bridle paths. They lived for a short time in a tent or sort of wigwag.

wan until they had constructed a cabin. In the fall of that year, David Armstrong and his daughter returned to Westmoreland County after the remainder of the family, consisting of the mother and five children, whose names were Archibald, Thomas, Roland, Polly and David. Anna, Samuel and Elizabeth were born here. Elizabeth, or as she is more familiarly known as "Aunt Betsey," is the only one of this family now living. Her age is seventy-seven years. George, the oldest of the family, settled near Centreville, and died there. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth McCune. Archibald resided for many years in what is now Slippery Rock Township. He subsequently moved into Lawrence County, where, in 1869, he died, aged eighty-four years. Thomas lived and died on the farm where his father built his cabin. Roland learned the tanning business with his uncle, Roland Harris, in Path Valley. He and James McCune established a tannery in Lawrence County, and he subsequently sold his interest to McCune and went to Ohio, where he pursued his occupation only a short time. He finally located permanently in Pittsburgh, at which place he died soon after the war of the rebellion. The major portion of his family were reared in Pittsburgh. Polly was the wife of Alexander McBride, who was favorably known by not a few persons throughout the county. David and Samuel were both stone-masons. The former died near Mechanicsburg, and the latter in Mahoning County, Ohio. All these boys, in their youth, particularly George, mingled a great deal with the Indians, entering the chase with them, and becoming much attached to their customs and manner of life. George Armstrong, who resides at the ancestral home where the red man was a constant visitor, is a son of Thomas and grandson of David Armstrong. Thomas McCune came from Lawrence County, in 1868, and now resides with him.

In the fall of the year 1795, Jacob and John Pisor, with Henry Stinetorf, came from what is now Fayette County, formerly Westmoreland, and settled each a tract of 400 acres of land surveyed by William Elliott, to whom we have already referred. They immediately built cabins, cleared off a small portion of their land for wheat, sowed it and then returned to their former homes to complete arrangements for bringing back with them their families, which they did in the spring of 1796. In the same year, the parents and two brothers and a sister of Jacob and John Pisor followed them to their new homes. Jacob had settled in what is now the northern part of the township, and John in the western part. Frederick, the father of these children, was wakened from his sleep one night shortly after his arrival by the squealing of their young pigs which he had brought

with him on horseback, and which they had confined in a log pen near the house. He hastily rose, went out to the pen with his dog, and discovered a large bear in the pen, chewing at one of the pigs' ears. The bear turned on him, and after a short combat bled himself away to the woods. Occurrences such as this, however, were numerous. The farm on which Adam Pisor now resides was the home of his grandfather, Frederick Pisor. Frederick Pisor's children were John, Jacob, George, Adam and Nancy. John Pisor, the son of Jacob, was the first white child born on the banks of Slippery Rock. Thomas Cross, with his father, Samuel, and two brothers, David and William, emigrated to this township from Adams County in 1795. They settled along Wolf Creek, on a 400-acre tract. Thomas was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in the battle of Lexington. A few years after locating here, Thomas married Margaret Porter. He died in 1850. The other brothers also married and resided on the original settlement until their deaths, which transpired soon after the close of the war. Samuel Cross, son of Thomas, and grandson of Samuel, was born here in 1809, and is living on the old settlement with his son, M. A. Cross.

William McConnell resided at Dennistown previous to the year 1796. In that year, he and his parents located in this township, bringing their goods on horseback from the place before mentioned. They settled a large tract of land, and met with greater success in pioneer life than they had anticipated. The father of William McConnell died in 1830, and his mother three years later. William married Eleanor Kelly, from east of the mountains. Of their three children, Daniel is the only one living. He occupies the pioneer home. His father died in 1871.

Jonathan Kelley came from Path Valley, east of the mountains, and settled near the center of the township on a tract of land of the usual number of acres in 1796. His outfit for aggressive and progressive work was an ax, a gun and a bushel of corn meal. Without delay, he reared a cabin, cleared a potato patch, and then went to Fort Pitt to work at his trade, blacksmithing, during the winter. When he returned in the spring, he found his cabin occupied by Benjamin Jack. Of course, he immediately proceeded to convince Mr. Jack that he was occupying his mansion. His argument did not at once carry with it the force of conviction, and it was some time before Mr. Jack was willing to believe that this unexpected claimant was the rightful owner, and held a pre-emptory claim. But finally, everything was adjusted amicably. Jonathan Kelley married Nancy Taylo, in this county. Their children, Jonathan, John, Silas, Rebecca (Taylor), Hiram, Eliza (Stillwagon) and Amaziah. Rebecca, Eliza and Amaziah



JOHN C. MCNEES.



MRS. JOHN C. MCNEES.

John C. McNees was born in Worth Township, Butler Co., Penn., January 23, 1813. He was the fourth child of a family of five children, two of whom, Thomas, in Ohio, and Mary J. (McCune), of Lawrence County, are living. His parents were John and Mary (Taylor) McNees, who came from Westmoreland to Butler County among the first settlers. John C. was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education. He resided until his death on the land cleared and improved by his father and himself, and transformed, by their labor, from a wilderness to a beautiful and pleasant home.

Mr. McNees was married three times. February 24, 1842, he wedded Elizabeth Vogan, of this county. Mrs. McNees died February 22, 1843. His second marriage was November 12, 1845, with Eleanor J. Beatty, of Beaver County. She died May 18, 1854. Of this union, two children were born—Margaret M., now the wife of Hugh Moore, of Lawrence County, and Eliza J., who died March 20, 1849, at the age of eleven months.

November 6, 1855, Mr. McNees married Susannah Armstrong, who is still living, and the mother of six children—Elizabeth E., Robert W., Addison A., Rose E., Fannie V. and Mary F. All are living and at home, except Robert Walker, who died October 4, 1873, aged fifteen years. He was a lad of bright promise, and greatly beloved.

John C. McNees died November 25, 1873, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was of pious connection—his grandfather, William McNees, having been one of the first Elders of the Plain Grove Presbyterian Church. Mr. McNees was himself a member of the same church

for more than thirty years, and an Elder about twenty-two years. As husband, father, friend, neighbor and citizen, he was much beloved and respected. He was kind, affectionate and gentle, and led a pure, blameless, Christian life. All his family are Presbyterians. His widow and surviving children reside upon the homestead, which is a part of the farm formerly belonging to his father.

Mrs. McNees is the daughter of Thomas Armstrong, who was a member of one of the oldest families in Butler County, and spent all his days in this county. He was married November 18, 1825, to Frances Drake, a native of Washington County. Mr. Armstrong died April 3, 1860, at the age of seventy-three. Mrs. Armstrong died October 3, 1875, aged seventy-five years. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. They reared a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living—David H., Mercer County; Samuel, Kansas; James, deceased; Susannah (McNees), Worth Township; Sarah A., deceased; George W., Worth Township, on the old farm; Rebecca (McCune), Lawrence County; Archibald, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Alexander W., deceased; Frances J. (Quakenbush), Kansas, and Mary A. (Wible), Kansas.

Thomas Armstrong, Jr., served three years in the army, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 12, 1864. Alexander W. was also in the army, in the nine months' service. He died March 28, 1865, from the effects of disease contracted in the service.

are living. John lived on a part of the tract settled by his father. He was the father of six children, all now living. Amaziah occupies the old homestead. His father was an 1812 soldier.

Charles Coulter, a soldier of 1812, was an early settler in Worth Township. He came from Westmoreland County at the age of twenty-one, and lived to be eighty-nine. From this township he moved to Slippy Rock; his children were George Washington, Mary (Christie), Isaac, Charles, John W., William, Eliza (Coulter), Hannah (Atkinson) and Margaret Elliott. Four are living—Mary, William, Eliza and Hannah. Washington kept the brick hotel in Centreville a number of years; then went to Clarion County, where he was a merchant, and afterward a hotel-keeper; Isaac died in Centreville.

Andrew Douglas and his brothers Edward and James came to this county in 1798. Andrew married Mary Kelley, daughter of Joseph Kelley, an early settler in the eastern part of Worth Township, where he died in 1852. Names of his children—Thomas, Joseph, Andrew and Samuel, Elsa (Humphrey), Margaret (Allison), Mary (Morrow), Ellen (Douglas) and Rebecca (Double). Still living—Joseph, Andrew, Samuel and Ellen.

Thomas Clark, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier; he enlisted in 1777, and remained in service until the close of the war. He came to Butler County in 1797, with his two sons; he purchased lands in this township from the Trustees of the Western Academy, who owned quite an extensive tract in the same neighborhood. Here he built a cabin, and began the erection of a permanent home; his wife was Esther Johnson, of Westmoreland County. They obtained their provisions in Allegheny County, and meat was gotten from the woods. Mr. Clark often remarked that the lean part of the deer and turkey was bread, and the fat part meat. He died at the forks of the Youghiougheny in 1842, in his ninety-fifth year, and was interred in the McKeesport Cemetery with military honors. Often during his life, he related to his children pleasing conversations which he had had with George Washington, then commander-in-chief of the American forces. For some years previous, there was only one Revolutionary soldier besides him living in Allegheny County; these two old veterans met once a year for many years, in Pittsburgh, to receive their pensions. Mrs. Clark died in the year 1819. Their family consisted of ten children. Unity Baptist Church of Harlansburg was organized at their residence in September 17, 1808. Andrew, the oldest son of Mr. Clark, born in 1786, came to this township with him; he studied for the ministry and was ordained in 1813; was installed in Providence Church, Beaver County, in 1814, and his death oc-

curred in 1825. He was twice married, and his oldest child is still living in Trumbull County, Ohio, aged seventy-five years. The youngest daughter, Rebecca Jackson, is living in Westmoreland County, at Mount Pleasant; of Thomas, the youngest son, the Baptist Encyclopedia, says: "Thomas Clark assisted in the organization of the McKeesport Church, Allegheny County, Penn. He was the pioneer Baptist in Iowa, where his house was a meeting place of an infant church, and was also the pioneer Baptist in Eastern California, settling near Bishop's Creek in 1864, where he opened his house for public worship. He died in 1878, November 4."

Thomas Clark, grandson of Thomas Clark of Revolutionary fame, lives in this township. We append the following, from the *Citizen*, of Butler, Penn., as being pertinent to the subject at hand: "A number of friends and acquaintances met at the residence of M. Thomas Clark, Worth Township, this county, on November 17, 1881. The occasion of this social gathering was in honor of a great-grandson of Mr. Clark, who is the fifth generation living. There were present the five generations—a very unusual gathering. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a grand-daughter married to W. J. Moore, whose first-born son has living all four grandparents, six great-grandparents, and one great-great-grandmother. At this social gathering there were present the parents, all the grandparents, two great-grandparents and the great-great grandmother, together with a number of other relatives and friends."

As nearly as can be ascertained, Christopher Wimer came into the present boundaries of this township in the year 1798. His settlement was made in the northern portion of Worth. He was the father of seven children—Samuel, John, Peter, Jonathan, William, Isaac and Rebecca, who became the wife of Thomas Kelly, one of the pioneers of the township. John married Nancy Coulter, of Venango County. He located in the southwestern part of the township. He had seven children, viz., Mary S. (who died when eighteen years old); Isaac F., who resides in Brady Township; Jonathan, living in this township; Nancy (who died when eleven or twelve years of age); Nancy R., who became the wife of Cyrus Alben, and died in 1865; John and Samuel, who reside here on the same farm. Jefferson Wimer, living in close proximity to John and Samuel, and a cousin of theirs, is the son of Jonathan Wimer, who died in 1881.

In 1801, Isaac M. Cornelius came from Chester County, and settled on Hog-back Ridge. He moved his family here with a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen and one horse. The family of twelve children all reached mature years—John, James, Jesse, Isaac, Samuel, Sarah (Moore), Catharine (Adams), Jane

(McClymonds), Elizabeth (Coulter), Mary (Covett), Margaret (Daniels) and Nancy (McClymonds). All are now dead. James was in the war of 1812. Jesse, the longest survivor, died in 1881, aged eighty-three.

Joseph Kelly emigrated from Perry County in 1798, and located on a large tract of land which had been taken up for settlement by his brother Jonathan one year previous. Joseph's special purpose in coming into this part of the country was to hold his brother's claim, while he pursued his occupation as a blacksmith. There was great demand for work in his line for miles around. His chief work was sharpening mattocks and coulters for plows. His brother received half his interest in the 400 acres of land, for helping to improve it. Their first crop was potatoes and turnips. Their provisions they obtained in Pittsburgh. Joseph Kelly died in 1828. His wife was a New Jersey lady named Elsie Lacey. They had a family of ten children—seven boys and three girls—Joseph, Thomas, Aaron and Abner lived in this county. The other boys were somewhat of a roving disposition. They all lived, however, to be quite old. Thomas, the father of Thomas L., who resides on the old homestead, died in 1863, aged seventy-six years. Thomas L. Kelly married Sarah Hogue.

Samuel Wimer lived in Lancaster previous to 1798, but in that year he and his father started on horseback for this county. They located on a farm in this township purchased from William Elliott, a surveyor and land agent. The place is now occupied by the widow of John Pisor. The father of Samuel Wimer worked at blacksmithing. Samuel married Elizabeth Hines. Their children were Samuel (who was killed by the falling of a heavy rail from a fence upon him), Samuel, Mary Jane (now Mrs. Dr. Abernethy, of Mechanicsburg), Abner, and George (who reside near the Mercer and Lawrence County lines). Their father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife is still living, at the age of ninety-three years.

William McNeese with his family—James, John and William, all grown to manhood, became residents of this township in 1798. They came from what was known as Black Lick, Westmoreland County. His wife was the first person interred in the Plain Grove Cemetery. Mrs. A. A. McNeese, living on a farm in the northwestern part of the township, is the widow of William McNeese, who is the grandson of this venerable pioneer.

LATER SETTLERS.

In 1810, Robert Glenn with his family of five boys and three girls, came from Spruce Creek Valley, Center County. John, Mary, Andrew, Robert, Catharine, William, Margaret and Archie constituted the

family. Their means of travel were four horses and wagon. After their arrival they located on a farm purchased from a man named Hockenberry, or rather it was a settler's right to 150 acres. Of their children, Archie is the only one living, John married Eleanor Newell, both are dead. Mrs. Newell died in 1839, and her husband in 1864. Their children are John N. Glenn and Martha, now Mrs. John McClymonds, living in Muddy Creek Township. John resides on a farm in the eastern part of the township. Mary became the wife of John Gilfillan, and resided in Lawrence County until her death. Andrew married Annie Aiken, of Lawrence County. John A. Glenn is living on the old homestead of his grandfather. His wife was Elizabeth McDewitt. Robert's death occurred in 1875. Catharine became Mrs. James Humphrey; she died about 1820. William learned the trade of cabinet-making in Mercer, and for several years worked in Lawrence County. He afterward moved into this township, his wife was Eleanor Christy. Margaret became the wife of Mr. John Christy; both are long since dead. John Christy was a farmer for a few years near Portersville; tiring of this, he established a general store at North Liberty. He prosecuted the mercantile business at the latter place for a few years; he died in Newcastle. Archie moved to Lawrence County after his marriage to Susan Christy.

Alexander McBride was a native of the Emerald Isle. He emigrated when eighteen years old, in 1820. He located along Slippery Rock Creek, and for many years he devoted his time to school teaching. He bore the appellation of the "Irish Schoolmaster." The first grist mill erected and operated within the present limits of this township was erected and run by Mr. McBride. Soon after he got the grist mill in operation, he attached a saw mill, and in connection with the mill operated it for years—until 1850. He was a prominent man in the township in educational matters and in business enterprises. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for several terms. He died in 1879 leaving a family of eight children, viz.: Rebecca J., who is Mrs. Amaziah Kelly of this township; Alexander, a resident of Harlansburg; Thomas, living in Newcastle; Mrs. Samuel Gill, of Muddy Creek; William, of this place; Robert, a citizen of Lawrence County; and Samuel J., of the same place; George D., of Gallipolis, Ohio. William McBride, before mentioned, enlisted as a soldier in Company "I," One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served during the entire war. His wife was Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of George Taylor, who became a resident of this township in 1830.

James McLure located near Mechanicsburg in 1830, having purchased land from James McNeese.

He came from Westmoreland County with his wife and four children—Hiram, Martha, Cyrus and Catharine. Five more children were added to this family after living here. H. W. McClure, one of the sons, resides on a farm in the southern part of the township, which was formerly owned by George Vogen. John Humphrey was born and raised on the farm he now occupies and owns. The place is part of the old homestead which was settled by his grandfather, Humphrey, who emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland. It was devised to William Humphrey, father of John Humphrey, in 1839. At his death, which occurred in 1864, it was willed to John. Very different buildings were on it at that time, but only a short time elapsed when the "old tenements" gave place to the present elegant residence and large and substantial barn. As a rule, Mr. Humphrey's occupation has been that of a farmer, although he learned the trade of a carpenter when quite a young man, and worked at it for a few years. In 1850, he married Miss Lydia Studebaker, daughter of Henry Studebaker of this township. His wife died 1879.

Mr. John Humphrey has been a very prominent man in both education and politics since he reached his majority. Has been an acting Justice of the Peace for fourteen consecutive years. Has been connected with the schools, both as teacher and Director, for several years, at different periods. In 1879, he filled the office of Deputy Sheriff of this county, during the time William Hoffman was High Sheriff, and recently he has been engaged in the banking business in Portersville. Hon. James Humphrey, brother of John, resides in this township.

Jacob Fisher, who died in September, 1880, at the age of eighty years, had resided on a farm in the southern part of the township, on which he located in 1832. George W. Fisher, with his mother, resides in this township.

John G. Reichart was a tailor. In 1834, he came from Beaver County, and found his way into Worth Township, where he located permanently. He did tailoring for the whole country around, within a radius of six miles. In 1838, he married Mary Ann McNeese, daughter of William McNeese, a pioneer of this township. He purchased the farm he still resides upon from his benefactor—William Jack. Their family numbered seven children. Jacob was their first born. William S. belonged to the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and his record tells the story of patriotism and bravery. Catherine became the wife of George W. Gibbons.

Nicholas Kaufman came to this township from Germany, and settled on the farm where he now re-

sides in 1845. He has three sons and one daughter living in this county.

John Dombart was a native of Germany. When he emigrated to this country, he first located in Adams Township in 1847. He was a member of Company "E," Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the close of the war, he lived a short time in Jackson Township, then moved to this township.

Alexander McCoy came in in 1848. He emigrated from county of Down, Ireland, and soon after arriving in this country he purchased an improved farm from Judge Wilkins, of Pittsburgh. Previous to his settling here, he resided in Allegheny County. All of his family except one were born in that county. He died in 1869. His two sons—W. W. and Hugh McCoy, and his daughter Mary, reside on the farm. W. W. McCoy served as County Auditor from 1875 to 1878.

James McGowan was born in this county in 1817, within the bounds of Muddy Creek Township. He located in this township in 1850. He purchased his land from the Books—George and William—and a quantity also from Samuel Riddle. James McGowan married Annie Wilson, of Lawrence County. They have eight children grown to maturity, viz.: Mrs. James Wimer, Burton, Alexander, Hadesa, widow of Joseph Boyd; Mrs. Samuel Parker, Wilmina, Levi and Martha.

About 1820, George Taylor, at the age of twenty-one, came to this township from Ireland. He was married in this county to Rebecca Kelly, who is still living. Mr. Taylor died in 1862. Names of children: Thomas (deceased), William, Eliza (McBride), Angeline (deceased), Silas (deceased), Margaret (Kiestler), deceased, Sarah (Kiestler), Thomas and George.

Horatio D. Payne became a resident of this township the year it was organized, 1854. His former home was in Vermont. Immediately after coming to Worth, he resided with his father and mother in Lawrence County. The farm he now owns was purchased from John Book.

Mr. James Maxwell came to this township when it was yet in its infancy. In 1851, he married Susan Dodds. She died in 1857. He subsequently married Mary Balph, daughter of John Balph, who at one time owned and operated the woolen mill of this place. They have five living children. John Maxwell, who practices medicine in Scioto, Ohio, and Mrs. Gall, living in Adams County, Ohio, are children of Mr. Maxwell's first wife. Mand, Adda, Bell and Anna Flora, are the children of the present wife. Mr. Maxwell, with others, answered his coun-

try's call for men, and in 1862 enlisted in Company "F," commanded by Capt. Breckenridge, and served for one year. In 1864, he re-enlisted in Company "B," and remained in service until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville.

Mr. S. H. Moore was reared and married in Muddy Creek, but located in this township in 1856, on a farm purchased from Michael Stientorf.

Archibald Dickey located on a farm in 1854, purchased from the heirs of Daniel Cross. Mrs. Dickey, whose maiden name was Jane Cross, was born and died on this farm. The parents of Mr. Dickey are both dead.

Two years after the organization of this township John Pisor purchased a farm in its northwestern part from John Hays, and moved on it. He was married twice. His first wife, who died in 1858, was Jane Cooper. Mr. Pisor died in 1876. His widow, formerly Mary Jane Emery, resides on the farm with her son, J. B. Pisor. Five children of this family died within fifteen months from the first death.

Mr. Cyrus Alben resided in Prospect until the year 1855, when he moved here and located on a farm formerly owned by Alexander Wilson, and from whom he purchased it. He has made several improvements upon his place since he assumed charge of it. He was a carpenter by trade, and gave his entire attention to this branch of industry before he came to this township. His sons, John and Isaac, are both farmers, one in Brady and the other in this township.

The farm owned by Jacob McCracken was probably among the earliest settled in the township. He purchased it from John Stewart, in 1855. Previous to this he resided in Lawrence County, not more than eighty rods from his present site. His wife's maiden name was Huldah Shaffer.

Zebulon Cooper purchased a farm from John T. McNeese, of 160 acres, and settled upon it in the year 1857.

Andrew Drawbaugh came from Perry County in 1866. The farm he resides on was formerly owned by Hampson Dean.

Mr. W. P. Elliott was born in this township. Mr. Perry is a grandson of William Elliott, one of the first settlers in this township. Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Clarissa Kelly, sister of Mrs. Benjamin Jack, of Butler.

Mr. James C. McClymonds is a son of John McClymonds, of Muddy Creek Township, whose history appears in that township. Mr. James McClymonds is living on a farm formerly owned by James Cleeland. He located upon it in 1870.

William H. Gallaher commenced the business of farming for himself, in 1870, on a farm given to him

by his father shortly before his death. A little later he added thirty acres more to his farm, which he purchased from his mother, it being part of the old homestead. Mr. Gallaher married Ellen McCullough, daughter of Thomas McCullough, of Muddy Creek Township.

Robert H. Young came from Lawrence County and located upon a farm purchased from William Hogue, in 1870. He married Mary A. McElwain.

Joseph P. Hockenberry was born in this township, in 1852, and when about twenty years of age, or in 1872, his father presented him with the fine farm he now owns and cultivates. His father, Joseph, was quite an early settler.

Joseph Graham, with his brother James, came to this township from Brady, in 1881. The farm they are located upon was purchased by them from Eleanor Hines.

James M. Marshall came into this township in 1873, and for several years followed the honorable occupation of teaching school, and during vacations pursued farming. Previous to locating here, he lived in Prospect where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He was at one time elected County Superintendent of Schools of this county, but on account of some technicality was superseded by David McKee shortly after his election. He was regarded, however, as a good teacher, and remained in the profession for ten years. He abandoned his profession to engage in the banking business at Portersville, which business he is at present engaged in. His wife is a daughter of John Riddle, of Portersville.

SCHOOLS

It is always a pleasure to trace back the history of early schools in a township or county, and to record their gradual progress, and make honorable mention of those who were the warm friends and hearty supporters of education. For we firmly believe that those who make provision for the development of the intellectual and moral faculties of the rising generation, and those who devote their lives to the honorable occupation of training the youth of our country for lives of future usefulness, are alike public benefactors, and deserve more applause than the victorious General fresh from the slaughter of uncounted hosts, though upon him the greater meed of praise is generally bestowed. The early history of the schools of this township is not enveloped in that quiet obscurity which invests the ancient records of many other townships, but we have sufficient data to trace it from its very inception to the present time. The early settlers had broad and generous views with reference to the education of their offspring, and, therefore, the church and the schoolhouse—rude

though they were were built almost simultaneously with their cabins, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Provisions to the war of 1812, a rude log house was erected by the voluntary contribution of settlers, in the western part of the township, on what is known as the Pisor farm. This house (if house it might be called) had an earthen floor, a thatched roof, and was minus a chimney. It was built of round logs, and the interstices between them were closed with mud and leaves mixed. The windows were paper. The teacher of this school was Robert Marcus, a young unmarried man, from Mercer, Penn. He was of delicate constitution, and died before his term of one year was finished. His school consisted of twenty-five pupils, whom he taxed \$6 apiece for the term. He was said to be a good man and a successful teacher. He was succeeded by John Mitchell, a Mercer County man, who was quite a prodigy in arithmetic. It is related that on a certain occasion, some engineers who were locating a canal between Pittsburgh and Erie, became terribly puzzled in a calculation pertaining to their work. They were informed of the "schoolmaster's" natural ability and genius for figures and advised to go and see him. They smiled at the idea of a pedagogue enlightening them in the profound mysteries of their abstruse calculations, but they finally were persuaded to go and see him. They found him in a clearing, burning brush. Informing him of their arithmetical perplexity, they awaited, with some curiosity and no little incredulity, an answer. He took their paper upon which they had been figuring, examined it scrupulously, and at once pointed out to them their wrong premises and finally, with seeming ease, worked the question for them much to their astonishment. In other branches, however, Mr. Mitchell was rather deficient. About the same time this school was opened, another was taught on the McNeese farm. These schools remained in operation for several years, when better buildings were constructed and more of them throughout the township, or within the territory now forming the township of Worth. Itinerant teachers, and generally good ones, too, taught in these schools till the common-school system came into operation, which was in 1836.

The law establishing free schools did not at the beginning meet with much encouragement among the masses, but rather with general disapproval and with violent opposition from not a few. This was not because they did not appreciate educational advantages, but because it was something new, in the first place, and secondly, because the thought of paying by taxation for the education of other children besides their own did not seem to be palatable. The opposition, however, continued for a few years; the good and permanent effect of the common-school law was

soon felt and recognized as a blessing. The improvement in the schools was so great that those who formerly opposed to the law became its ardent friends.

There are at present eight schools in the township, and all of the buildings are entirely new excepting three, and are all well furnished. The majority of the houses built in 1851 cost \$300 apiece, but the later buildings which displaced them were erected at a cost of \$750.

The first public schoolhouses were built by Shamer and John A. Moore; and the first public teachers were David Emory, William E. Taylor, William P. McCoy, John Humphrey and Robert Peebles. At present, in attendance there are about 425 pupils. The people of Worth Township generally are very warm friends of popular education, and cheerfully foster and encourage every measure looking toward its advancement.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Worth Township—1854, Michael Stinetorf; 1855, William Moore; 1856, Isaac Double; 1860, William Moore; 1861, Archibald Murphy; 1865, John Murphy; 1866, Isaac Double; 1870, B. F. Elliott; 1871, James Humphrey; 1875, B. F. Elliot; 1876, James Humphrey; 1879, John Humphrey; 1880, Samuel H. Moore.

WORTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1879, by Amiziah Kelly, Abraham Sickle, William McBride and others—charter members. The charter originally covered four townships—Worth, Muddy Creek, Brady and Franklin. It was afterward extended to cover Slippery Rock, Mercer, Marion, Cherry, Clay, Centre, Connoquenessing and Lancaster. About \$700,000 worth of property is insured by this company at the present time. The officers of this company are: President, John Humphrey; Vice, John Book; Treasurer, W. J. Kennedy; Secretary, W. E. Taylor; Directors, John Humphrey, Thomas Clark, Amos Hall, William Renuick, Mathias Mayer, S. W. Moore, William Dick, George Duishall, J. W. Glenn, W. P. Smith, James Cleland and J. L. Shannon.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

Among the first Baptists here were Robert Hampton and his wife Mary; they, in union with a few others, commenced a meeting of prayer, and says one: In these meetings, John Orton united in the spirit of Jacob, when he said to the angel, "I will not let thee go except thou bless me." Thomas Daniels and his son, Daniel Daniels, were the first ministers who preached here. The church was constituted November the 15th, 1841, by Rees Davis, Thomas Daniels and Daniel Daniels; in number there were seven.

At this meeting, thirteen were baptized, making twenty in all. Daniel Daniels was elected their first pastor in 1841, continuing until 1843. Samuel Furman in 1844, continuing until 1848. G. T. Dinsmore supply six months; Samuel Stoughton in 1850, remained until 1852; David Philips in 1853, remained until 1854; John Trevitt in 1856. He is the present pastor.

In 1842, William Cooper received license to preach, and in the same year Daniel Daniels was ordained. The Deacons were William Emery, Robert Hampson, Samuel Pence, Harlan Vogan and Thomas Clark.

During the pastorate of Daniel Daniels, a very large and substantial brick church was erected; it is situated in a beautiful forest grove three miles south of east from Harlansburg, and four miles from Portersville. Their present number is 165 members. In 1863, Rev. John Trevitt resigned his pastorate, and Rev. D. L. Clouse accepted the charge, and was installed the same year. His ministry covered a period of seven years. Rev. Houston, the present minister, was settled in 1860. In 1881, \$1,400 were expended in renovating and repairing the church—both inside and out. A good Sabbath school is connected with the church, the Superintendent of which is William Studebaker.

SLIPPERY ROCK UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

The first Associate Presbyterian sermon preached in this neighborhood was in the year 1807, by Rev. John Anderson, under an oak tree, on the banks of Slippery Rock Creek, not far from the present bridge. The text was from Rev. iii, 2—"Be watchful and strengthen the things which remain." Preaching for several years was in the house of Mr. John Moore, whose grandchildren are still members of the congregation. During the summer, on pleasant days, preaching was in the woods, and on unpleasant days in the house of Mr. Moore. After some years, a large tent was prepared for summer services. The congregation was organized in 1808 or 1809, and it was denominated at first "Mouth of Wolf Creek Church," but was changed a short time after to its present name, at least the minutes of Synod of 1842 give it the name of Slippery Rock Church.

The first Elders were Messrs. John Moore, David Cross, John Cornelius and William Brandon. A call was made out for Alexander Murray in 1810. He was installed by the Presbytery of Chartiers, which then embraced all the seceder churches west of the Alleghany Mountains. Mr. Murray at the same time accepted calls from Eight Tracts (now Mountville), Neshamock and Newcastle. This con-

gregation erected their first house of worship in 1811. It stood nearly in front of the schoolhouse. It was built of hewed logs, and seated with benches. For heating purposes, they scooped out a hole in the ground, in which they burned charcoal. The house soon became too small, and it was enlarged by taking out the west end and attaching a frame. It was accidentally burned while workmen were engaged getting out lumber for the present building. The present house was built in the fall of 1838. Rev. Murray retained charge of this congregation and Mountville until the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1846, at the age of seventy-three. He had been pastor of these congregations thirty-six years. During this time he was but twice incapacitated for filling his appointments. His remains lie in Mountville Cemetery. Rev. J. D. Wolf accepted a call and ministered to this people until 1854—six years. In 1857, Rev. Rankin was installed pastor, and was released by Presbytery in 1861. Rev. Atkins then acted as stated supply for six months.

Rev. Newton Brown, the present pastor, was ordained and installed in June, 1866. There have, therefore, been but four pastors of this congregation during its existence of seventy-four years. The present membership of the congregation is eighty-four.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BRADY

BRADY'S LEAP. The celebrated Indian fighter, who, according to tradition, once made a leap of wondrous length across the Slippery Rock Creek, then named by the Indians, has a monument erected in the Indian country, to commemorate his exploits.

BRADY TOWNSHIP was formed in 1854, from the northern portions of several townships of Slippery Rock County. It took its name from Brady, the celebrated Indian fighter, who, according to tradition, once made a leap of wondrous length across the Slippery Rock Creek, then named by the Indians. This monument, called "Brady's leap," is located at several other places in the Indian country, it is evident either that he made several displays of his surprising agility, or else tradition has inaccurately reported his exploits.

Brady is a good farming township, and its inhabitants are generally prosperous.

SETTLEMENT.

The pioneers of this part of the county were, in general, Scotch-Irish, and native Pennsylvanians. Settlement commenced about 1796. A few of the descendants of the pioneer settlers still live in the township.



REV. S WILLIAMS.



MRS. REV. S. WILLIAMS.



RESIDENCE OF REV. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Among the very first to take up land and make a home within the territory now known as Brady Township was Luke Covert, a Holland Dutchman, who had been a soldier in the American Army during the Revolution. He came from New Jersey to Northumberland County, and thence here. His family consisted of eleven children, of whom John Covert was the last survivor, and died in 1873, in his ninety-second year. John Covert married Sarah Bennett, and reared a family of eight children.

The Covert family moved from the East with horses and a wagon, cutting roads and making bridges as they came. After settling here, they allowed their horses to run in the woods, until sometimes they became so wild it was difficult to catch them. Mr. Covert, however, had a method which seldom failed. He would creep up to a horse as he was feeding, catch him by the tail, wind it around a tree and cling on, until the animal could be haltered and rendered manageable. He once kept a horse all winter standing near the corner of his log house. He had no stable, but he covered the beast with warm blankets, fed him well, and in the spring the animal was fat and in good order.

Soon after Covert settled, James Campbell came from the East and located where S. Fisher now lives. His son Henry afterward resided there.

Bartol Laffer was one of the first comers, and lived on the tract which was subsequently purchased from him by Conrad Snyder. Henry Laffer, a son, married a Shaffer, and lived on Muddy Creek. He moved to Ohio and died there.

Daniel McDeavitt, a native of Ireland, moved from Newcastle, Del., to Greensburg; thence, in 1797, came to Butler County, and settled in this township. He brought his goods upon pack-horses, his family, consisting of his wife and three children, accompanying him; also the Montooth family (which settled in Franklin Township), making thirteen in the party. Mrs. McDeavitt rode horseback, carrying her youngest child, James, while Catharine, aged nine years, and Henry, aged seven, drove two cows. They arrived here the 27th of April. Mr. McDeavitt cleared ground and raised corn and potatoes that year. After getting his family established in their new home, the father went back to Maryland to work and earn money for their support, leaving his wife and little ones alone in the wilderness, with few neighbors anywhere near them. During his absence, some hunting Indians came and encamped near the house. They appeared friendly, and never disturbed the family. The second house built by Daniel McDeavitt, a structure of hewed logs erected in 1815, is still standing. In that house James, the youngest of the three children that came to this county with

his parents, died in 1852 at the age of eighty-five years. Until the very close of his life, he retained a remarkably clear and vivid recollection of early events, and delighted in narrating pioneer experiences.

The children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Sturgeon) McDeavitt were as follows: Catharine, Henry, James and John. Catharine and James both remained single. Henry married Jane McClymonds for his first wife, and Mrs. Rebecca Bell for his second. Six children were born of the first wife, and one of the second. All are now living except one. John married Jane St. Clair, and died while absent on business at Louisville, Ky., in 1851. Catharine died in 1864, Henry in 1876. He was an 1812 soldier. Daniel McDeavitt, the father, died in 1805 at the age of forty-nine. His widow survived until 1835.

James I. Hoge settled in 1797 in the northeastern part of this township. His children were Archibald, Thomas, John, Mary, Jane, Martha, Rachel, Elizabeth and Sarah. Mr. Hoge died in his eighty-fourth year. He was born east of the mountains.

John McClymonds, a native of Scotland, moved from Westmoreland County to this township in 1798. He brought here all of his family, and all settled here excepting Thomas and John, who lived in Beaver County. The other sons were James, William and Jonathan. The daughters were Elizabeth (Moore), Agnes (McJunkin), and Ann (Cornelius). John McClymonds settled upon the farm where Thomas McClymonds now lives. His son Thomas settled upon the west end of the same tract, but moved thence to Beaver County some years later. He was quite a noted hunter. Thomas McClymonds, grandson of John, is an old resident, having been born in 1810.

Edward, Andrew and James Douglas came to this county in 1798, and made the first clearing where the Stone House now stands. In 1799, they moved to the farm on which J. J. Croll now lives. William Morrow, a relative of the Douglasses, settled about 1801 on land now owned by John Wigton. He died on the place, and his widow moved to Venango County some years later.

Edward Douglas, of Scotch descent, but a native of Pennsylvania, Franklin County, came to this county in 1798, bringing a kayak, a gun and an ax, and camping out along the way. In 1804, or near that time, he married Hannah Kelly, and passed the remainder of his days here. His brother James settled with him, but afterward sold out and went to Beaver County. Edward Douglas died about 1853, aged seventy-eight. The first grindstone that he owned was brought by him from Pittsburgh, on his back, being carried on a stick run through the hole

in the center of it. Four of the children of Edward and Hannah Douglas are still living: Elsa and Rebecca in the West, John in Missouri, and Squire Thomas Douglas in Buffalo Township.

John Wigton, a native of Bucks County, came from the East in 1799. He at first stayed a short time on the land now known as the Foltz property, then bought out John Morrow's settler's right, lived on the Morrow farm seven years, then moved to the farm on which he died. Mr. Wigton was a good penman, and taught school where West Liberty now is, holding writing-school in the evening. Names of the children of John and Magdalena (Covert) Wigton: Elizabeth (Cornelius), William, Cornelia (Graham), Mary (Wick), Sarah (Grossman).

Benedict Grossman, of German origin, moved to this county among the first settlers with his sons Benjamin, Jacob and Simon, and his daughters, Betsey (Black) and Mary (McCallan). Benjamin and Jacob settled in Slippery Rock. Simon was the miller at Elliott's mill for a time, then settled in Brady, where his son James now lives. His children are Benjamin (born in 1801), Alexander, Eliza (Black), Simon (deceased), Hugh, James (deceased) and Mary (Webber).

In 1799,* John Thompson moved to this county from Chartier's Creek. He was born in Ireland. Mr. Thompson settled in the eastern part of the township, where his descendants are still numerous. He died in 1846, at the age of ninety-four. His widow, Martha (Humes), died in 1861, aged eighty-nine. Names of their children—William H., John H., Robert W., Thomas C., Humes, James, Jane (Als-worth), Margaret (Turk), Elizabeth, Martha (McCand-less) and Mary (Cooper). Of these, two survive—Thomas C., Sunbury, and Mrs. Cooper, Mercer County. The sons were all men of remarkable size, each being at least six feet tall. William was six feet five inches, and was reckoned the strongest man in the county. He settled where his son Solomon now lives. He was the father of John N. Thompson, Esq., of Butler. Another son, William, is a prominent lawyer in Iowa, and has been a Representative to Congress. John H., settled about 1833, on the farm where his son, J. M. Thompson, Esq., now lives. He was accidentally drowned in Slippery Rock Creek in 1860. Robert, settled where his son N. H. now resides. Humes, lived on the place now owned by his only son, J. N. James, settled on the Rev. Williams farm, but afterward moved to Clay Township. Thomas C., settled in Clay, where he now resides.

About 1799, David McMunkin and his brother James settled on Muddy Creek, in Clay Township.

John, another brother, came a few years later. David, soon took up a farm in Brady Township. He married Nancy McClymonds after settling in this county. His children were William, Elizabeth (Rosenberry), David and Hannah. David is the only survivor.

Alexander Irwin and James Campbell were early settlers, who lived and died in the northern part of this township.

Conrad Snyder, a settler of 1800, was born in Philadelphia County, from which he moved to Bedford County, thence removing to Allegheny County, where he resided two years. In 1800, he came to Butler County, selected land, and the following year brought his family. His father, Conrad Snyder, a native of Switzerland, and his mother, Nancy, and a sister, Nancy (Carter), came here with him. Conrad Snyder married Ann Mary Bryan, in Allegheny County. He died in 1865, aged ninety years. His wife died two years later. Of their children—John, born in 1801, married Elizabeth Ralston, in 1826. Both are still living, in the fifty-seventh year of their wedded life. They have had twelve children. Mary (deceased), was the wife of Thomas Strain; Elizabeth, married Zephaniah Double; she is a widow and resides at Millerstown; Nancy, widow of Isaac Double, resides in Worth Township; Effie, Conrad (first) and Joseph, died young; Zephaniah, married Rachel Kennedy and resides in Brady Township; Prudence, is the wife of John Webb, of Clay Township; Effie Jane, widow of Humes Thompson, resides in Brady; Jane, is dead; Conrad, married Nancy McCandless; he resides in Brady; Catherine, is the wife of John J. Croll, of this township.

Conrad Snyder, Sr., was fond of hunting, and made some money by following it. He at first lived near Muddy Creek, and, while residing there, one day he heard a hog squealing in a swamp or marsh formed by the overflow from a beyond dam. Taking his gun and creeping slowly along, parting the long weeds and tall grass as he went, he at length caught sight of the hog, and found, as he had anticipated, that a bear was trying to kill it. Mr. Snyder did not dare to fire, fearing that he might kill the hog. But presently he happened to make some noise which attracted the bear's attention; the animal rushed at him; Mr. Snyder fired and retreated as rapidly as possibly. Returning after a little he found the bear dead. Mr. Snyder succeeded remarkably well in gathering property. As a result of industry and wise management, he was at one time the owner of two thousand acres of land. He gave each of his children a farm.

When the Snyder family settled, they had few neighbors. Daniel Carter, a brother-in-law of Conrad Snyder, had come out a year or two before. The

*His descendants vary in their statements of the time of his settlement, some placing it in 1798.

Thompsons were the nearest neighbors in one direction. Andrew Allsworth, a Revolutionary pensioner, came soon after and lived where John Snyder now resides. He moved away early.

Conrad Snyder kept a house of entertainment on the Franklin road a number of years. His son John has a vivid recollection of pioneer days. He inherited his father's fondness for hunting, and the record of his experiences would make an interesting volume.

John Hockenberry came from Eastern Pennsylvania with his family about the year 1804. He died in the neighborhood where he first settled, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. Names of his children: John, Caspar, Joseph, Jonathan, Betsey (Buchanan), Jane (McCandless), Anna (Woolum), and Ellen Graham. Caspar married Margaret Shaffer. He died in Worth Township. Six of his children are living in this county.

Enoch Smith, an early settler in the Covert neighborhood, lived largely by hunting. He and John Covert were once encamped near the creek at night, watching for deer at a point where they had scattered salt. Covert lay down on a couch in the camp to take a little rest, and had fallen almost asleep, when feeling something under him, he arose, got a light, and discovered an enormous rattlesnake coiled up snugly in his bed. Smith resided where he settled until game became scarce, then moved to Lawrence County.

Robert Glenn, from Center County, Penn., settled in 1810 on the farm where his grandson Robert F., now lives. He came out 1808, and purchased two pieces of land, and in 1810 moved his family with a wagon and four horses; Mrs. Glenn rode on a fifth horse. Soon after he settled here, Mr. Glenn saw that the settlers were much in need of a blacksmith's services, and accordingly he induced a man named John Emery to come and establish a shop. Emery worked many years, and Andrew Glenn learned the trade from him and continued the business afterward. The children of Robert and Martha Glenn were John (a soldier of 1812), Mary (Gilfillan), Andrew, Catharine (Humphrey), Robert, Margaret (Christy), William and Archibald.

Archibald, Lawrence County, is the only survivor. Andrew married Ann Akin, daughter of Robert Akin, and reared three sons and three daughters. He and John lived upon the old homestead.

John Ralston settled where Croll's mill is, and built a small log mill quite early. His children were William, James, John, Samuel, David, George, Ellen, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary and Susan.

Daniel Graham, Esq., son of Patrick Graham, of Jefferson Township, settled on Muddy Creek in 1834 on the old Laffer farm. He died in 1880, aged

eighty-four years. His son, Daniel K., lives in the eastern part of this township, and is engaged in farming, coal mining, bee culture, etc.

The farm now owned by T. S. Beatty was settled by William Graham, and afterward owned by Jesse Cornelius, then by Joseph Dougherty, from whom Mr. Beatty purchased.

L. H. Lilly came from Crawford County in 1867, and settled on a part of the Wigton farm.

S. Fisher settled upon his present farm in 1860. The place was settled by James Campbell, and later owned by Henry Campbell, Wick, Badger and others.

George Gibson came from Ireland to this county in 1865, and has lived in this township for the last ten years.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Brady Township 1854, Benjamin Grossman; 1854, Ambrose Alexander; 1859, Benjamin Grossman; 1860, Daniel Graham; 1864, Benjamin Grossman; 1865, John G. McClymonds; 1868, Robert Dickson; 1868, Josiah M. Thompson; 1870, Benjamin Grossman; 1873, Matthias Moyer; 1876, J. C. Snyder; 1878, Matthias Moyer; 1881, John Allen; 1882, Josiah M. Thompson.

THE OLD STONE HOUSE.

In a secluded spot, at the junction of the old turnpike and the Franklin road, stands the Old Stone House. Looking upon it now, no one would ever dream that it was once a place of general resort and noted far and wide. The marks of neglect are upon it. Nothing remains to tell of its former bustle and activity. Yet the Stone House has a history. The land on which it stands was taken up by the Douglasses, who came to this county in 1798, and erected a house of hewed logs. John Elliott came a few years later, the Douglasses having found another location. He opened a house of entertainment, and kept it until 1812. Then John Brown—"John Brown of Oliver"—he called himself in distinction from countless other John Browns that came from east of the mountains. He kept tavern in the log house through the war, and some years thereafter. About 1822, he built the Stone House. The Browns failed to pay for the property, and it reverted to the Collins estate, to which the land belonged, and came into the hands of Mrs. McLure, daughter of Mrs. Collins. Among those who kept tavern after Brown, renting the property from her, were Turner, Sutliff, Campbell, Purviance, Price, Halling, Hawn, Richard Doncaster and Joseph McCannon.

The Stone House was the place of exchange for passengers on the routes to Mercer and Franklin, and was much frequented by lumbermen who passed it on their way northward, as well as by stage passengers.

The old house was thronged by customers in those days, and the "sound of revelry by night" was sometimes heard within its walls. But by degrees the old hostelry acquired a bad name. Belated travelers disliked to go thither after dark, and rather than pass through the lonely woods leading to it, sought lodgings at farmhouses along the road. Two rival hotels sprang up in the same neighborhood, and each did a good business. The Forest House (on the Butler & Mercer Turnpike) built in 1833 by Robert Thompson, was kept as a hotel until about 1854. Norbit Foltz also kept tavern between the Forest House and the Stone House. Stories of robberies, and of the mysterious disappearance of guests at the Stone House got abroad, frightening timid travelers so that they no longer patronized the old tavern. The people who kept the house were not at fault, but they were powerless to stop the spread of damaging rumors. There is no evidence that any of the frightful stories once current concerning the Stone House had any foundation in fact. Whence, then, did they arise?

The explanation is easy. A band of counterfeiters had taken up their abode in the neighborhood. In time the Stone House became their favorite resort. A number of strangers, as well as some residents of the neighborhood, were supposed to be implicated. A young man named Julius C. Holliday came from Ohio, married here, and settled not far from the Stone House. He soon came to be looked upon as the acknowledged leader of the secret doings. He was well educated, shrewd, and in his dealings with his neighbors, straightforward and honest. He held some township offices and was for some years a member of the school board. But notwithstanding these facts, he was more than suspected of being one of the leading spirits among the counterfeiters. He was arrested and tried once or twice for playing the "box game," but so shrewdly had he acquitted himself that sufficient evidence to convict him could not be produced. He died here, and, somewhat remarkable to relate, every one of his five or six children died of diphtheria, within a period of a few weeks, a short time after. Whether he was actually engaged in the manufacture of spurious coin, or ever pursued the business of selling alleged counterfeit money, no one can determine. But that counterfeit silver was made and circulated by some of the frequenters of the Stone House, no one doubts. The business operations extended over a period of many years. After Holliday's death, two of the gang were arrested, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

During the time that Doncaster was landlord of the Stone House, strangers, to the number of twenty or more, came to board with him. They were, to all appearances, gentlemen, but they seemed to have no

business of any kind, and suspicion was aroused against them in consequence. They conducted themselves in an orderly manner, but kept their names and their residences a secret. They spent a good deal of their time in hunting and other kinds of amusement. Before the citizens, they never called each other by their proper names, but in conversation addressed one another as "Colonel," "Major," "Bob," "Dick," etc. Doncaster knew that his house was getting a bad name from being the stopping place of the supposed counterfeiters. He went to Butler and sought legal advice as to whether he ought to keep his boarders or turn them away. He was advised that it was his duty, as landlord of a public house, to board them so long as they gave no offense and paid their bills regularly.

After Holliday's death, the counterfeiters either did not manage their business so shrewdly, or else more vigilance was exercised toward them, until at last, after the conviction of two of the number, the making of spurious coin was entirely stopped and has never been resumed.

One William Turk, a resident of the neighborhood, mysteriously disappeared some years ago. This circumstance, no doubt, gave color to many of the stories so long current concerning the Stone House. Turk had formerly been a stage driver. He was a man of drinking habits. The last time he was ever seen by his neighbors was on the evening of a Fourth of July, at a celebration held at the Forest House. Many suppose him to have been foully dealt with by some of the counterfeiters, who feared that he would reveal some of their secrets.

The foregoing are the facts concerning the Stone House and some of its frequenters. To relate the fictions, once believed by many, would fill a volume.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This is the oldest religious organization in West Liberty. It was formed, about 1845, by Revs. Bryan and Gallagher. Among the first members were John Covert, Jacob Covert, Jesse Cornelius and John Wick. The first meeting was held in John Wick's barn. Joseph Bowman preached for this congregation some years, then went to the army, and again resumed his work on his return. Samuel Bowman was the next preacher, and F. W. Silvius the last. The congregation was always small, and very few members now remain. The house was erected about twenty-five years ago, and was used by all denominations until other churches were built.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

During the war, Rev. A. H. Waters, of Prospect, preached at intervals in the Cumberland Presbyterian

Church. Rev. S. H. Swingle was the next Lutheran preacher in the place. In May, 1878, at a meeting held at the house of J. J. Croll, it was resolved to form an English Lutheran Church, and Rev. H. W. Roth and J. J. Croll were appointed to prepare a constitution. During the spring of 1878, a house of worship was erected, and June 23, 1878, it was dedicated with a sermon by Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburgh. June 24, the constitution was accepted. Rev. H. W. Roth was the first pastor, succeeded by Rev. G. W. Critchlow. The congregation was organized with twenty-two members, and now has thirty-nine.

WEST LIBERTY M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1873 with a small membership, by Rev. J. M. Foster. A substantial church building was erected immediately after the organization. The present membership (October, 1882) is thirty-two. The church is a part of the Centreville Circuit.

WEST LIBERTY U. P. CHURCH.

This church was organized in September, 1875, and is now in quite a flourishing condition. Rev. W. P. Shaw is the present pastor. A house of worship, comfortable and convenient, has been erected since the organization of the church.

ST. JOHN M. E. CHURCH.

A Methodist organization was formed many years ago at Hickory Mills, in Slippery Rock Township. After it died out, Jesse Hall, one of its leading members, projected, and carried to successful completion, the organization now known as St. John's Church. Revs. Hays, Hicks and John Crum were the first who preached in the neighborhood. The latter formed a class. Jesse Hall acted as leader and exhorter when there was no minister present. In 1868, the house of worship was erected. From a small beginning the church has increased to a membership of 134. It belongs to Centreville Circuit.

WEST CHURCH.

This little village, in the western part of Brady Township, contains four churches, three stores, one blacksmith shop, two shoe-maker shops, and one harness shop. The lots were laid out in 1845, by Jacob and John Covert, on their lands.

J. J. Croll was the first merchant in the place. He now owns a large farm, and lives at Croll's mill.

West Liberty Post office was established in 1866. Postmasters—Jonathan Clutton, John Allen, John Kocher and W. W. Robinson.

MILLS.

Smith Neil, as early as 1810, built a grist-mill,

afterward known as the Hoge Mill, on McDeavitt's Run. It was afterward owned by Nicholas Klingensmith, then by the Hoges.

A man named Iddings built a grist-mill on Brown's Run at about the same date. Henry Evans, John Wick, Caleb Jones and Samuel Turk were subsequent owners. Neither of these mills have been in operation for many years.

STORES AND POST OFFICES.

Previous to 1820, Jonathan McMillan and a man known as Col. Micker kept store here near where the Stone House now is. The next store at the same point was started by Henry Purivance. Doncaster, the landlord, and others had a store there later.

Joseph Donaghy kept store on his farm a number of years.

Some twenty-five years ago, Eyth Brothers kept store at the Forest House. The store was discontinued for some years, then re-established in 1870 by McDermott, succeeded by Johnson. J. H. Lyon bought out Johnson, and in 1873 moved to the place where J. C. Murtland now keeps store. Mr. Murtland commenced business here in 1879.

The first post office in the township was at the Stone House. When or by whom it was established, there is no means of ascertaining. Brownington was the name of the office. It was discontinued about 1870.

Forest Post Office, at the Forest House, was in existence many years. It was discontinued some years before Brownington. In 1873, Elora Post Office (then Memphis) was established.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The schools of pioneer days were all conducted on the tuition plan, and almost any cabin or shelter was deemed suitable for a schoolhouse. After the free schools were organized, more comfortable log-buildings were erected and used as schoolhouses. Then, after Brady Township was organized, old-fashioned octagonal frame buildings, some of which are still standing, were built. In nothing has there been more conspicuous changes than in schoolhouses and schools, comparing the early days with the present.

About 1808, Henry Evans, an Irishman, taught school near where Henry Miller now lives. Master Fletcher also taught near Muddy Creek Church.

An early school was taught in a small log building which stood near where Nicholas Weitzell's stable now is, at West Liberty. Thomas Gorley, an Irishman, of drinking habits, taught there several winters. When he was in liquor he became a veritable "terror to evil doers and little boys."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Samuel Williams was born in Venango County, Penn., October 25, 1820. Carefully instructed by good and intelligent parents in religious truth, he formed in early life habits of industry and temperance, while principles of honesty and self-respect became indelibly fixed upon his character. He attended the common schools, and formed such studious habits that he made excellent progress; when a mere youth he began teaching, with good success. He continued to teach during winter and worked at other employments in summer until he had earned and secured funds sufficient to meet the expense of a collegiate education. His mind had long been impressed with the duty of preparing himself for the Gospel ministry; and with that object in view he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of November, 1849. After a pleasant and successful course of four years, he was graduated September 21, 1853, having the honor of delivering the valedictory oration of his class.

The day after his graduation, Mr. Williams entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, Penn., where he pursued a three years' course in theology, and was graduated on the 7th of May, 1856. June 15, 1856, he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Allegheny (now Butler); on the same day he was engaged by the churches of Centreville and Muddy Creek to serve as supply until the next meeting of the Presbytery, and at once entered upon the work. On the 6th of November, following, he received and accepted calls to be pastor of these churches, each church to receive one half of his labor. He was ordained and installed pastor of Centreville Church, April 14, 1857; and installed pastor of Muddy Creek Church, May 23, of the same year. This relation continued with mutual satisfaction for thirteen years. During that time both churches had so increased that each desired the whole of the pastor's time, and presented calls to the Presbytery to secure it. Mr. Williams accordingly resigned the charge of Centreville, and for eight and one half years devoted the whole of his time to Muddy Creek congregation. In the meantime, a portion of the latter congregation having withdrawn to organize the Unionville Church, Mr. Williams was called to its pastorate and since January 1, 1878, has divided his time equally between the two congregations. Mr. Williams' career as a minister of the Gospel has been in the main a happy and successful one. He is held in grateful esteem by the people in whose behalf he has labored so long and faithfully.

The aggregate number added to the several charges during his pastorate would exceed six hundred, and notwithstanding continual losses by deaths and removals, the churches are greatly increased in efficiency and usefulness in every department of Christian work.

CHAPTER XL.

FAIRVIEW.

The Pioneers. Disadvantages under which They Labored. The Wallace, Smith, Wilson and Campbell Families. Effects of the Old Exotic and History of Fairview. Petrolia. Karns City. Floods, Fires and Casualties.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP was originally a part of Donegal. Both townships were much reduced in size by the division of 1854. Fairview was settled early, but its population was sparse and the work of improvement slow. The early settlers of the north-eastern part of Butler County labored under great disadvantages. Remote from any long established settlement, they were obliged to make long journeys through the wilderness, either on foot or on horse-back, as often as they found it necessary to visit mills, stores or blacksmiths' shops. There was no market for the scanty produce of their land, and as the pioneers were generally but scantily supplied with money, the men were frequently obliged to return to the neighborhoods from which they had emigrated, in order to find work that would earn the means of keeping want from their families. Neighbors shared in the prosperity of one another, and willingly lent helping hands in adversity. They almost universally lived in strict obedience to the Scriptural command—"Bear ye one another's burdens." No nobler sentiment than disinterested generosity ever found place in the human breast, and the consciousness of this truth seems to have been ever present in the minds of the pioneers. If some of the selfishness of the present day could be replaced by the open-hearted, generous principles that animated our forefathers, the world would certainly be better for the change.

Perhaps the first settler in this part of the county was Samuel Wallace. About the year 1795, he crossed the Allegheny River, and made his way through the woods to a point on Bear Creek, a short distance above the spot where Karns City now stands. Here he made a small clearing, and erected a rude cabin. This cabin became the headquarters of the pioneers, who, within the next few years, came to effect settlements in its vicinity. Many of them came alone, carrying an ax and a rifle. After selecting a spot for a farm, they erected a cabin, then returned to the older settlements for their families, and brought



THOMAS HAYS.

THOMAS HAYS

The Hays family are of Irish extraction. George Hays, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in Ireland, and came to this country about 1820. He settled in Armstrong County, on the farm where Thomas was born. He died shortly after he came to this country. Robert Hays, son of George Hays, married Deborah J. McKee, and reared a family of seven sons and two daughters. He resided on the old farm in Armstrong County until 1874, when he came to Butler County, where he died three years later. He was a successful farmer, and acquired a comfortable competency. His wife is still living.

Thomas Hays, the subject of this biography, was born January 19, 1840; spent his boyhood days on the farm with his father. He acquired a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in all the battles during the Peninsula campaign—siege of Suffolk, Cold Harbor, Richmond and Petersburg, and by reason of expiration of term of service was discharged; re-enlisted in Company L, Fourth United States Artillery, and served in the army of the Potomac. At the close of the



MRS. THOMAS HAYS.

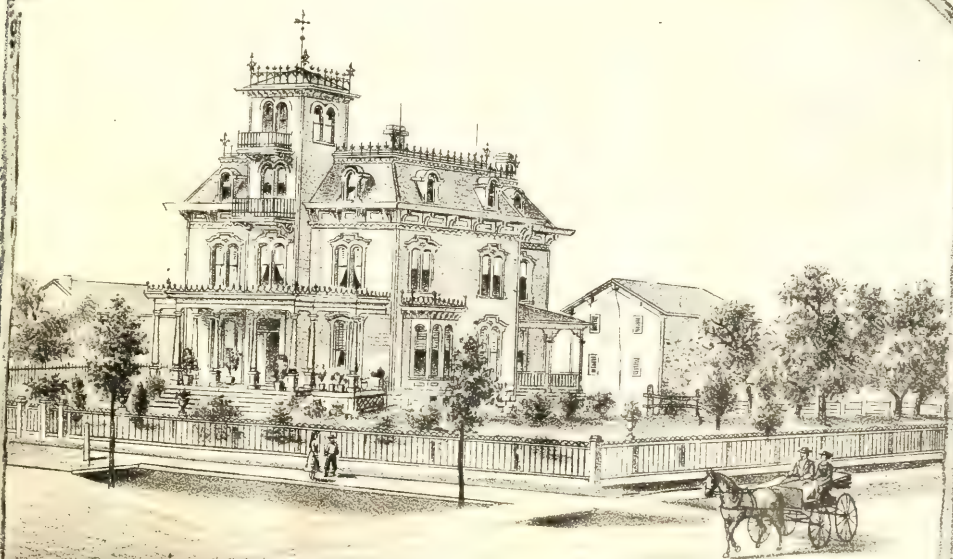
war, he returned to his home. In 1865, he was married to Miss Kesia J., daughter of Christopher A. Foster, of Middlesex, Armstrong County. She was born in Sugar Creek Township March 27, 1841. The Foster family are also of Irish descent. Christopher A. was a thrifty farmer. After some years in that occupation, he engaged in the mercantile business. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hays—Jennie L., Christopher F., Robert N., Maud B., Thomas H., Charles F. W. Hays. In the year of 1867, Mr. Hays bought a farm in Fairview Township, now known as the Haysville Farm. Since that time, he has bought other pieces of land, so that at the present time he is the owner of five or six hundred acres of land. He is one of the successful farmers of Butler County, and is engaged at the present time in the oil producing business. He is an ardent Republican, and has served acceptably positions of trust and responsibility, at all times using his influence for the cause of education, and protection to American industry, and is a great lover of his country, and believes that it is a Nation, and should be spelled with a large N. He is slow to resent a wrong, but never forgets one who befriends him.



JENKINS FARM.



HAYSVILLE FARM.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS HAYS.

their wives and children and small possessions lither on pack horses.

One of the first to enjoy the hospitality of the Wallace cabin was Joseph Smith. He came from Westmoreland County in 1796, and selected land. The following year he cleared a small piece and erected a cabin a short distance west of the site of Fairview. In 1798, he moved his family to their new home. The same year a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and named John. He became a local preacher of the Methodist denomination, and was widely known for his earnest labors in behalf of the church in this part of the country.

The Bear Creek neighborhood was settled quite rapidly. Among the pioneers were John Craig, William Wilson, William Ray, Paul McDermott, John Campbell and Alexander Storey, the most of whom located within the territory now comprised in Fairview Township.

Of John Craig, the following anecdote is related: He remained away from church one Sabbath, and the preacher—Mr. Johnson—meeting him afterward, inquired the reason. Mr. Craig explained that he had to watch the cattle, to keep them from his grain. "But," asked Mr. Johnson, "Could you not trust that matter to Providence?" "What!" exclaimed Craig in astonishment, "would you have me make a *cow-herd* of Providence?" In plowing, Craig used a cow and a horse hitched side by side.

John Craig lived south of the present site of Karns City. He was a large man physically, and his sons were all men of great size. One of them—George—was very tall, and though not fleshy, weighed 250 pounds.

About 1796, Adam Homphill, of Scotch-Irish descent, and his brothers—John and James—and his sister—Elizabeth (Fletcher)—came and settled in this township. All married here and reared families. Adam's wife was Christina Sanderson, and their children were Samuel, John, Jacob, Henry, David, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, Ann, Rachel, Margaret and Lydia. Jacob, Elizabeth, Rachel and Lydia are still living.

Paul McDermott settled on the Banks farm in 1796. His children were Edward, Polly, Robert, James and Paul. Two are living—James, in Butler County, and Paul in Armstrong County.

The Wilson family is one of the few old families now remaining in Fairview Township. In 1798, William Wilson moved from Lancaster County, and built his first cabin near where William Gibson's house now is. A settler had been on the place previously, and made a small clearing. Mr. Wilson bought out the settler, and entered upon the work of making a farm. He made frequent visits to Cham-

bersburg with pack horses, to procure salt and groceries. Each trip required two weeks. Wolves were very numerous in the creek bottom, and bears so plenty that the stream was named Bear Creek. Stock was in constant danger, and had to be carefully guarded to prevent it being destroyed by wild beasts. Mr. James Wilson relates, that the wolves sometimes chased his father's cattle, and bit the tails from some of the animals. Turkeys were often seen in flocks of from thirty to forty, and the boys caught many in traps of rails. Having built a small pen, with strongly built sides, and the top covered over, they scattered corn along in front and underneath the rails where an open space had been left of sufficient size to admit the birds. The turkeys readily walked into the trap; but once inside, they elevated their heads and sought vainly to get out, never appearing to notice the way by which they had entered. Rabbits were also very plenty, and these the boys hunted in winter, often securing fifteen or twenty dozen skins in a single season. Their father took the skins East and sold them to hatters for a "fippeny-bit" each.

Samuel Hall, the Campbells, Paul McDermott, Matthew Smith, the Reeps and Samuel Erwin, were the neighbors of the Wilsons, and were almost the only settlers near them for some years. William Wilson died in 1839, at the age of eighty-six. His wife, Eleanor Jane, died in 1837; they came here with a family of six children, and two were born afterward. Names of the family: (Robert, Nancy (wife of Edward McDermott), William, James, Jane (wife of Robert McDermott), John, Armstrong and Thomas. Robert, William and Thomas went to Ohio; Nancy died in 1882, at the age of ninety-one years. Armstrong was killed at a raising at Mr. Campbell's. Robert served in the war of 1812; two of the family are still living—John in Beaver County, and James in Fairview Township. The latter is the oldest resident of the township; he was born in 1798, and was brought here when an infant. In 1829, he married Sarah Hutchison, who is still living; they reared five children—Margaret W. (Jamison), William, Eleanor J. (Graham), Martha (Gibson) and James Armstrong, the youngest of whom was born in 1839, and death has never yet entered the family. Few men now living have had more experience in pioneer life than Mr. Wilson. The town of Petrolia now marks the site of the old Wilson farm.

About 1798, James Bovard, afterward Associate Judge, came to this county; he was a native of Ireland, and was married in Westmoreland County to Jane Chambers; the farm on which he located was situated near Karns City; he sold it about 1825, and moved to Cherry Township where he died in 1853, at the age of seventy-four. His children were Will-

John, John, James, Johnston, Hutchison, Charles, George, Washington, Jane, Eliza and Fanny. Four of the sons, James, Hutchison, George and Washington are still living. William married Sarah Cross; he died in 1872; children—James J., Samuel C. and Sarah E.—all living.

Alexander Storey, a native of Ireland, moved from Eastern Pennsylvania to Westmoreland County, and thence to Butler County. He bought out a settler's right to a small clearing on the farm where his grandson, M. S. Storey, now lives. He came a little better prepared to encounter pioneer hardships than most early settlers, having some means and some stock which he brought with him; he moved his family here in a wagon with a team of five horses. For years he was obliged to pack provisions from the older settlements. The children of Alexander Storey were Robert, James, William, Betsey (Sloan), Nancy (Steele) and Ann (Moore). All of the sons were in the service in the war of 1812, and James died during the war; William lived upon the old homestead and died in 1863, in his eighty-sixth year. His wife Mary (Smith), died at the age of seventy-three.

Matthew Smith was a native of Ireland; he settled east of Petrolia. His children were Martha, Polly (Storey), Margaret (McGarvey), Elizabeth (McLeary), Ann (Ray), Jane (Millen), Nancy (Storey), John and Robert. Mrs. Storey is still living in Missouri. Robert was killed by a falling tree; John was thrown from a wagon when well advanced in years, and lay helpless many years before his death.

John Snow and Samuel Erwin were early settlers in the Smith neighborhood.

Squire Kincaid, a prominent figure among the pioneers, lived and died on a farm adjacent to the Riddle farm. His son James occupied the old homestead until his death; his widow and children moved West after the oil excitement commenced.

George Enrick and his brother John were early settlers near Fairview. John had no family; George kept tavern in Fairview Village several years; his sons, William, Lewis and George, were residents of this township, but none of them now remain.

Andrew Campbell, son of John, who settled in Concord Township in 1798, settled in 1804 on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Hon. A. L. Campbell; he died in 1863, at the age of seventy-nine. His wife Jane (Lewis) died in 1861. Their children were Robert, John, Mary, Ann (Gibson), Betsey (Turner), Jane (Gibson), Nancy (Ray) and Andrew. Still living—Robert Betsey and Andrew; John was killed at the raising of William Fleming's log barn in 1832, now owned by Dickson Bartley near Martinsburg; Robert was born in 1805, in Clarion County, where his father had removed temporarily,

and came to the farm where he now lives four years later. His son, A. L., is an ex-member of the Legislature.

William Campbell and his wife Jane (Beatty) settled early on the farm now owned by Washington Campbell; William Campbell died in 1841; his widow survived until 1878, and died at the age of eighty-four. The names of their children who lived to mature years, were as follows: Jane, William, Ann, John B., Juliet (Storey), Washington, Nancy (Craig), Robert, Joseph, Margaret J. (Ray), Shepard R. and James G. Of these, six are dead.

John Cumberland settled near the spot now occupied by Karns City.

Mr. Robert Campbell relates the following bear story of early times: One morning, after a heavy fall of snow had covered the earth to a depth of six or eight inches, bear tracks were discovered near his father's house, and presently several hunters came along in pursuit of the game. They wished to get Mr. Campbell's bear-dog, but the dog would not follow them. One of the boys put on the old man's hunting-shirt, hoping to deceive the dog and make him follow. But the dog was not deceived. So Andrew Campbell was obliged to join the hunting party. They followed the bear a long time and finally treed him near the Allegheny River. After some skirmishing and much excitement, the animal was killed and found to weigh over 400 pounds.

The first saw mill in the township was built by John Harold where the town of Petrolia now is. Harold bought the property of Wilson, but was unable to pay for it.

Michael Sheakley, a Pennsylvania German, was an early settler in the eastern part of the township. His son Henry is now one of the old residents.

William Ray and family emigrated from Ireland and settled about one and a half miles southwest of Fairview. They had five children—John, William, George, Elizabeth (Campbell) and Jane (Jackson). Two survive—George and Elizabeth. Mrs. Jackson lived on the old homestead. John, the father of M. S. Ray, Esq., of Fairview, lived and died in this township.

Andrew Moore settled on the farm where his son William now lives. He began in the woods in a primitive way, but lived to see a great transformation wrought. He died in 1872, at the age of eighty-two. His wife was Anna Storey. Their children—James, John, Andrew, William, Rankin and Betsey (Kincaid)—are all living, except the two first mentioned.

Peter Thorn and his wife Elizabeth (Byers) settled in 1871 on the farm where John Thorn now lives. Mr. Thorn was a son of John Thorn, who settled near Greece City quite early. He was born



Al. L. Campbell

in Westernland County and was thirteen years of age when his parents came to this county. Peter Thorn died in 1855, aged sixty-three. He was the father of five sons and three daughters, four sons and two daughters are still living.

At the time this family settled here, most of the land was unimproved and settlers were few. Thomas Jackson lived where Brena Vista now is; John Thompson lived on an adjoining farm and Paddy McFerrin lived on the James Swartzlander farm. Charles Swartzlander also occupies a part of the McFerrin tract, having settled upon it in 1850.

In 1882, one of the most severe storms ever known passed over the southern part of this township. It swept from the south to the northeast, tearing down trees, fences and everything else in its way. John Thorn's barn was torn down and his house partially destroyed. Clapboards were carried a mile. Not a fence was left standing on the farm. The next day the neighbors gathered and helped Mr Thorn to repair the damage.

Adam, John and James Hemphill all settled early in the southern part of the township.

Rudolph, Philip and Daniel Barnhart and their cousins Jacob, Peter and Andrew came from Westernland County and all settled in the same neighborhood early.

Daniel and Catharine Barnhart settled in 1812. Their children were Elizabeth (Daubenspeck), Mary, Catharine, Christina (Kepple), Susannah, William, David, John and Daniel. Elizabeth, Christina, David and John are living.

William McFarvey, an aged citizen of this township, is a native of Ireland. In 1840, he moved from Armstrong County and settled about a mile from Petrolia. He has seen the township grow from a very thinly-peopled territory to its present prosperous condition.

D. L. Kamerer, who was born just over the line in Armstrong County, came to this township and settled on his present farm in 1856.

Jonathan Keppel, a native of this State, where he was born in 1824, settled in Fairview Township in 1850; he is a farmer by occupation, and during the late war was one of "the brave boys in blue."

The development of the oil resources of this township began in 1871, and in the five or six succeeding years great social and financial changes were wrought. During the excitement, many of the old residents disposed of their farms and removed to other parts of the country. Others remained, and reaped great financial gains, thus laying the foundations of future prosperity; while not a few embarked upon the treacherous sea of speculation, and lost the earnings of long years of constant toil.

DEEDS OF THE TOWNSHIP

Fairview Township: 1846, John Scott; 1850, John McKissack; 1851, John Scott; 1854, Thomas Craig; 1856, Matthew S. Ray; 1857, Robert Campbell; 1861, Matthew S. Ray; 1862, R. C. Campbell; 1866, William C. Adams; 1868, Alex Story; 1869, M. S. Ray; 1872, A. L. Campbell; 1873, Alex Story; 1873, William McCullough; 1874, T. P. Brown; 1875, Daniel Updegraff; 1875, William Story; 1878, S. W. McCullough; 1880, Robert McClung.

EARLY SCHOOLS

The first school of which we have any account was taught in a house which stood in the hollow west of Petrolia. Probably as early as 1800, Master Ben Fletcher taught here a term or two. The early schoolhouses were all constructed after about the same pattern, and have been so often described in this work that a repetition of the description is unnecessary.

About 1806, a schoolhouse was erected where Karns City now stands, and John Brown served as schoolmaster. A little later, Morris Bredin was the teacher. The next schoolhouse was built on the Shakely farm. James Reed was the teacher. William Gibson taught school in a house on the Mortimer farm about 1812, and Thomas McCleary a year or two later. From all accounts, McCleary (afterward well known as Squire McCleary) was a schoolmaster of unusual severity of manner, without that suavity of appearance which has been regarded as necessary to members of his profession. He was accustomed to keep at hand a "cat o' nine tails" made of buckskin, and whenever a scholar was caught offending, this formidable weapon was thrown at him, accompanied by the command, "Bring that here, sir." The trembling culprit of course obeyed, and the reader can imagine the next act of the performance.

"Dominio" Cook, a Roman Catholic, was another teacher in the same place. He was an odd old fellow, with a somewhat exalted opinion of his own importance. On one occasion, after a great freshet, Cook was on his way to the schoolhouse, and came to a swollen run which he did not dare to cross. Seeing two of his pupils, Thomas Wilson and Robert Campbell, approaching, he called them to his assistance. There was a log across the stream, and upon this the old man attempted to cross, one of the boys on each side, leading him, and walking in the water, which was fully waist deep. The boys did not enjoy this cold bath, and thought it but right that the schoolmaster should be wet as well as themselves. Therefore, when they had reached the middle of the stream, Robert Cook, Thomas Wilson and Robert Campbell

somehow Dominic Cook was drawn into the water. The boys ran back to Mr. Wilson's house and were drying themselves by the fire when the schoolmaster appeared, wet and wrathful. He wanted to whip them, but Mr. Wilson threatened to treat him the same way if he did, and there the matter ended.

It was customary to bar the master out the day after Christmas, and, if possible, get his signature to an agreement to furnish a treat of apples and whisky before admitting him. Apples were very scarce, and Knox's orchard, in Armstrong County, usually furnished the supply, it being the only orchard of any importance in the neighborhood.

A schoolhouse, erected a short distance east of where the Fairview Presbyterian Church now stands, was Fairview's first school building. It was built about 1825, and had glass, instead of paper, for window lights.

FAIRVIEW.

This pretty country village, sober, quiet and unpretentious, dates its foundation as far back as the year 1826, when James McElwee started a small grocery at the cross-roads. He sold whisky; the whisky produced fights, as it invariably does, and made business for the Squire. In 1830, Thomas McCleary, Esq., and William Hawk caused town lots to be laid off on portions of their farms, and soon a small but prosperous village sprang into existence.

Among the early settlers of the town were Robert Patton, James Adams, William McCafferty, James Moore, George Ward, John Emrick, Peter Beighle, John Smith and others.

William McCafferty came to Fairview soon after the town was laid out, and worked at cabinet-making. He kept the first tavern. When he engaged in this business, he had not much to start with, not even a glass for his customers to drink out of. When a man called for a drink of whisky, a flask was handed to him, and he gauged the drink according to his own liking.

Robert Patton was one of the early merchants, James Adams began keeping store in a part of John Smith's house, in 1839. He afterward built a log store, and his son W. C. Adams, afterward Maj. Adams, clerked for him. Major Adams also kept store on his own account some years later, and became one of the leading business men of the place. In 1872, he erected the large three-story hotel now known as the Adams House. He died in 1881.

George Ward was the first blacksmith in the place. James Moore also worked at the same trade. Ward acted as mail carrier after a post office was established, and walked to Butler once a week to carry the mail.

The post office was established soon after the town was laid out. Peter Beighle was the first Postmaster,

and his share of the receipts of the office for the first quarter was 90 cents. Robert Patton was Postmaster in 1836. James McElwain was mail contractor, and Robert T. Maxwell, then a lad of twelve years, carried the mail through the woods on horseback from Butler to Lawrenceburg.

William Alexander, the oldest resident of the borough, came to Fairview in 1840. He states that at that date all the buildings in the place, including houses, shops, stores and outbuildings, numbered only seventeen.

Ten years later, the village had grown considerably. In 1850, there were three stores kept by Robert Patton, Shields Adams and Maj. Adams. William McCafferty and George Emrick each kept hotel at this date. There were several shops where different trades were carried on, and altogether, Fairview was a good business point. C. Scott came in 1850, and engaged in the saddlery and harness business. In 1862, he began keeping a general store, which he still continues, being now the oldest merchant in the place. John Scott, his brother, commenced the harness business before 1850, and remained there till elected Sheriff.

In 1844, Col. James A. Gibson and M. S. Adams started a foundry. Adams sold the foundry to Arnold & Crawford in 1858. J. J. Maxwell ran it from 1858 until 1872, when he quit the business. The foundry has not been in operation since.

Fairview grew but slowly until 1872, when the oil developments began to lend impetus to its prosperity. Previous to the date mentioned, probably the population of the village was at no time over 200; in 1876, it was estimated that there were 1,000 people living in the town. During the oil period, there was great business activity and commendable progress in all directions. Many business houses appeared, and a large number of tasty and elegant residences were erected. Nearly all of the old buildings of the town disappeared and were replaced by new ones of a better kind.

In 1872, the borough of Fairview was organized, and John Pollock elected the first Burgess. In 1875, a public school building was erected at a cost of about \$3,000, and the school graded. For building the house about \$500 was raised by the citizens in personal subscriptions. A festival was held with a lottery as a feature of the entertainment, to raise funds for furnishing the schoolhouse. The receipts from this festival—the most successful ever held in Butler County—netted about \$1,800, which sum was turned over to the school fund. The schools have been under good instructors, and are in a prosperous condition. R. W. McKee, himself an old teacher, settled in Fairview in 1872, and has taken commendable in-

terest in the schools. He was the leading spirit in organizing the festival above mentioned. Mr. McKee is the inventor of a new system of school rewards, known as the "National Bank of Knowledge," which is meeting with great favor among leading educators everywhere.

A number of destructive fires have visited the town of recent years, destroying two hotels and other buildings. January 28, 1877, occurred a shocking casualty which deserves more than passing mention. At that time the town was supplied with gas from the Indian Spring gas well. A leak in the main on the opposite side of the street from Mr. Robert Patton's house allowed the gas to escape and make its way beneath the ice in the street into Mr. Patton's cellar, which was filled completely without the knowledge of the inmates of the house. Rev. D. Decker, who was boarding with the Patton family at the time, brought his lamp down stairs for Mrs. Patton to fill. She took it and set it, still burning, in the cellar-way at the head of the stairs. The next thing was a terrific explosion, which almost completely destroyed the house. Mr. and Mrs. Patton and Rev. Decker sustained severe injuries. Mrs. Patton died three days after. Mr. Patton and Rev. Decker lay for a long time, and their recovery was doubtful; but after about two months, they were able to be about.

The Fairview Deposit and Savings Bank was established August 15, 1872. It was a private bank, managed by Ralston, McQuaide & Co.; D. A. Ralston, President, and R. W. McKee, Cashier. This bank closed March 15, 1882; liabilities about \$225,000, and assets very small. This was the most damaging blow ever received by Fairview.

The situation of Fairview, away from railroads, and the springing up of towns near by, and the decline of the oil business, have all contributed to diminish the prosperity of the town. In 1882, the borough contains an estimated population of 400, four churches, one physician, one hotel, two large general stores, two drug stores, one grocery, one hardware store, one harness shop, one shoe-maker's shop, one meat market, two blacksmiths' shops, two wagon shops, one bakery, one furniture store, three livery stables, two millinery shops, etc.

John A. Christie kept stationary and furnishing goods in connection with the post office in 1872-77. In 1877, C. C. Alexander bought the store and engaged in the drug business. H. W. Jameson began keeping a livery stable in 1880.

Hon. George K. Graham, of Fairview, is a grand son of Samuel Graham, an early settler in Allegheny Township. John Graham, son of Samuel, resided some years in Venango County, and there the subject of this notice was born. Mr. Graham came to Butler

County in 1845, and lived in Parker Township, near Martinsburg. In 1862, he removed to Fairview Township, his present home. Mr. Graham was in the service during the late war as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. Enlisting as a private, he became Regimental Quartermaster, and subsequently was on the staff of Gen. Paul as Brigade Quartermaster. Mr. Graham has been engaged in the oil business for several years, also in surveying and civil engineering. He was a teacher for several years, and Principal of Sunbury Academy from 1867 to 1870. In 1878, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Butler County, and discharged the duties of this position with much credit to himself and the district which he represented. His wife is Eleanor J., daughter of James Wilson, the oldest resident of this township.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Borough of Fairview—1873, A. G. Mahaffy; 1874, M. S. Ray; 1876, William C. Adams; 1879, M. S. Ray; 1881, J. D. Burton.

BEAR CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

This was the earliest religious organization in the northeastern part of the county. A congregation was formed near the close of the last century. The first place of worship was a tent, known as the Deer Lick Tent, and stood in the old graveyard, midway between Fairview and Karns City. About 1800, Samuel Kincaid, Joseph Smith, John Craig and other Presbyterians of the neighborhood undertook and completed the work of erecting a log church, a mile northeast of Fairview. Its site was in the present Lower Bear Creek Cemetery. William Wilson gave two acres of ground for a church lot. The building was small, unplastered, and could be used only in summer.

In December, 1800, Rev. William Moorhead received a call to become pastor, but did not accept.

The first pastor, Rev. Robert Johnston, began his labors in 1803, and preached for the Bear Creek and Scrubgrass congregations. In 1807, he withdrew, and devoted all of his time to the Scrubgrass Church. Rev. Robert Lee, one of the five original members of the Erie Presbytery, supplied Bear Creek Church a few years. At the opening of the war of 1812, the church was without a pastor, and during several subsequent years, there were occasional supplies, and communions at stated times, conducted by the order of the Presbytery. A Sabbath society was held, and the exercises generally led by Elder Kincaid. For

* For further record of the church, see *History of the Churches of Allegheny County*, Rev. D. Decker, of Fairview.

some time previous to 1820, Rev. Cyrus Riggs, stationed at West Unity, preached frequently at Bear Creek. In June, 1821, Rev. Alexander Cook was installed pastor of this church and of Ebenezer (now Parker City). In 1822 or 1823, he secured the erection of a larger church of logs. The logs were hewed and the building plastered. Its site was the Upper Bear Creek Cemetery. In June, 1827, Mr. Cook was released from this charge. He died in Ohio the following year. In 1830, the Allegheny Presbytery granted the request of the Bear Creek Church for the services of Rev. Joseph Johnson, a stranger, who claimed that his credentials were in Ireland. He failed to produce his credentials, for which reason, among others, sanction to his further labors was refused by the Presbytery. His people took issue with the Presbytery, sustaining the pastor, who was very popular. The bitterness increased, until at length, in 1834, all the congregation, excepting five families and one Elder, withdrew from the control of the Presbytery and were received into the Associate Reformed Congregation soon after. Mr. Johnson returned to Ireland, leaving in his place Rev. James Green, who continued to preach at Bear Creek and West Unity. From that time the history of the Bear Creek Church is the history of the U. P. Church at Fairview.

FAIRVIEW U. P. CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian Congregation of Fairview had its origin in the Bear Creek Presbyterian congregation. The pastors, while the church was at Bear Creek, were Revs. Joseph Johnston, James Green, Robert W. Oliver, Riddle, James H. Fife and John A. Campbell. In 1857, the organization changed its place of meeting from Bear Creek to Fairview and became the Fairview Associate Reformed Church, and subsequently the Fairview U. P. Church. Rev. William P. Bradin was then the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. David Dodds, and in 1878 by Rev. A. B. C. McFarland, the present pastor. The congregation is large and flourishing. During the year 1882, a large and elegant church edifice was erected. It is of brick, two stories, and of a very tasteful style of architecture, making it one of the best and most beautiful churches in Butler County.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first efforts to organize a Presbyterian congregation were made in 1872. Rev. Van Eman conducted services for a time at Fairview and Karns. A subscription of over \$1,000 was raised for the purpose of erecting a church, and a committee was appointed by the Presbytery to form a congregation. Through some means, the work did not succeed. In 1874, interest in the matter again revived. Rev.

Thorne preached during the winter and spring of 1874. T. S. Negley, a Princeton student, preached during the summer of 1875. August 12, of that year, he organized a congregation, consisting of twelve members. R. W. McKee and Thomas Hays were elected Elders and were ordained by Rev. J. H. Marshall. August 22, communion was administered, and eleven members were added to the congregation. Rev. D. Decker began his labors at Fairview and Karns, as a licentiate, November 7, 1875. Services were held during the winter and spring in the German Reformed Church and in the schoolhouse, and thirty-eight new members were received. A house was built at Karns during the summer of 1876 at a cost of \$3,000, and dedicated on the 6th of August by Rev. W. H. Gill, of Allegheny City. The same season the Fairview people erected a house of worship at a cost of over \$5,000. The building was completed in December and dedicated by Rev. Gill on the 17th of the month. It was found that the congregation owed no debt, but had a balance in the treasury.

November 1, 1876, Rev. Decker was installed pastor of the united congregations, but at the same time was authorized to effect a separate organization at Karns. This organization was effected November 15; C. S. Leslie and W. W. Randolph were appointed Elders.

In January, 1877, the Karns church agreed to dispeuse with the services of Rev. Decker, who, after recovering from serious injuries received in a gas explosion, continued his labors at Fairview. Karns in the meantime received the services of Rev. John Rutherford and Rev. W. D. Patton. October 12, Rev. Decker received and accepted a call for one half of his time at Karns, and was installed pastor on the 30th, since which time both churches have been under his care.

FAIRVIEW GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The first German church in this vicinity was the White or Sugar Creek German Reformed and Lutheran congregation which met at a log meeting house in the southeastern part of Fairview Township. The first record is of a donation of a lot of land to the congregation in 1843. As far as can be learned, Rev. Henry Koch (Reformed) was the first minister. The Sugar Creek congregation now worships in Armstrong County, the third church building on the lot where the graveyard is having been torn down and removed in 1869. The Sugar Creek Church is the parent of St. Peter's Reformed Church, Fairview, and of St. John's in the southern part of this township, near Miller town. At the latter place, a brick church was erected in 1869. Rev. Koch was pastor of the Sugar Creek Church twenty-five years.

In 1832, a log meeting house, the first church in

Fairview, was erected. It was built by the Lutherans, but afterward became a union church, and was occupied by the Lutherans and the Reformed. Rev. Schweitzerbarth and other ministers officiated here. In 1845, Rev. Samuel Miller was pastor of the Sugar Creek congregation, and under his ministry the Fairview Reformed congregation was organized. The present house of worship was built during Rev. Abner Dale's pastorate, and dedicated May 31, 1857. Fairview formed a part of the Sugar Creek charge until 1872, when it was made a separate appointment. In 1879, Fairview and Millerstown were made to constitute one charge and Sugar Creek another. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. Samuel Miller, 1845-49; L. D. Leberman, 1849-50; Samuel Miller, 1850-52; H. F. Hartman, 1852-56; Abner Dale, 1856-60; David O. Shoemaker, 1860-62; J. S. Shade, 1862-69; Abner Dale, 1869-75; Joseph Hammelberry, 1875-79. Rev. J. W. Alspach, the present pastor, was installed in June, 1879. During Rev. Dale's first ministry services ceased to be conducted in German, except occasionally; and now for some years the preaching has been wholly in English. The number of communicants in September, 1882, was one hundred and fifty-two.

FAIRVIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is an old organization, but diligent research has failed to reveal its history. There are no early records of the class to be found. The house of worship was erected in 1847, since which time the church has enjoyed various periods of prosperity and adversity. The church now numbers about sixty members, and is a part of the Karns City Circuit.

LODGES.

Knights of Honor.—Liberty Lodge, No. 965, K. of H., was chartered March 19, 1878, with thirty-one charter members. The present membership is about sixty.

Equitable Aid Union.—Baldwin Union, No. 467, E. A. U., was instituted in July, 1882, with about twenty members.

United Workmen.—McNair Lodge, No. 107, A. O. U. W., was instituted April 5, 1877, with twenty three charter members. The present number of members is about thirty-five. At one time the lodge numbered sixty-five.

PETROLIA.

Petroleum built Petrolia. The town is only ten years old, yet it has passed through vicissitudes such as any but an oil town would scarcely experience in half a century. In November, 1871, F. M. Campbell built the first house in Argyle—excepting farm houses. A few months later, Argyle presented the

appearance of a very lively village, with stores, machine shops, etc. But the cross roads farther to the south seemed a more desirable site for the future "city," and about this point buildings began to spring up as if by magic. The first house in Petrolia was erected by W. E. Clark in February, 1872. It is still standing, having been converted into a meat shop, and is at present occupied by Frank Rief. John Painter, of Brady's Bend, established the first grocery and saloon, on the corner of Main and Jamieson streets. This was quickly followed by a store, 12x18 feet, built by R. W. Crane, and used as a news room and office of the Penny Post. The oil excitement was at a high pitch, and in a few weeks Petrolia had grown into a flourishing town, with stores, machine shops, hotels, saloons and shanties, all hastily contrived. George H. Graham made the first survey of lots, and, in an incredibly short time, the Graham farm (then owned by the Reno Real Estate Company), and the farms of John B. Jameson, James Campbell and James Blaney had been partially absorbed in the fast-growing town.

The morals of the new settlement were characteristic of oildom. Fully three thousand people had their homes here, and among the population were many roughs, and men and women of shameless character. Drunkenness, prostitution and other forms of vice became so prevalent that the leading citizens deemed it advisable to secure the corporation of the town, in order that these evils might be checked. During the summer of 1872, measures were taken to form a borough government, and in December of the same year the organization was effected, and George H. Dinnick elected Burgess. The borough was fully incorporated according to law, February 1, 1873. Mr. Dinnick proved a very efficient officer, and, aided by a strong police force, soon was able to maintain comparatively good order and establish justice.

Among the first business places opened were Robertson's machine shop, built by W. E. Clark; Mc Bride's drug store, the Central Hotel, by Peter Christie & Co. A man named Ben Hogan erected a large building which he styled the Opera House. Under his management the house gained very unenviable notoriety, but after it passed into different hands it came to be well patronized, and many men of national reputation came hither in the role of lecturers.

Courtney built one of the first machine shops. In 1874, Ireland and Mr. Caughtry bought it. In 1878, the building was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in the fall of the same year. Mr. L. N. Ireland, now in partnership with James E. Hughes, has been connected with the management of the shop since 1874. In 1875-76, from eighteen to twenty-eight men were employed in these works.

Petrolia soon came to be regarded as the very center of the lower oil region, and some of the largest operators accordingly made it their headquarters. It was found that a bank was indispensable, and the result was the establishment of the Argyle Savings Bank, August 22, 1872, with H. L. Taylor, President. This bank still continues to do a solid business. H. L. Taylor is still President, and E. A. Taylor is the present cashier.

R. W. Cram was the first Postmaster. The office was established in 1873. Mr. Cram was succeeded in 1882 by William Gibson, the present Postmaster. At one time, the office was a large distributing office. In 1877, it was estimated that at least 5,000 adults received their mail through Petrolia Post Office. It became a third class office in 1877, and paid a larger salary than any other office in the county.

The population of towns in the oil region is always an unstable quantity. Petrolia in its most prosperous days was probably the home of at least 6,000 people. The years 1875-6-7 were by far the best in the history of the town. The rapid rise in the price of oil, in 1876, stimulated the industrial growth of the place to the utmost. In 1879, business activity declined, and there was a consequent exodus of population. The census of 1880 showed over 1,100 inhabitants in the borough, but the number is now considerably diminished. Still, Petrolia remains, as it has been for several years, the most important oil town in the lower oil region.

Petrolia has a very efficient fire department, consisting of two hose companies, with a membership of about fifty each. The United Hose Company No. 1 was organized by A. C. Beeson, in 1873, and consisted solely of employes of the United Pipe Line Company. This was followed by a citizens' company called the Petrolia Hose, which, while it continued, was a large and well-managed company. The Protective Hose Company was organized in 1874, by citizens of the borough, and still continues a most efficient organization. Both it and the United Hose Company are now incorporated.

For the protection of the borough against losses from fire, an ordinance was enacted April 7, 1874, granting to A. C. Beeson and Murat Compton the full and exclusive right to construct water works. The right was transferred to E. O'Donnell and Frank L. Masson, who at once proceeded to construct works as a private enterprise. In June, 1880, the property was divided into a capital stock of \$1,200, and mostly sold to citizens of the borough. The company organized with the following board of managers: Gnerdon Williams, Chairman; D. C. Backus, T. T. Mapes, D. A. Cypher; E. L. Masson, Superintendent; S. W. Harley, Secretary; and E. A. Taylor, Treasurer.

Mr. Masson has been Superintendent from the beginning. The works consist of one water pump of twenty-horse power, to supply the town with water; a stationary pump of forty-horse power for use in case of fire; and about five miles of hose.

Petrolia has four good hotels, and is well supplied with shops and stores of all kinds. The principal industries are now represented as follows: The machine-shop of Ireland & Hughes; the boiler works of J. C. Lyons, and of Frank Quinn & Co.; the cup and valve manufactory of A. W. Root; and the machine-shop of A. C. Price. The United Pipe Line Company formerly had large machine-shops and an extensive foundry in Petrolia. These works were removed in 1880.

PERSONAL.

D. C. Backus was engaged in the hardware business, in connection with machine repairing, for several years. He began business at Argyle, in 1871, his store being one of the first business houses erected. In 1872, the store was removed to Petrolia. At one time the firm of which he was a member were doing a business of \$30,000 per month. Mr. Backus closed out his business and removed to Jamestown, N. Y.

S. W. Harley came to Petrolia in March, 1872, and for several years followed the business of contractor and operator in oil. August 1, 1877, he was appointed agent of the Standard Oil Company in the purchase of crude oil, and given charge of their Petrolia office. He still holds the same position with the Standard Company's successors, H. Lewis & Co.

James L. Clark, proprietor of Hotel Brunswick, came to Petrolia during the first excitement, and was quite largely engaged in the oil business for some years. In 1878, he bought the property, formerly a restaurant, which has since been known as the Hotel Brunswick.

The principal dry goods stores in Petrolia are those of J. Benedict & Sons and E. P. Chesebro. Benedict & Sons established their business in 1876; they have two large stores and carry a valuable stock of goods. E. P. Chesebro came to Petrolia in 1876, and engaged as clerk for T. B. Brown. In 1879, he bought out the store and began business for himself.

The first clothing store in Petrolia was established in 1873, by Ellis Goodman. He was succeeded by Goodman & Marks, and in 1879 by Freeman & Marks.

N. C. Gifford came to Butler County in 1872, and was among the first to engage in developing the oil territory in the vicinity of Millerstown; he is now Superintendent of the Union Oil Company, a position which he has held two years in Millerstown, and two in Petrolia.

A. A. Anderson, dentist, is a native of Butler, and learned dentistry in that town with Lefevre & Moore.



RESIDENCE OF R. W. BARNHART.



PHILLIP BARNHART.



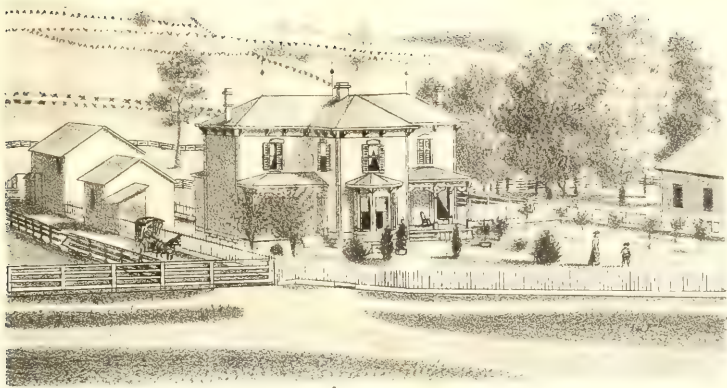
MRS. PHILLIP BARNHART.



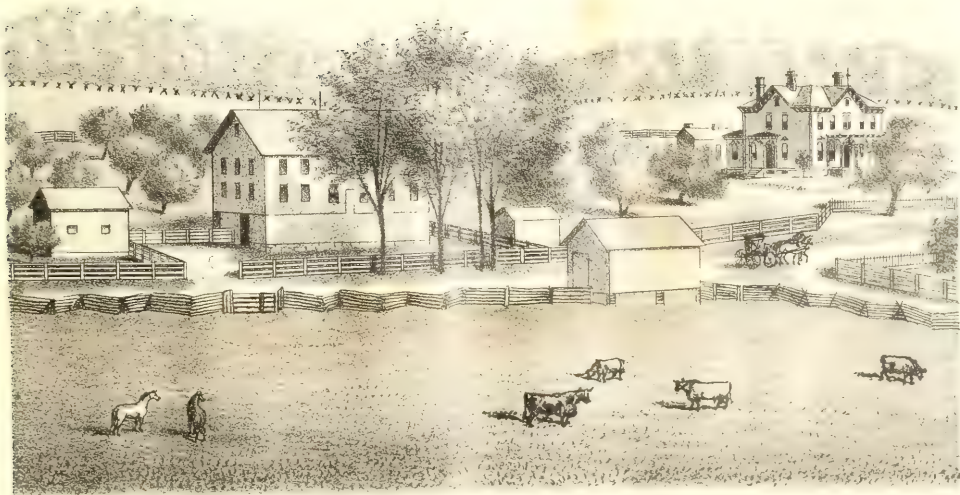
R.W. BARNHART.



MRS. R.W. BARNHART.



RESIDENCE OF A. A. KELTY, M.D.



RESIDENCE OF R. J. McCULLOUGH.

He began practice at Harrisville in 1873, and settled at Petrolia in 1881.

L. P. Cross, photographer, has been engaged in his business in Fairview and Petrolia, for about ten years.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Petrolia Borough 1873, A. L. Campbell; 1873, J. A. Thompson; 1874, J. H. Lewis; 1874, B. F. Wesson; 1875, B. F. Wesson; 1879, James Buzzard; 1880, James Buzzard; 1881, Francis F. Herr; 1882, Robert J. Bottner.

A DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

On Saturday July 26, 1879, Petrolia was visited by one of the heaviest storms ever known in this region. About 11 o'clock A. M., so much rain had fallen that Bear Creek was converted into a rushing river, and, soon after, in the vicinity of Karns City, fences, small buildings and all other object in the way were swept away and carried down stream. The railroad bridge above Petrolia stayed the onward rush of the debris for a time, but suddenly giving way without warning, Bear Creek and its heavy burden of floating timber was precipitated upon the town. Jameson Creek had previously broken through buildings on the east side of the railroad track, and when the dam at the railroad bridge broke, it became evident that the business portion of the town was doomed to destruction: the coliseum, a large building sixty by one hundred and seventy feet erected by the pedestrian association at a cost of \$1,400, was washed from its foundations, and floated upon the water like a top. This huge bulk was driven against other buildings, and they in turn gave way, until along the entire course of the stream, the town was bereft of buildings. Some fifty buildings were destroyed, and about the same number inundated. The wildest excitement prevailed, but fortunately there were no serious accidents.

Some very amusing incidents occurred, among others, the following: During the morning, a walking match was in progress at the Coliseum, and the champions were still contending when the flood struck the town. One athlete, in his walking suit, and with spectacles upon his nose, was seen on top of the Coliseum as it moved down the stream. When the building came in contact with the hose house, he leaped from the roof to the top of the latter building, and rode onward until his novel conveyance stopped, and he was enabled to land in safety.

The buildings destroyed were generally of little value, and probably would not average over \$200 each. But the value of goods and furniture lost was very great. The *Record*, in its next issue, estimated the entire loss in Karns and Petrolia at \$75,000.

Karns was but slightly damaged. Among the largest losses in Petrolia, according to the *Record's* estimates, were the following: C. Barthold, clothing store, \$8,000; R. J. Bottner, jewelry store, \$5,500; Forte & Weeks, drug store, \$6,000; M. N. Miles, law office, \$1,100; M. C. Benedict, law office, \$1,384. Damaged United Pipe Line, buildings, etc., \$5,000; Central Drug Store, \$1,000. An entire solid block of buildings, standing over the creek on Railroad street, were completely destroyed.

CHURCHES.

Petrolia M. E. Church was organized in 1874, on the 1st of September, by Rev. George J. Squire. The house was erected the same year, at a cost of about \$2,000. William Alverson was the first class leader. The number of members at the first was fifteen. The present membership is about 200.

St. James' Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1874, under the pastorate of Father Tierney. The cost of the house was about \$4,000. The membership of this church, once very large, has fallen off greatly.

In 1882, a building was purchased and fitted up as a mission chapel of the Episcopal Church. Rev. Edwin Burke, of Butler, began preaching in the opera house in 1881, and still continued his labors till the fall of 1882. The number of communicants is twenty-nine.

LODGES.

Argyle Lodge, No. 540, F. & A. M., of Petrolia, was formed July 15, 1875, with thirty-eight charter members. The membership in September, 1882, was eighty.

Petrolia City Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 903, was in existence several years, but is now extinct.

The Clipper Lodge, No. 59, A. O. U. W., was chartered September 3, 1875, with the following first officers: H. C. Porterfield, P. M. W.; C. E. Ryder, M. W.; James Harvey, G. F.; William McClupper, O.; S. J. Adams, Recorder; J. M. Harrison, Financier; W. G. Harshaw, Receiver; William Greenwood, G.; James Dailey, I. W.; W. G. Walters, O. W.

We learn that Virgil Council, No. 170, R. A., was formed in September, 1878. The first officers were as follows: M. N. Miles, Regent; C. M. Zinck, Vice-Regent; J. R. Bard, Orator; J. A. Lindsey, Past Regent; F. C. Cluxton, Secretary; J. F. Campbell, Treasurer; S. P. Miles, Chaplain; J. E. Sammel, Guide; J. N. Weir, Warden; F. E. Hinman, Sentry.

The James Guthrie Campbell, Post No. 107, G. A. R., was organized October 14, 1878, with thirteen charter members. The Post has prospered well, and at present has a membership of about fifty.

The Equitable Aid Union is a new fraternal

order, incorporated March 22, 1879, intended as a beneficial aid union. All white persons of either sex who are physically and socially acceptable, are admissible to membership between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five. Florence Union, No. 435, Petrolia, was organized April 12, 1882, with thirty-seven charter members.

KARNS CITY.

Karns City was laid out in 1872, by John H. Haines and Samuel Duncan, on the farms of Samuel L. Riddle and Hugh P. McClymonds. In a very brief space of time a flourishing oil town sprang up and was doing a brisk business in almost every line of trade. In 1876, the population had become nearly 2,000; in 1882, it is less than 400 and is fast diminishing. The causes of this rapid decline and fall are to be found in the same source to which the town owes its existence, namely, the oil business, and need not be detailed here.

Karns City was incorporated as a borough January 4, 1875. The limits of the borough were extended July 1, 1875, so that now the McClymonds farm of 214 acres, and the fourteen acres of the Riddle farm, are included. L. D. Akin was the first Burgess elected.

Previous to the organization of a borough government, the usual lawlessness of new oil towns prevailed. At one time there were twenty-nine places where liquor were sold, and drunkenness and fighting were things of every-day occurrence; Sundays, especially, the roughs that infested the town carried their revels to a shameless extent. But all this soon passed away, and in its place law and order were established.

The dilapidated appearance of the town at present would not indicate that Karns City was wealthy and prosperous but two or three years ago. A glance at the books of the borough, however, reveals the fact that the sum of \$2,913.22, was received in taxes for the year ending June, 1878, showing that the property of the town at that time was no inconsiderable amount.

Karns City has water works, of the kind peculiar to oil towns, and a fire department which was formerly very efficient. The latter consists of the Union Hose Company, organized in 1876.

The town has suffered three very destructive fires; the first occurred on the 2d of December, 1874, and destroyed the heart of the town; the losses were very large, and few business men were so fortunate as not to have their property damaged. Sixty-four buildings were destroyed; a second fire, in 1876, and a third, in 1879, were also very destructive.

On the 5th of March, 1877, there was a fire which resulted in the loss of eight lives. Early in the

morning, on the day mentioned, the Bateman House, a hotel and boarding-house which stood near the depot, was discovered to be on fire; efforts were made to rescue the sleeping inmates from the burning house, but they were unsuccessful. Mrs. Bateman and three of her children perished in the flames, and a gentleman who was boarding at the house suffered the same horrible death. The proprietor of the house, F. E. Bateman, his son, and a male boarder, were so badly burned that they died after a few hours of terrible agony.

Karns City Post Office was established in 1874. A penny post from Petrolia was established in 1872; the Postmasters have been E. S. Harvey, A. N. Hamor and Miss M. B. Morse.

Ralston, McQuaide & Co., carried on the banking business in this place from 1872 to 1880.

Karns City still has a number of stores and hotels which are doing a good business, but all present indications are that the town has seen its best days.

W. H. Hoffman, a native of Monroe County, N. Y., came to Butler County in 1870; he had followed the oil excitement, beginning at Pithole in 1865. He became a large and successful producer of oil in this county, and had one of the largest producing wells—one at Karns City which yielded twenty hundred barrels per day. Mr. Hoffman was elected Sheriff of Butler County in 1878, and served three years. He was nominated by the Democrats for the Assembly in 1882.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

1875, T. P. Brown; 1875, David J. Stewart; 1878, Robert Dunn; 1879, James H. Lewis; 1879, Robert Dunn; 1880, D. J. Stewart.

CHURCHES.

Karns City has two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist. The history of the former is treated in connection with the Fairview Presbyterian Church. The Karns City Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. G. J. Squire in 1874. The church edifice and parsonage were erected in 1876. The Karns City Circuit is composed of Karns City and Fairview.

LOGS.

Karns City Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 931, was chartered February 28, 1876. The following were the first officers: P. R. Burke, N. G.; A. S. Messimer, V. G.; J. L. Henry, Sec.; S. H. Pettigrew, Asst. Sec.; J. L. Phillips, Treas.

The Karns City Lodge, No. 106, A. O. U. W., was chartered March 31, 1877. First officers: A. D. Mead, P. M. W.; J. Moorhead, M. W.; A. T. Mead, G. F.; A. J. Rheinhardt, O.; F. J. Painter,

Recorder; J. L. Henry, Financier; F. S. Houghton, Receiver; J. M. McCandless, G.; J. Wilcox, I. W.; W. H. Phillips, O. W.

Derrick Lodge, No. 456, Knights of Pythias, was chartered May 1, 1877, with eleven charter members. In September 1882, the membership was one hundred and forty-five.

Gold Lining Union, No. 463, Equitable Aid Union, was instituted July 7, 1882 with forty charter members.

The hall in which the various lodges meet is owned by the Odd Fellows. It is tastily and well furnished.

BUENA VISTA.

This village was laid out about 1847, by John McKisson upon land which he bought from Michael Andrew. Thomas Jackson, an Irishman, was the first settler on the land where the village now is, and Mr. Andrew, the subsequent owner of the property.

McKisson started a store and a tavern which he kept for some years. Mr. Isaac Kepple, who has resided in Buena Vista since 1851, says that when he came, the "town" consisted of five or six houses, a store, tavern and a blacksmith shop.

N. Pontius came to Buena Vista in 1863, and engaged in the mercantile business. His store remained the only one in the place until 1872, when the effects of the oil excitement soon converted Buena Vista into a lively and flourishing town. Mr. Pontius still resides in the place, but discontinued his mercantile business four years ago. There are now two general stores, kept by Paul Troutman and Enos Ellenberger. J. J. Sutton keeps a grocery and the post office. The latter was established in 1872, with Mr. Sutton Postmaster. The office is known as Peachville.

Buena Vista was formerly quite an important oil town, and contained six stores, two drug stores, machine shops, hotels, etc., all of which have disappeared. A large hotel, erected by Alexander Storey soon after the oil excitement commenced, was destroyed by fire in August, 1875. At the same time thirty-seven buildings were destroyed, including four stores and the heart of the business portion of the place. Numerous buildings have since been torn down and removed, so that now but little remains to tell what the village once was.

HAYSVILLE.

This little village, on the farm of Thomas Hays, was built by the oil developments in its vicinity. At one time the place consisted of fifty or more houses, two hotels, stores, shops, machine shops, etc.

The first store in the place was conducted on a small scale by John McCorkle. W. G. Hays is at present the only merchant in the place. He began business in 1875.

N. W. Krouse's machine shop and store for oil-well supplies is the most important business establishment in the place. Mr. Krouse came to Haysville in 1876. The village was then at its best. Since 1879, it has declined considerably, though there is still considerable business transacted here.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH.

The house of worship of this congregation was built in 1869. It is situated near Millerstown. The congregation was organized June 25, 1870, with seventy-four members. The pastors have been Rev. A. Dale and Rev. J. W. Alspach. At present this church has a membership of 110.

THALIA GRANGE.

Thalia Grange, No. 636, P. of H., Fairview Township, was organized December 20, 1865, with sixteen charter members. Present membership, twenty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE BARNHART FAMILY.

Rudolph Barnhart, of German descent, came from Westmoreland County about the year 1797, and located upon the farm now occupied by his descendants. There were then no settlers in the neighborhood, excepting the Hemphills and a man named Spangler. After commencing work upon his land, Mr. Barnhart returned to Westmoreland County for his wife. Her maiden name was Christina Rice. She was the mother of eleven children, all of whom were born in Butler County: William, Philip, Susanna (wife of Jonathan Andre), Christina (wife of Joseph Vensil), Frederick, Elizabeth (married John Andre), Rudolph, Simon, Andrew, Mary (wife of Nicholas King), and Catharine (wife of John Eberhart). Of this family the following are still living: Simon and Mrs. Eberhart, Fairview Township; Mrs. Vensil, Donegal Township; Mrs. Elizabeth Andre and Mrs. King, Concord Township.

Philip Barnhart was born on the old homestead in 1801. He was brought up to hard work and lived the life of a sober, upright and industrious farmer. In 1825, he married Mary Wiles, a native of this county and a daughter of Frederick Wiles, who emigrated from Eastern Pennsylvania to this county and settled in Donegal Township about the year 1799. Mrs. Barnhart is still living. Mr. Barnhart died in 1872. He was a member of the Reformed Church, to which denomination all of his family adhere. Of his family of eleven children, six are living. The names of the children are Susan, William, Samuel, Christina, Elizabeth, Magdalena, Catherine, Eli R.

Webster, Sarah A. and Nancy C. The survivors are Samuel and Webster, each of whom lives upon portions of the old homestead; Susan, wife of David Shakely, Armstrong County; Catharine, wife of John S. Murtland, Concord Township; Sarah A., wife of William A. Smith, Parker Township; and Nancy C., wife of William F. Murtland, Concord Township.

R. W. Barnhart, who is well known as a prominent and influential citizen of this township, was born in 1844 and has lived upon the farm, devoting himself to agriculture, and of late years paying considerable attention to oil production. His farm has proved quite prolific oil territory. Since 1873, nine wells have been drilled, three of which are still producing. Mr. Barnhart has now exempted his farm from leases, so that the product of future wells will be entirely his own. Mr. Barnhart is a Republican in politics. He has never aspired to office, but in his capacity of private citizen he is recognized a man of liberality—public spirited and ready to encourage every good work.

He was married in 1865 to Mary A. Shakely, daughter of Henry Shakely, of Fairview Township. They have three children—Presly A., Eda A. and Maria S.

HON. A. L. CAMPBELL.

One of the earliest pioneers of Butler County was John Campbell, who moved from Polk Run, Westmoreland County, in 1798. While in Westmoreland County, Indians were so numerous and troublesome that the minister, Rev. Porter, was accustomed to keep his gun by his side in the pulpit. John Campbell was the father of eight sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead—Robert, John, Andrew, James, William, Joseph, Jane, Thomas and Samuel. In 1808, Andrew Campbell, son of John, Sr., moved from Clarion County to the farm that is now A. L. Campbell's. His wife was Jane Lewis. Their son Robert, born in 1805, is still living in good health. At his home are living the representatives of four generations—Robert, A. L., F. M. and Charles L. Campbell.

Andrew Lewis Campbell, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Gibson) Campbell, was born March 9, 1827, on the farm where he now resides. August 3, 1848, he married Nancy Jane Knox. Eight children of this union are living, viz., Findley M., Salina J. (Boyd), Asa J. S., John H. F., Stella F. (Byers), Robert S. G., Mary Anne and William Washington. Mr. Campbell received such education as the common schools afforded, and became a teacher when a young man, engaging in this employment winters and farming during the summers, for nine years. On the 19th of September, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was discharged

in June, 1865. In 1872, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1873, he received an election to the General Assembly of the State, from the counties of Butler, Beaver and Washington. In 1874, he was re-elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Butler County, and served during 1875-76, discharging his duties faithfully, and winning the esteem and confidence of his constituents.

Mr. Campbell has been largely interested in oil production, and at one time held an interest as producer in seventy-two wells, among them the following: Two Argyle wells, one Duke of Argyle, two Bly and Rowley, two Ivanhoe, three Goodenough, two Replenisher, one Waverly (Scott farm), five Emery, one Orchard, one Peach Orchard, one Waverly (Scott farm), one Lupter (ditto), one Scudder, three Bronson & Perrin, two McEleer, one Reed, one Moorhead & Tack, two Tack Brothers & Co., one Centennial, four Fletcher, two Parsonage, one Hiawatha, one Osceola, one Old Settler, one Old Mortality, one Armstrong, and three Argyle wells. Eight of the above wells were owned and controlled by Mr. Campbell. On his farm (formerly the Robert Campbell farm) was drilled the first well that called attention to Butler County as an important oil field. The town of Argyle, which became incorporated in Petrolia Borough in 1873, was built upon this farm.

THE McCULLOUGH FAMILY.

Capt. John McCullough, a native of Scotland, was one of the pioneer settlers of Fairview Township, and located on the farm now occupied by his grandson, R. J. McCullough. He was a soldier of 1812. After his sons were large enough to attend to the management of the farm, he went to Butler, where he engaged in the manufacture of pottery. He afterward lived in Millerstown and died there. His children were David, William, John, James, Phebe (Deets), Sarah (Wick), Susan (Truxel), Polly (Cridler), Elizabeth (Crawford), and Catharine (Miller). Seven members of this family are living—John, in Butler; James and Phebe, Fairview Township; Sarah and Elizabeth, Concord Township; and Susan and Catharine, Butler.

David McCullough was born in 1811, and went to Butler with his parents. He returned to the farm when twenty-six years of age, and resided upon it until his death. He was a man of industry and integrity, straightforward and honest. He was successful in business and acquired a good property. He was a member of the English Lutheran Church; in politics, a Whig, then a Republican. He died December 12, 1880, in his seventieth year. His wife was Mary M. King, daughter of George King, of Armstrong County. She died July 22, 1863, in her

fifty-first year. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough reared seven children, five of whom are living. Their names are Richard J., John C., William H., Sarah A. (Pon-tions), Mary (deceased), Phoebe D. (deceased), and Maggie M. (Yeager). William H. is a physician, and resides in Tarentum. The others all live in this county.

R. J. McCullough was born on the farm he now occupies, in 1837. He was married in 1858 to Elizabeth Kamerer, daughter of Daniel Kamerer, of Fairview Township. They have had two children, Alvin A., and Elmer S. Alvin died in 1861 at the age of six months. Elmer resides at home with his parents. Mr. McCullough is a Republican. He and his family belong to the English Lutheran Church. Mr. McCullough devotes himself to farming and stock-raising. He is a quiet, prosperous and worthy citizen. His home is a beautiful one, pleasantly situated.

CHAPTER XII.

CONCORD

Petroleum Villages, Early Settlers. The Town of Concord, and its oil and gas resources. Churches. Schools. The Methodist Episcopal Church. The Presbyterian Church. The Lutheran Church. The Baptist Church. The Catholic Church. The Episcopal Church. The United Brethren Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church. The Presbyterian Church. The Lutheran Church. The Baptist Church. The Catholic Church. The Episcopal Church. The United Brethren Church.

THIS township is noted as embracing within its limits a petroleum field which, some eight or nine years ago, produced thousands of barrels of oil daily, and consequently created a perfect furor among owners of real estate in the vicinity, as well as among oil operators and speculators generally. But the oil excitement has long since subsided, and though creakings and squeakings of steam oil pumps are still heard from various hillsides and wild, wooded ravines, yet a large proportion of the inhabitants of the township are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Cannel coal is found in the north part, and the ordinary bituminous coal in various parts of the township. The villages of Concord are Middletown (Hooker Post Office). There is here a Covenanters house of worship, a public school building, post office, a store containing general merchandise, black smith shop, shoe shop, one physician (Dr. O. P. Pisor), one minister of the Gospel (Rev. J. H. Marshall, of the Concord Presbyterian Church), and some fifteen dwelling houses. A short distance to the westward, however, is the historic Concord Church. At Modoc City and Trouteman's are two or three stores, a hotel, boiler repairing shop, a church edifice, built and occupied jointly by the Methodists and Winebrennarians, a considerable number of small dwelling houses scattered about the ravines and hillsides, and from twenty to thirty derricks, representing

oil pumps at work, can be seen from almost any point of view.

Greece City, another defunct oil town, contains Jamison's grist mill, the building once occupied by the Concord Savings Bank, a Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, the store of Frank Markwell, dealer in general merchandise, some small mechanical shops, and several oil wells in operation.

EARLY RESIDENTS, ETC.

During the years from 1795 to 1800, the territory now embraced by the boundaries of Concord Township received its first settlers in the persons of the Campbells, the Cumberlands, Christys, Conways, Fleggers, Grahams, Meals, and others, whose names will be mentioned in succeeding pages.

The Campbell family, now so largely represented in this and adjoining township, originated in Scotland, from whence members of it fled to the North of Ireland during religious wars, and finally representatives of the same family found themselves domiciled in the county of Westmoreland, Penn. John Campbell, the grandfather of Robert W., Andrew and Josiah Campbell, and the great-grandfather of many other heads of families of the same name, if not a native, was certainly one of the very earliest to settle in Westmoreland County. There he raised a family of eight sons and one daughter—Robert (who was born in 1777), John, James, Andrew, William, Joseph, Thomas, Samuel and Jane, the latter of whom married James Cumberland. As soon as this part of Butler County was thrown open to settlement (about 1796), John Campbell, Sr., and several of his older sons visited this region, and selected a large tract in the vicinity of the present town of Petrolia: also a tract of several hundred acres in the present township of Concord. A removal of all the family (to the locality first mentioned) was made soon after, and finally, in dividing the land recently acquired here, the tract in this township (now owned by Andrew and Josiah Campbell, sons of Robert) fell, by "drawing cuts" among the brothers, to the lot of Robert, the oldest son. This tract was then considered the least valuable among all, containing as it did so much level, wet land. But time has proved it to be of the greatest worth, compared with the Petrolia neighborhood, for agricultural purposes.

About the year 1797, Robert Campbell settled upon the tract just described, and his father (John) and mother also came to his house, where they resided then until decease. He married Miss Jane Cumberland (sister of James), and thus the Campbell and Cumberland families were bound together by another tie. The children of Robert Campbell and Jane, his wife, were Ann, who married her cousin, John Camp-

ing the war of 1812-14, he served in Capt. Story's company of Pennsylvania volunteers. He also built the second grist mill in this county (Noyman's, near Butler, being the first, though erected but a short time previously). He was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and died about 1856, at the age of eighty-four years. His surviving children are Priscilla, now the widow of William McFunkin, and a resident of the town of Butler; Joseph, who resides in Clay Township; and Andrew, who occupies the homestead, or part of it, at least, on the southern border of Concord Township. The latter being the youngest child of Andrew Christy, Sr., was born in 1814. According to his earliest recollection, among the early residents of the southern part of this township, as now formed, were David Beatty; William Thompson, who lived on the premises now occupied by W. H. Campbell; John Shryock, on the farm now owned by Henry Clark; and John Thompson, a brother of William, who was located where Peter Fleegeer now resides. He first attended school at the Concord Church Schoolhouse, about 1822. Dr. Steadman being the teacher. William Christy, Robert McElvain, David Beatty, John Christy and John Wick (a brother of William Wick, at present a resident of the township), also taught school at the same place before the adoption of the free school system, about 1834. The Covenanters, during the same early period, held meetings in a tent—during pleasant weather, which was located near Hugh Wasson's house. When inclement weather prevailed Wasson's house sufficed for a place of worship.

About the year 1800, Samuel Campbell came from the State of New Jersey and settled in what is now Concord Township. He married Rachel, a daughter of William Brown, of Fairview Township, and to them were born children named William, John A., Catharine, Nathan, Jesse, Jane, David and Samuel, Jr. All attained adult age and married, but none are now living except John A., who was seventy years of age September 30, 1882. During the last war with Great Britain, Samuel Campbell, Sr., went out as a substitute for Robert Campbell, Sr. John A. Campbell married Miss Mary Milford. Of nine children born to them, eight are living, one son, John F., having died of disease while serving as a member of a Pennsylvania regiment during the war of the rebellion.

John Byers was born in Westmoreland County. About 1796, he married a Miss Hartman, and settled in the region now known as Centre Township, Butler County. Their children were Elizabeth, Daniel, Susanah, John, Jr., David, Adam, William, Samuel and Mary. Of these, William and Mary, only, are now living. John Byers, a grandson of John Byers, Sr., now owns the homestead in Centre Township. Will-

iam, son of John Byers, Sr., was born in 1809. His first wife was Sarah Osenbaugh; his second, Rebecca Hilliard. He settled where now residing in 1850, making the first improvements thereon.

Jacob Rider was a native of Washington County, Penn. After attaining to years of manhood he located in Alleghany County, and married Miss Sarah Bright. Their children who reached adult age, were Michael, Mary, Christopher, Jacob, John, Samuel, Margaret and George. Two others, viz., Sarah and David, died when very young. Those of the family now surviving are Christopher, Jacob, John, Samuel, George and Margaret, the latter the wife of Peter Whitnair. Jacob Rider, Sr., settled in Centre Township (upon the farm now occupied by his son George) in 1830, where he made the first improvements upon the premises owned by him until his death. John S. Rider, of Concord, located where he now resides in 1861. About eighty acres of his purchase had then been cleared by James K. Christy.

Daniel L. Kamerer was born in Brady's Bend Township, Armstrong County, Penn. His wife was Miss Anna H. Daubenspeck. About 1854, he removed to the premises in Fairview Township, where he still resides. His son, Peter Kamerer, settled in Concord Township in 1858, and two years later John D., another son, also became a resident of the same locality. The latter served in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the war of the rebellion, and in the fall of 1878 was elected County Auditor for a term of three years. His brothers, William and Adam, also served in the army during the late war, first in the Sixty-Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, and afterward in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment.

William T. Jamison, who was a native of Indiana County, Penn., settled upon the farm in Concord Township now occupied by Henry Clark, in 1826. About ten years later, he bought the old Christy grist mill of John Harper, and located there, and from that time until the oil excitement brought forth the unenphatic yet suggest a patronymic *Grease City*, the locality was known throughout the county as Jamison's Mill, and Jamison's Schoolhouse.

In 1800, Jeremiah Sutton, of New Jersey, came to this county, and a year later his son, Platt, arrived. Two more sons, Joseph and Jeremiah, also settled here. Jeremiah died in Grant County, Ind. Joseph lived and died in Concord Township. Platt Sutton was married, and came here with his wife in 1801. He died in 1852, aged seventy-seven. He reared nine children—Mary (Sutton) deceased; Nancy (Harper) deceased; Elizabeth (Bullman), Farmington, Butler County; Jeremiah, deceased; Joseph and Phebe, Concord Township; Margaret (Jamison), Arm-

strong County; Platt, Jamestown, Mercer County; and James, Evansburg, Butler County.

Joseph Sutton settled in this township about 1819. He was from Westmoreland County, but a native of New Jersey. The children of Joseph and Sarah Sutton who reach mature years were three: John, James and Jane (Morrow). John, the oldest, lived some years on the old homestead, then went to Armstrong County, and afterward returned to Butler County. He died in 1864, in Fairview Township. His wife was Mary Sutton, the mother of eight children, six of whom are now living.

In 1796, Mrs. Aggas, a widow, accompanied by her two sons, named Sylvanus and Abner, migrated from Westmoreland County, and settled upon a tract of land in the present township of Centre, now owned by her grandson, James Aggas. Prior to that event, however, her husband had been killed by the Indians during one of their hostile forays through Westmoreland.

Illustrative of the life in the wild woods then (1796), it has been related that Mrs. Aggas and her children, in taking possession of their newly acquired home in this (Butler) county, encamped at a spring, where such resources as they possessed were utilized to the end that the night might be passed comfortably. Mrs. Aggas was not suited with the spring and its surroundings, and as considerable time yet intervened before the close of the day, she arranged to find a better spring and place to build a habitation. A dense forest, however, enshrouded the surface in all directions, and she needed to travel but a few hundred yards to pass up one slope and down another, to become lost. During the last hours of daylight, she wandered and frightened, she pushed her way from thicket to thicket, over hills and across narrow valleys, endeavoring to find her way back to her little boys (the oldest being then about eleven years of age), but she failed in all her efforts, and at length, amid the darkness of the forest, sank utterly exhausted at the foot of a huge oak, where a sleepless night was passed listening to the howling of wolves, and other dreadful noises. With the coming of daylight, she again attempted to find her way back to the encampment, or to some settler's cabin, but she failed again, and a second night was passed in the forest alone, though she managed to crawl up into the forks of a large tree where three great branches started from a common center. On the morning after the second night's stay in the woods, she found a path traveled by a few white settlers, and, meeting some distant neighbors, was enabled by their directions and by walking a long distance around, to return in safety to her children, whom, it is to be presumed, were also safe, yet wondering at her long, unaccountable

absence. When her second son, Abner, became a young man, he joined the United States forces, then waging war against hostile Indian tribes, passed down the Ohio River with a company of soldiers, and was heard from never afterward. Sylvanus, on the other hand, remained at home, tilled the soil, and married as his first wife a Miss Gillespie, by whom he had five children, none of whom survive. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of James. By this marriage were born William, who died in infancy; Keziah, who, as the wife of William Whitnire, died when nineteen years of age; Sylvanus, Jr., now a resident of Concord Township; James, now occupying the homestead in Centre Township; Alfred, now a resident of Clay Township; Almira, who died as the wife of Warren Thompson; Rebecca J., who is the wife of Samuel Turk, at Hilliard's Station; Samuel, who died when a young man, and William (2d) who resides at Liverpool, Ohio. Of these sons, Alfred served during the late war in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry eighteen months. Afterwards, he, together with his brothers, Sylvanus, Jr., and James, served in the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. Their father, Sylvanus Aggas, Sr., died in 1868, at the age of eighty-three years.

James Turner was born in Ireland in the year 1776, and in 1800 he became a resident of Parker Township, as now formed, where he died in 1857. His sons were William R. and Samuel. George B. Turner, a grandson of James, was born in Parker Township in 1846. He married Miss Sale W. Gibson (born in 1847) in 1864, and their children, named William H., John F., Clarence R. and Clara E. are all living, the oldest being eighteen and the youngest seven years of age. He has been a resident of Concord Township since 1872.

In 1854, the present present township boundaries were defined, the names of the taxable inhabitants were as follows: John Andrews, Sylvanus Aggas, Joseph Adams, William Byers, Barbara Bell, Archibald C. Bell, William Brown, Samuel Byers, Adam Byers, Benjamin Bortness, Platt Bullman, Andrew Bullman, Andrew Christy, Sr., Andrew Christy, Jr., William H. Christy, Robert G. Campbell, James Coulter, Alexander Campbell, John Campbell, Thomas Coulter, Rev. John Coulter, James Campbell (of Robert), Thomas Campbell, John Coulter, Jr., William Campbell, John G. Christy, John Christy, Andrew Campbell, Isaiah R. Christy, Robert Campbell's heirs, John Campbell (of Robert), Joseph Cumberland, James Cumberland, Sr., Robert Cumberland, James Cumberland, Jr., John Cumberland, Josiah Campbell, George C. Conway, Robert W. Campbell, Hugh P. Conway, Hugh Conway, Sr., Edward G. Conway,

William Conway, John Christy (of William), William A. Christy, James P. Crawford, James A. Campbell, Samuel B. Campbell, William Campbell's heirs, Joseph Campbell, Esq., Robert Campbell, Eli Campbell, George Campbell, James Campbell, John A. Campbell, Thomas Campbell (of Joseph), James J. Densmore, Robert Dobson, William J. Dobson, Samuel C. Donaldson, Andrew Donaldson, Esq., Robert Donaldson, Isaac Donaldson, Peter Fleeger (of Jacob), Peter Fleeger, Sr., James Foreman, Rudolph Foreman and James, Jr., Thomas Fleming, William C. Glenn, William Glenn, Sr., Andrew P. Glenn, Joseph Glenn, William M. Graham, Esq., Edward Graham, Jr., William L. Graham, Edward Graham, Sr., James A. Gibson, Bazleel Grannis, James P. Gordan, Harrison Gibson, George Gilchrist, John Gwin, Oliver Gwin, William Harper, Thomas Harper's heirs, Robert S. Harper, Sutton Harper, John Hindman, Samuel S. Jamison, Samuel Jack's heirs, William C. Jamison, Ephraim Jamison, Charles and Jacob Kinzer, Henry Kuhn, Alexander Kuhn, James Kelly, Daniel Kameron, Joseph Leedom, John Morrow, John McCall's heirs, James S. McCall, John McKinney, Sr., Robert McKinney, William McKinney, John McKinney, Jr., Alexander McQuiston, Alexander McQuiston, Jr., Joseph Meals, George Mahood, George Meals, James Maxwell, Robert F. Maxwell, William C. Maxwell, Francis Mays, Mary Ann Mays, James Moody, Samuel McClellan, Charles McClung, Sr., Charles McClung, Jr., William McGill, Mathew Morrow, John Murtland, Alexander Murtland, James Murtland, Bridget McDavitt, Mary McConnell, Robert Morrow, John McLaughlin, James McCaraher, David Patton, Harvey Parks, James Parks, Jacob Pisor, Daniel Pisor, Abner Pollard, Samuel Prior, Thomas Patterson, Ebenezer Russell, Samuel Russell, David J. Russell, Andrew Russell, William Stewart's heirs, F. Shugart, Andrew J. Stoughton, Platt Sutton, James Sutton, Nelson Sutton, John Starr, Sr., Jeremiah W. Starr, Joseph Sutton, James C. Sutton, John Starr, Jr., Elisha W. Starr, John Sutton, Esq., John Scott, Esq., Andrew Timblin, Joseph S. Timblin, William S. Thompson, James Timblin, Joseph W. Timblin, George Taggart, Robert Turk, John J. Timblin's heirs, John Wick, James Wick, William Wick, Abraham Walker, Peter Young, Simon Young.

At the time the township was formed (1854), it contained one hundred and seventy-one taxable inhabitants. The assessed valuation of real and personal estate amounted to \$53,346, upon which was levied a county tax of \$318.86, and a State tax of \$160.11.

In comparison with the facts stated in the foregoing paragraph we find that the taxables, etc., etc., in the year 1850, were as here shown. Number of tax-

bles, 535; aggregate value of real estate taxable, \$306,879; aggregate amount of money at interest (including bank stocks, etc.), \$10,000; number of horses and mules over the age of four years, 291; value of same, \$14,700; number of cows and neat cattle over four years old, 457; value of same, \$7,177; valuation of salaries, emoluments of office, posts of profit, trades, occupations and professions, \$18,648; aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes, \$347,448, being exceeded (in the latter respect) by but three other townships in the county, viz.: Donegal, Fairview and Parker.

RESIDES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Concord Township—1854, Joseph Campbell; 1854, William M. Graham; 1859, Joseph C. Campbell; 1859, William M. Graham; 1864, William M. Graham; 1864, Joseph C. Campbell; 1869, Charles Cochran; 1869, William M. Graham; 1869, William M. Graham; 1874, Charles Cochran; 1879, Charles Cochran; 1879, William M. Graham.

Greece City Borough, 1873, James L. Conn; 1873, James S. Craig.

CONCORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church begins its history with the close of the last century. It was in the summer of 1799 that Rev. John McPherrin, then pastor of the church of Salem, in Westmoreland County, Penn., visited this section of country and preached to a congregation assembled in the forest near the place where the church now stands. He then called the congregation Concord, which name it has appropriately borne ever since. He did not remain with the congregation then, but returned and settled here in the year 1803. During this interval there were occasional supplies. Rev. McPherrin's pastoral charge consisted of Thom's Ridge (now Butler), Muddy Creek and Concord.

The organization of Concord Church was completed in the fall of 1804 by the election and ordination to the office of Ruling Elder the following, viz.: Jeremiah Sutton, Hugh Conway, Sr., William Christie, Andrew Christie and John Christie.

A call for the ministerial labors of Rev. McPherrin for one-third time was accepted by him. The Lord's Supper was administered for the first time in 1805 to about twenty-six members in full communion.

Rev. John McPherrin continued to be pastor of this church till near the time of his death, which occurred on the 10th of February, 1822.

The Rev. John Coulter became pastor of the same charge in 1823, and continued to minister to Concord more than forty years, till the infirmity of age admonished him that he must cease from his labors. He resigned his charge in the spring of 1864, and died at

his home in the bounds of Concord congregation on the 6th of December, 1867, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His labors were greatly blessed, and the impress of his teachings and his pure life will long be seen on the congregation over which he ministered.

The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Marshall, was installed over this congregation in connection with the Church of North Butler on the 23d of October, 1865. He was born near Dayton, Armstrong County, Penn. He grew up on a farm, and studied at Glade Run Academy, Washington College, and Alleghany Theological Seminary. Concord Church has been his only pastoral charge. His father was for many years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Glade Run. His pastorate has now continued more than seventeen years, which have been years of prosperity to the church.

The fact that *three pastorates* cover a period of eighty years, and the utmost concord has prevailed during all this time, are worthy of note. Few congregations have such a record.

In this congregation the temperance cause was advocated, probably, first in the county, and liquor was never sold in the bounds of the congregation till the oil excitement brought it in, and then the legal sale would never have been allowed if the court had regarded the sentiment and voice of the community.

From this church six others have been taken in whole or in part, and yet it has a large membership, and probably the largest Sabbath school in the county.

To the foregoing sketch, contributed by the pastor, we will add that the congregation worshiped first in a small log house, having an earthen floor, split log seats, and wide, old-fashioned fire-place. The second church edifice, also of logs, was thirty feet square. It was afterward enlarged by the addition of thirty feet to its length. The present commodious brick structure was built in 1838.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church, formerly an appointment in the North Washington charge, was organized about the year 1856 by Rev. John Delo, through whose efforts there was such an increase of membership here as to justify an organization. The early records have unaccountably disappeared, but we learn that among the original members were William Byers and family, William Wick and family, James Crawford and wife, Jacob Pisor, John, William, Elisha, John, Jr., and Jeremiah Starr and their families. The church edifice was built about 1857, and cost \$800. The burial ground near by was donated by William Byers. It contains one acre, and the body of James Turner was the first to be deposited within it.

This congregation now numbers about seventy-five, and of those who have officiated as pastors, we name

Revs. John Delo, J. Singer, A. S. Miller, Samuel Stouffer, D. Townsend, Isaiah J. Delo (as a supply) and Charles L. Steamer. Mr. Steamer, the present incumbent, has been in charge four and one-half years, a longer period than any who have served this church.

SPRINGDALE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Springdale Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized November 12, 1876, when the election and installation of the first officers took place. The organization was effected by persons who, up to that time, were members of Rider's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Centre Township, and others who had been members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Sunbury, which disbanded in order to form in connection with those from Rider's Church a new congregation at Springdale. The members from Rider's Church were Christopher Rider and wife, Jacob Rider and wife, James Wilson and wife, George Wilson and wife, Mother Andre, her sons and daughters, Alfred Aggas and wife, Sylvanus Aggas and wife, William, Solomon, Peter, Jacob and John Whitmire and their wives. From the West Sunbury Church were Peter Rhodes and wife, Philip Halstine and wife, sons and daughters, and Simon P. Painter and wife.

The church building, which cost about \$1,300 and has a seating capacity of about two hundred, was dedicated in November, 1876. The pastors have been Revs. David Townsend and Charles L. Steamer, with Rev. Isaiah J. Delo, as a supply for four months during a vacancy. The present members number eighty-five.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

During the autumn of 1870, at the request of Robert Jamison, Rev. Joseph K. Mendenhall, then in charge of the North Washington Circuit, came to the locality then known as Jamison's Mills, but now as Greece City, and preached a few times in the school-house. But his time was already fully occupied, and being unable to visit this point at stated periods he persuaded Mr. John Smith, a local preacher, of Fairview Township, to come, who preached regularly twice a month, for six months. Meanwhile a class composed of the following members had been formed: Robert W. Jamison, and Fannie, his wife; Isaiah Brown, and Margaret K., his wife; Jacob Groover and Maria Redick.

In the winter of 1870-71, however, a church was organized here as part of the Fairview Circuit, Rev. Edward M. McKerwick in charge. In August, 1872, the famous Morrison well was completed at Greece City, and feeling jubilant over his good fortune, David Morrison donated \$1,000, to assist in building a church edifice, while his wife gave one half acre as a building site. The work of construction began at

once, and in the winter of 1872-73, the structure was completed at a cost of \$3,000. This point then became a separate station, and Rev. B. E. Delo, the preacher in charge, but by reason of the town being destroyed by fire, and a consequent removal of many members, he, during the remainder of his stay of one year, preached at other points. Since early in 1874, this church has formed part of the North Washington Circuit, and the preacher in charge the same as there mentioned, viz., William Branfield, J. C. Rhodes, James Clyde and J. L. Stratton. Robert W. Jamison has been class leader since an organization was first effected. There are now sixty members in full connection. A flourishing Sabbath School also exists, of which Robert Hamilton is Superintendent.

CONCORD GRANT.

Concord Grange, No. 570, was organized June 24, 1875, its charter members being W. F. Campbell, J. H. Christie, Linn Christie, Joseph Campbell, Clarence Campbell, J. B. Campbell, R. H. Campbell, A. G. Meals, H. E. George, T. J. Russell, W. G. Russell, George B. Turner and Thomas Graham, males, and A. E. Christie, Virginia Christie, M. R. Campbell, Louisa Campbell, Cornelia Campbell, Nanna Graham, O. S. Meads and S. W. Turner, females.

The first officers were: W. F. Campbell, Master; I. H. Christie, Overseer; Linn B. Christie, Chaplain; Joseph Campbell, Treasurer; Clarence Campbell, Steward; J. B. Campbell, Assistant Steward; A. G. Meals, Secretary; T. J. Russell, Lecturer; Thomas Graham, Gate Keeper. Ladies, A. E. Christie, Flora; Cornelia Campbell, Ceres; Nanna Graham, Pomona; Virginia Christie, Lady Assistant Steward.

Subsequent Masters of the Grange have been: I. H. Christie, 1876; Joseph Campbell, 1877; O. H. Christie, 1878; William M. Graham, 1879; W. F. Campbell, 1880; Linn Christie, 1881; and I. H. Christie, 1882. Other officers of the present are: J. B. Campbell, O.; George B. Turner, L.; G. W. Mason, S.; R. H. Campbell, Asst. S.; Linn Christie, C.; Joseph Campbell, Treas.; W. F. Campbell Secy.; H. E. George, G. K.; A. E. Christie, Ceres; R. M. Campbell, Pomona; Nanna Graham, Flora, and Kate Stoops, Stewardess.

The present members number forty-two. They erected a hall situated at Middletown in 1881, costing \$325.

CHAPTER XLII.

SLIPPERY ROADS

Indian Tribes of Early White Visitors. The Pioneers. The Stage-wagons. Coopers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths and Others. The Molawh Murder in 1810. Mills, Furnaces and Other Industries. Borough of Centerville. Its Beginning, Growth and Present Condition.

SLIPPERY ROCK was one of the largest of the original Townships of Butler County, and though much reduced by the formation of other townships, it still remains territorially one of the largest townships in the county.

Settlements were made in this township as early as 1796, and in the year 1797 a considerable number from Westmoreland County and from the East was added to the small community. The name of the first settler is shrouded in oblivion. Indians still lingered about the creeks, where, for years their hunting grounds had been after the white man's arrival. The old trail to Franklin crossed this township, and some evidences that white men had been here earlier than we have any actual knowledge of their movements have been discovered in this township. On the David Cross farm some forty years ago, was found a copper kettle which had been buried in the earth, nobody knows how long ago. The stream (Wolf Creek) had wasted away its banks, and during the freshet the kettle was unearthed. Eli Beckwith found an iron or steel implement—a combination of a knife and a fork—badly rusted by years of exposure. Some twenty years ago, while splitting a hickory log, he discovered an ounce ball snugly imbedded in the wood, with traces of bark around it as though the bullet had been shot into the tree, while the tree was yet a sapling. Eighty-seven rings of annual growth were over the bullet. It is most probable that the objects discovered date back to the time when the French explored this region.

A considerable portion of the land in this township was donation tracts, which at first were not open to settlement. The growth of the country from a wilderness to its present thrifty and populous condition was a slow and gradual process unmarked by any unusual features. The pioneers labored well and their toil bore fruit. When their sons grew to manhood and wanted a home, they generally settled upon a part of their fathers' farms, and carried forward the work of clearing. Some settlers deserted their tracts or sold out their claims to such as wanted them, for a very trifling sum, and went elsewhere to seek their fortunes. In general, however, the settlers were permanent residents. They were also men of honesty and uprightness, hard-working and frugal in their habits. Their descendants partake of these same traits. Adam Funk located on the farm now owned by J. J. Howard, at a very early date. In 1807, his

ing disposed of his right to the place to Samuel Cross, he vacated it. Samuel Cross came from Adams County, moving his family and goods in two wagons and a carriage. These vehicles were among the first brought to the neighborhood. The family also brought a negro girl as a slave, but gave her her freedom when she became of age. In 1811-12 Samuel Cross erected the brick house now owned by his grandson, Mr. Bovard. The house is two stories, 30x45 feet, and substantially built. Besides being the first brick house in what is now Slippery Rock Township, it was for years almost the only brick building in this part of the county. In it Cross kept tavern many years, and entertained many of the travelers who once made the old Franklin road their thoroughfare. His son, James, managed a distillery several years. Samuel Cross died in 1841. His children were Thomas, David, John and William, by his first wife; and by his second, Samuel, Joseph, James, Alexander, Sarah (Bovard), Jane (Perry), Eliza (Miller) and Sidney. Only one of them is now living—Mrs. Perry, Venango County.

John Slemmons, from Adams County, was an early settler on a farm adjoining that of Cross. Jonathan Adams, in the same neighborhood, was an early settler. One of his grandsons now owns the farm and keeps a hotel known as the Adams House.

James McKee, a native of Ireland, settled in Franklin County in 1787. In 1797, he and two brothers, John and Hugh, came to Western Pennsylvania and settled about two miles west of the present residence of David McKee. Soon after, they were joined by four sisters, and their parents, James and Jane McKee. These pioneers encountered difficulties and perils. They were frequently short of provision, but as game was plenty, they had no fears of starvation. David McKee says that he has heard old settlers tell of a man who was expert in hunting, who lived two weeks on Juneberries and milk. About 1800, James McKee married and settled on the farm where his son David lives. He died in 1847, aged seventy-seven. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Wolf, and held the office until the act making these officers elective was passed. He was also one of the early Commissioners of this county. He was the father of eleven children—Thomas, Nancy, James, Martha, John, Jane, Hugh, Letitia, David Robert and Hiram. David has served as a member of the Legislature and in other responsible positions.

John and Jacob Stillwagon, whose descendants still reside here, was an early settler south of Centerville. Abraham Snyder, from Westmoreland County, lived a number of years on the McGonigle farm, then moved to Mercer County. John Mortland and Alex-

ander McDonald were early settlers in the eastern part of the township.

About the year 1800, Zebulon and Nathaniel Cooper, from Washington County, bought 500 acres of land on Wolf Creek, upon which they settled. Their brother, Stephen, came soon after, and discovering a vacant piece of land, made a settlement upon it. He located at the Big Spring, in Centerville, and was the first inhabitant of the land now included in the borough. Zebulon, who came here single, married Sarah Bean in Washington County, and settled west of the creek. He died in 1864, aged eighty-six. His children's names are Elizabeth (McNees), deceased; John (deceased); Mary (McNees), deceased; Rebecca, Anna, Zebulon, Sarah (Andrews), deceased; Jerusha (Bigham), Hannah (Carey), deceased; and Sylvanus. Sylvanus resides on the homestead. The first log-house which Zebulon Cooper built is still standing, but no longer occupied. The barn built about 1810 is still in use and in good repair.

Nathaniel Cooper died on his farm. It is now occupied by G. W. Forsyth, a native of Armstrong County, who settled in this county in 1872. Stephen Cooper's family went to the West. Nathaniel's children were Nathaniel, Polly (McGowen), Stephen and William B. Allare, now dead. Nathaniel, the last survivor, died in 1880, at the age of eighty-six. The Coopers underwent the usual difficulties of pioneers. At one time salt was \$16 a barrel, and scarce at that price. It had to be brought over the mountains from the Eastern part of the State. Zebulon went to Pittsburgh and brought home, on horseback, the first kettle that he owned.

At the time the Coopers came, Adam Barber lived southwest of their tract, and David Cross lived south of Barber. A son, Samuel Burry, and his son William lived south of the Cooper farm.

Philip Snyder came from Lancaster County, Penn., and about the year 1801, settled on the farm now owned by Hiram Snyder. To pay his taxes, he had to resort to every method of economy which he could possibly practice. He made maple sugar and carried it to Butler to sell, thus earning a little money. In 1803, a son (Henry) was taken sick and died. There was no physician nearer than Harmony, and the boy received no medical aid. Philip Snyder died in 1857, aged eighty-three. He was twice married. His first wife, Sarah Stephenson, bore six children—Henry, John, Jane (Pillow), Elizabeth (Barnes), Sarah (Smith) and Philip, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Barnes. The children of his second wife, Deborah Fannchill, are all living: Nancy R. (Braham), Hiram, Jonathan, Eleanor (Wright), Deborah (Shanon), Hiram and Eliza P. (Braham) Snyder are the parents of eleven children: three sons and three daughters have been

school teachers and taught during the year 1881. One son, Samuel B., has recently been admitted to the bar of this county.

James McKee, father of Hon. David McKee, of this township, built the first house on the Eli Beckwith farm. Finding that he had located on lands belonging to the Pittsburgh Academy, he moved to the farm now occupied by his son. The Pittsburgh Academy, now known as the Western University, owned several four-hundred-acre tracts in this township, which were gradually sold to settlers. Three of these tracts were in a body, commencing at the north of the township and running south as far as Centreville. Mrs. Weekly and her son William next occupied the farm, but were not able to pay for it. William Hogg then lived for a time upon the place. In 1819, Joel Beckwith came and bought the farm from the Academy Trustees, returning to his native State, Connecticut, for his family. They left Burlington, Conn., January 17, 1820, and four weeks and one day later arrived at their new home, having traveled the entire distance in a one-horse sleigh. Mr. Beckwith and his sons, Alvah and Eli. Joel Beckwith died on the farm in 1848. Alvah studied medicine, resided in Indiana and Ohio and died in Ashtabula, Ohio. Eli, who was in his seventeenth year when he came, is one of the few surviving early settlers. Since he came here he has resided in the county continually, excepting twelve years. He married Asenath Bigham, who is still living. They have reared three daughters and two sons, all of whom are living.

Henry Woolford was among the first settlers. His son, Henry, who occupies the old farm, is now one of the oldest residents of the township.

John Walker, of Irish descent, came to this county from Allegheny County, and settled west of Centreville in 1805. His sons were William, Samuel, James, John and Robert. Only the latter resided permanently in this county. John was cashier of a bank in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died. Robert settled in 1816, where the borough of Harrisville now is. His sisters were Sarah (Carnahan), Elizabeth (Bigham), Jane, Mary (Martin) and Margaret (Reed). All lived in this county but Mrs. Carnahan.

Thomas Bigham, of Scotch-Irish descent, came from Adams County on horseback in 1806, and purchased of the Pittsburgh Academy the farm on which his son William now lives. After living alone two years, Mr. Bigham married Elizabeth Walker. He was a soldier of 1812. He died in 1864, in the eighty-third year of his age. Names of his children: William, Ann Eliza, Sarah, Catharine (Hodge), Margaret J. (Davidson), John, Asenath (Beckwith) and Minerva (Davidson). William and Mrs. Beckwith are the only survivors.

The primitive denizens of the forest—the bears, wolves and panthers—did not desert their haunts until many years after the advent of the settlers. One evening Peggy Walker was returning home just at dusk from her neighbor Armstrong's house, situated near Wolf Creek, riding horseback. When about one mile from home, she was startled by the terrific scream of a panther which sprang from the bushes close by the path. Her horse was frightened and ran; the panther followed, often coming close upon the horse and rider and occasionally making a leap at them. The horse was the swifter, however, and the savage animal was at length left behind. The girl reached her home in safety, though almost overcome with fright. It is related that a man was set upon by wolves near Wolf Creek at night, just as he was about to cross the stream. The wolves were on the opposite bank from him; to advance would be destruction, and to retreat, equally perilous. He therefore walked back and forth upon the log all night, with a stout club in his hands, keeping the wolves at bay. It was a long and terrible night for him. At dawn his foe retreated into the forest and he continued his way unmolested.

The J. D. Stephenson farm was settled by James and Jane (McMurray) Stephenson. James Stephenson came to this county from Ireland, in 1817, and first resided a year or two near Harrisville. He then moved to the above-mentioned farm, where he died in 1846, and his widow in 1872. William Stephenson, his father, came from Ireland with his son and lived with him. He worked at shoe-making and weaving, and his services were very useful to the settlers. Mr. Stephenson paid \$3 per acre for his land, purchasing from James McGill. He erected a house of round logs, in which he lived until 1841, when he built a substantial stone house. He was the father of Margaret (Walker), Jane (Walker), John, William (first), William (second), Rachael (Hogg), Elizabeth (Neely), Isabel (Morrison), James D. and Elijah L. Five are living—John, Rachael, Elizabeth, J. D. and E. L. William (first) was drowned by falling in a spring when a small boy. The second William died in the army. J. D. Stephenson began the manufacture of pottery in 1866, which business he continues to conduct successfully, making from \$1,000 to \$1,500 worth annually.

Philip Kiester, the pioneer of the southeastern part of the township, came here in 1822, when the entire neighborhood was a wilderness. Many excellent farms have been made from the primitive forest since that date. Mr. Kiester was a native of Westmoreland County. His wife was Margaret Shaffer, whose father, Jacob, was an early settler in this county. Mr. Kiester died in his eighty-third year, in 1862. His widow

survived him eight years. Their children numbered ten, eight of whom reached mature years, viz.: Jesse, Jacob, Leah (Christley), Sarah (Christie), John, Abraham, Paul and Mahala (Christley). Sarah and Abraham are dead. Jesse and Jacob are among the oldest residents of this township. They recall the time when nearly all the settlers used sleds for hauling hay and grain, and remember distinctly a cart or wagon with wooden wheels (sawed from the end of a log) made by their father. Wooden plows, which invariably clogged up between the coulter and the point; pitchforks made by blacksmiths; broad Dutch scythes, sharpened by means of a hammer and anvil, were some of the farming implements in use in early days.

John and Michael Christley, natives of Westmoreland County, and sons of George Christley, an early settler of Mercer County, came to this township about 1822, and settled on an unimproved farm. John Christley was a cabinet-maker, and carried on his trade in connection with his other business. Commencing about 1825, he was gate-keeper a number of years on the old Pittsburgh & Erie Turnpike. He also kept a public house known as the Half-Way House, it being situated about midway between Butler and Mercer. In 1841, he was tax collector, and the valuation of the township, which then included three times the territory now in Slippery Rock, was, according to his book, \$108,450. Two hundred acres of land were taxed 84.

John Christley died in 1872, in his seventy-fifth year. He married, first, Mary H. Smith, and second, Elizabeth Smith. His children were James P. (living), William G. and John (dead), by the first marriage. The children of his second marriage are Thomas F., Washington E., Mary J., Samuel J. (dead), Sarah E., Curtis L., Catharine F., Margaret C. and Caroline B., all living but Samuel.

Robert Patterson, who died during the war of 1812, came from Eastern Pennsylvania and settled near Sunbury about the beginning of the present century. James A., his son, came to Slippery Rock Township in 1825, and purchased a farm in company with Smith Neill, but afterward bought Neill's share. J. A. Patterson died in 1870. His widow (née Amy Mitchell), is still living with her son Lewis, who is an extensive farmer. The children of J. A. and Amy Patterson are Norman, Lewis, Eli (deceased), Asa (deceased), and Sarah (Patterson).

Hon. Samuel Kerr came from Maryland to Mercer County with his father, who was one of the early settlers in that county. When the Mt. Etna furnace was built, he came to this township and was manager of the furnace five or six years. He was elected State Senator from this county. He moved to New Castle,

and was appointed by Gov. Porter as Superintendent of the canal. He also served as a member of the Legislature from Mercer County. He died at Brownsville, in 1873, aged eighty-three years. He was married in Mercer County to Mary Moore, who bore eleven children, viz.: James, John, Jane (McConnell), Mary (McCleary), Martha (Alexander), Sarah (Pollock), Samuel, Lafayette, Clinton, Lucinda (Barker), and Caroline (Brown). All are living except Lucinda and Lafayette. The latter died in the Mexican war. James (Judge Kerr) and Samuel reside in Harrisville, and Mrs. McConnell in Slippery Rock Township.

William Miller came from Ireland and settled in 1830, where his son William now lives. He located in the midst of the woods and lived many years in a small log cabin. Deer were so plenty that they had well-beaten paths around the house. William Miller's children were Ann (Stephenson), Mary (Kiester), Jane (Kiester), Eliza (Kiester), William, James and George. The daughters are dead.

T. J. Shannon, a native of Allegheny County, came from Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1840, and settled in Worth Township, whence he removed in 1847, to the farm he now occupies. This farm and others in the neighborhood, situated east of the Franklin road, were in Cherry Township until 1854.

John Orr was born in Ireland. He lived nine years in Pittsburgh, and in 1840 moved thence to his present farm. The children of John and Mary E. (Watt) Orr: Mary J. (Woods), Sarah (Bell, deceased), James W., Nancy (Hicks), William H., John, Charles F. and Andrew P.

William Crocker came to this township from Newcastle, in 1841, bought 100 acres north of Centreville, which he cleared and improved; he then disposed of it, and in 1857 settled upon the farm which he still occupies. Mr. Crocker has a coal bank, producing about 12,000 bushels of coal per year.

Richard Critchlow settled in this county in 1850, and in Slippery Rock Township in 1871. William Renick, a native of Germany, settled in 1855, on the farm where he now resides. He had worked at blacksmithing many years. His father was an early German settler in Jefferson Township.

Michael A. McGrath settled in this township in 1860. Hon. D. Wadsworth came from Ireland at the age of eighteen; lived at Pittsburgh 1830-39, and at North Liberty, Mercer County, 1839-64. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1846, and in 1860 was Assistant United States Marshal and census enumerator. He settled in this township in 1864.

Thomas Taylor, a native of Ireland, and a shoemaker by trade, came from Philadelphia and settled in this township in 1851. He died the same year at the age of fifty seven. His children were William,

Ann, Robert, George and Mary Jane.

Centreville Station, in the northeastern part of this township, is an incipient village, containing a store, post office and a few houses. H. E. Wick is proprietor of a large store and lumber yard, and is doing a good business. A lime-kiln near the station is also in operation.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following persons have been chosen as Justices of the Peace in this township, since 1849. For list of Justices prior to that time, see general history.

1849, Alexander McBride; 1849, James I. Hoge; 1845, James I. Hoge; 1845, Thomas Miflin; 1850, William Moore; 1850, Thomas Miflin; 1854, Nathaniel Cooper; 1855, Jacob Kiester; 1859, Nathaniel Cooper; 1860, Jacob Kiester; 1864, E. D. De Wolf; 1865, Jacob Kiester; 1866, H. H. Vincent; 1871, H. H. Vincent; 1873, Jesse Kiester; 1877, Dawson Wadsworth; 1877, Jesse Kiester; 1882, H. H. Vincent; 1882, Jesse Kiester.

THE MOHAWK MURDER.

On the last Saturday of June, 1843, in the southern part of Slippery Rock Township, was enacted a deed of brutal slaughter as fiendish and as savage as any embraced in the annals of Indian warfare. An Indian known as Mohawk, who had passed down the road to Butler from the upper lumbering county some days previous, came to the Stone House on the stage on Friday, late in the evening. In Butler he had been drinking and acting suspiciously. On his arrival at the hotel, without a knock or a warning, he passed up stairs into the room where the landlord, Mr. Sill, was sleeping. Sill ordered him out and picked up a club to hasten his departure. The Indian left, and it is supposed that he passed the night among the rocks near the Stone House, as he was seen going up the road early the next morning. He went directly to the house of James Wigton, who was away from home, having gone to the house of his father, a mile distant, to get a horse to use in his farm work. Mrs. Wigton and her five small children were alone in the home. Just what passed there no one was left to tell. Before the return of the husband, Lemuel Davis, who, with his wife and son, had come to help Wigton about his hoeing, entered the house and beheld a scene such as no pen can depict. Mrs. Wigton was lying dead in a pool of blood. Evidently she had not yielded her own life and the lives of her children without a struggle. One of her hands was cut nearly off, as though a knife had been forcibly drawn through it. It is supposed that she tried to defend herself with a butcher knife which was found near by, stained with blood. Her babe in the cradle, was, at first, thought to be unharmed; but when it was taken up, the hor-

rible discovery was made that its brains had been beaten out. Four children up stairs in the sleeping room were found—all dead, and their blood stained the floor, wall and ceiling. A stone which had been used in the fire place of the wash house, in place of an iron, was found covered with blood. This had been the instrument of death in the hands of the fiendish savage, and the heads of every victim bore marks of the blows inflicted by it.

Mr. Davis aroused the neighbors, and soon more than a hundred excited people, who had come from the Hickory Furnace and the neighboring farms, were at the scene of the murder. It was soon learned that the Indian had been at Joseph Kennedy's and had thrown a stone at young Joseph. Mohawk was hotly pursued and ran to Philip Kiester's house. There were no men about the place, and the women, who were already informed of the murder, hastened to leave the house. The Indian entered and ran up stairs. The pursuers rushed after him, and one of the number, Mr. Blair, was knocked down by a stone thrown by the savage. It is supposed that Mohawk had gathered up a pocketful of stones on his way to the house. The Kiesters informed the pursuers that there was a loaded pistol in the room where the murderer had taken refuge, and a shot from it was momentarily expected; fortunately the Indian never discovered it. Next an attempt was made to get a dog up stairs, but to no purpose. Then several of the men, carrying a board over their heads, to keep off the missiles of Mohawk, made a rush up the stairway, seized the Indian, overpowered him and tied him with a bedcord. Then they led him to the house where the mangled bodies of his victims lay; he acknowledged his guilt, but said nobody could prove it.

The citizens were mostly in favor of lynching the savage at once. But William Stewart, a man of considerable influence, counseled otherwise and urged obedience to the law. The Indian was taken to Butler, tried in due course, and sentenced to death. He was hung in the spring of 1844.

After the arrest there was great excitement in all the northern part of the county, and even in other counties. People who were familiar with the Indian traits feared that the savage would somehow be able to escape from the jail. Previous to the trial, companies of armed men—one company from New Castle and several from the northern part of the county—gathered at Butler, with the intention of lynching Mohawk. Great excitement resulted. The companies rendezvoused at Jacob Schleppey's tavern, and there they were met by a number of the most prominent men of Butler who argued and expostulated and finally restored peace and order. No whisky or ammunition was sold in Butler during the day. Some

of the more violent advocates of mob law even threatened to burn the town. Fortunately no evil resulted from the excitement occasioned by this "great popular uprising."

MOBIL ETNA AND HICKORY FURNACES

In 1822, Dr. John Thompson came from New Lisbon, Ohio, and purchased an extensive tract of land in this township, upon which he erected a stone stack and started a coal-blast chare and furnace for the manufacture of pig iron. The first iron was made in 1823. Dr. Thompson also erected a forge for the manufacture of bar iron, made castings, built a saw-mill and grist-mill, and did an extensive business, employing many hands. In 1829, the property was sold at Sheriff's sale for \$7,500, which was less than one-fourth of its worth, and was purchased by one of the creditors, David McJunkin, father of Judge McJunkin. Thompson afterward returned and paid every dollar of his indebtedness. McJunkin ran the furnace successfully from five to seven years. It was then rented to Ephraim Rose, John Near & Co. and Robert McGowan, successively. It went out of blast about 1840. In 1835-38, William S. Brinkham, now of Centerville, was one of the company operating the furnace. About fifteen tons of iron were produced weekly. Transportation to Pittsburgh cost \$5 a ton.

In 1836, Joseph C. Swearingen commenced building a furnace farther up the creek, which was known as the Hickory furnace. He owned 5000 acres of land here and projected a large business. After a short experience, Swearingen found himself ruined financially, and the property was sold by the Sheriff to C. C. Sullivan and William Stewart. They rented the furnace to William Jack, who did not make a success of the business. Sullivan & Stewart next took the management and made it pay well. In 1843, they erected the grist-mill now owned by John Kiester. Robert Allen next ran the furnace a few years. It went out of blast in 1860. Good iron was made both at Hickory and Mt. Etna.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

In early times, the schoolhouses were few and far apart, there being not more than two or three schoolhouses where there are now eight or ten. One of the first schoolhouses in the township was a rude log building, erected on the Woolford farm. Among the early teachers were Squire Cooper, William Parker and Adam Dunn. Among the first female teachers were Rachel Cotton and Miss Beckwith, who taught in a log schoolhouse on Abraham Snyder's farm, about 1825. The free school system was established against much opposition.

BETHEL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A congregation of Covenanters or Reformed Presbyterians was organized in 1833, in the northern part of the township, and met for some years in a small log building which was also used as a school-house. In 1836, the present house of worship was erected. The first Ruling Elder was Samuel Hogg, who continued the only Elder until 1834, when Samuel Braham was elected. Among the members were the Hogg, Braham, Wickley, Shields, Curry and McElwain families.

The first pastor, Rev. Andrew W. Black, officiated until 1838. There was no pastor then until 1848, when Rev. Josiah Hutchman was called and labored until 1852. The remaining pastors were Rev. David Kennedy, 1852-55, and Rev. J. F. Hill, 1858-66. In 1868, the church was re-organized by Rev. W. Hutchison, and having united with the New Hope congregation, became the Bethel United Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. D. Ewing has been the pastor since 1870. In 1868, the membership was sixty-two. It is now 130. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1857.

MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Dr. John Thompson erected a grist-mill on Slippery Rock, near his furnace, in 1822-23. The dam built by him is still standing. A new mill, standing where Thompson's forge was, is owned by Shepard & Dougherty. Hickory Mill, on the same stream, was built in 1843.

James Vincent and his son Robert purchased 2000 acres, including a mill site on Wolf Creek, and erected a grist-mill about 1832. A saw-mill farther up the stream had been built two years before. After the death of James Vincent, his son William became the owner of the mill, and after it had been run by the Vincents for about thirty years, it was sold to William F. Rumberger. It has since been owned by Robert McKnight, James McKnight and J. H. Christley. Mr. Christley is the present owner. The first mill was burned a few years after it was built, and the one now standing was erected.

New Hope Woolen Factory, now one of the most important industries of the township, had its origin in the need of a carding-mill and cloth-fulling establishment experienced by the early settlers. In 1824, the citizens, having formed a stock company, erected a small log building and started a carding and fulling mill, with William Smith in charge of the works. Stock* was held at \$5 a share. In 1840, the stockholders sold out to James Criswell, who put in addi-

*The names of the stockholders of the first New Hope mill, who was a large stone building, the same dam was built, and the endowment for \$5000, reported that the owners intended to build a new one. It must be noted that the stockholders were interested in their own mill.

tional machinery and began the manufacture of cloth. Samuel Curry was a partner with Criswell. About 1842, the original mill was burned and Criswell went out of the business. Curry built more extensive works and ran the business about five years. He became involved, and the property was sold by the Sheriff. About the time Curry was moving away, the mill was burned. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

William F. Rumberger next purchased the site and built the mill now standing, about the year 1847. Rumberger ran the works on a large scale, gave employment to many hands and conducted a paying business. The next owners (about 1854), were Edward Faber and John McCarnes, who sold out, in 1864, to Totten and Curry brothers. Totten withdrew after three years, and in 1870, Thomas and Joseph Curry also withdrew. Mr. William Curry, the present owner, has been sole proprietor of the factory since 1870. He is managing the factory on shrewd business principles, and the enterprise is paying him well.

Salt manufacture was attempted by John McKee and James George about 1845. The business was abandoned after a short trial, on account of gas in the salt well.

CENTREVILLE.

This town was founded by William Hill and Stephen Cooper. The first survey of lots on Hill's farm was made in 1820; and a few years later, additional lots were laid off on the Cooper farm. The plat of the town was recorded in 1825. Stephen Cooper was the pioneer settler. His house stood in the southern part of the borough on the hill near the spring. The location was known as Ginger Hill, from the fact that Cooper kept tavern and gave plenty of ginger with the whisky that he sold. (Others have it that he sold ginger and gave away the whisky.) Stephen Cooper died here and his family removed. William Hill was the first settler excepting Cooper. He sold out, went away and embarked in mercantile and other pursuits, and died at Leesburg.

In 1823, Centerville contained four houses, all log buildings and all uncompleted. They were occupied by William Hill, John Reynolds, tavern keeper, William Cross, who afterward kept tavern, and Isaac S. Pearson, merchant. This is the statement of William B. Bard, the oldest resident of the town, who came here in the year mentioned.

Isaac S. Pearson, the first merchant, was started in business by his uncle, John B. Pearson, of New Castle. He began in a very modest way, and his trade, like that of other early merchants, was mainly by barter. Customers seldom paid money for an

thing—it was part of the merchant's work to transform farm products, and even sheep and cattle, into cash. Mr. Pearson succeeded well in business, and built the large brick house now occupied by William S. Bingham. He died here in 1844.

Simen and Jesse Baker came soon after the town was started, and purchased several lots. They moved away after a few years. There was considerable controversy as to what the new town should be called, the Bakers and others taking a prominent part in the discussion. Finally a committee was chosen to select a name. One suggested "Mutton-town," basing his preference for the name on the ground that he had just partaken of a dinner of very fine mutton, raised in the place. Another suggested Middletown, as the new village would be about half way between Butler and Mercer. The third expressed his preference for the name Centreville; and the question being voted upon, "Centreville" was unanimously adopted.

William Cross was one of the most active and energetic of the early settlers. He worked at teaming, coal-mining, carried on tavern-keeping, etc. He built several houses in the town.

Samuel Bard, a tailor by trade, settled here prior to 1823. He worked at his trade several years, and afterward made chairs and windmills and had an interest in the foundry. He died in 1844. His children—Mary (Bingham), John T., William B., Dr. Benjamin F., Jackson and Robert M.—were all brought up in this town. John T. Bard carried on the mercantile business in this place nearly all the time, from 1850, until his death in 1879. In 1860, he established the store which is now conducted by his sons. In 1873, he established the Centreville Savings Bank, of which he was President until his death, when his son, J. E., succeeded him in the office. He held local offices, was Justice of the Peace, and served one term as Prothonotary of the county. Dr. B. F. Bard went to Iowa, enlisted in the army and died in the service. Mrs. Bingham, William B., Jackson and R. M. Bard, still continue residents of Centreville.

In the early days of stages, Centreville was very lively place, and business, especially with the tavern keepers, was flourishing. William Cross kept tavern some years on the corner where Wilson's dry goods store now is, then sold to Andy Lewis. John Seth afterward was landlord on this corner many years. James Bell kept tavern where the Christley House now is; and many others sold whisky at different times. Now, for several years, there has been no licensed house or saloon in Centreville.

Samuel Caldwell, blacksmith, Amos Fleming and John McNulty were among the settlers who came about 1825. Amos Fleming and his brother William

afterward kept store where the post office now stands. William Hill kept store where Miss Kelley's millinery shop now is, for a few years, occupying a small log building.

Thomas Floyd was the second merchant in the place. He kept store many years in the building erected by him—now the residence of Ezekiel Wilson, one of the old residents of the borough.

Peter Sowash, blacksmith, settled at Centreville in 1826, coming from Westmoreland County. He worked at his trade until his death, and his sons, Henry and Fleming, continue the business.

Peter Uber, now one of the oldest residents of the town, located here in 1832, and has since worked at his trade of cabinet-making. He was engaged in keeping hotel for a time.

One of the first industries established in the town was the tannery of Scott Stephenson. It was afterward owned and operated by John Hodge, and in 1839, purchased by John Covert. Samuel Taggart next conducted the business and was succeeded by Perry Covert, the present owner. Another tannery was soon started after Stephenson's by William Fleming, and afterward operated many years by George Christley.

The hotel, now known as the Eyth House, was built by John Cross. The hotel was run by Cross, G. W. Coulter, Humphrey, George Potts, Thomas Stephenson, Samuel Sowash, successively, until 1850. Roman Eyth kept it from 1850 to 1856, and Martin Eyth until 1861, when he sold the property to William S. Boyd & Bro., from whom it was purchased in 1862 by Francis Eyth, present owner.

Samuel Bard and William S. Bingham established a foundry in 1838, on the east side of Main street. After Mr. Bard's death, in 1844, the business was conducted by Mr. Bingham and R. M. Bard, until 1859, when Mr. Bingham bought Mr. Bard's interest. The foundry now operated by Bingham & Son, was started by Isaac S. Pearson, and purchased in 1848 by Bingham & Co. Messrs. Bingham & Son have done a large business, both here and at Harrisville, for many years, having a foundry in each place. They manufacture plows and deal in agricultural implements of all kinds.

Mr. William S. Bingham, who came to this place from Ohio in 1835, gives the following list of inhabitants of Centreville at that date, as he remembers them:

Commencing at the south end of Main street, on the west side and going northward: John Eagle, chair-maker; Isaac S. Pearson, merchant in the brick store; Samuel Bard, tailor; John Taggart, laborer; Moorhead & Wallace, merchants; G. W. Coulter, hotel keeper; Peter Sowash, blacksmith; Peter Uber, cabinet-maker, still residing here; E. G. DeWolf, M.

D.; James Fuiton, wagon-maker; Thomas Floyd, merchant. On the street running west lived John Cross, brick-maker.

Commencing at the north end of Main street and going south, on the east side, the inhabitants were Scott Stephenson, tanner; William Parshall, formerly a tavern keeper; John and Robert McCoy, carpenters; Thomas Stephenson, hatter; George Christley and William Fleming, tanners; William Ramsey, blacksmith; Joseph Justice, hatter; William Gibson, tinsmith; John Seth, tavern-keeper; John Reynolds, J. P.; Samuel Kerr, then a Representative to the Legislature; Robert Young, wheelwright; Alexander Buchanan, cabinet-maker; Stephen Cooper, farmer, and G. W. Bratton, laborer. These were all of the residents of the town, probably with the exception of four or five families whose names are not recollected. The list should also include the names of James Bell, and John McClintock, shoemaker; Samuel Curran, wagon-maker, settled here in 1835 and still remains.

There were four brick houses in the town in 1835, viz.: Peter Sowash's, McCoy's, the building now Eyth's, and Pearson's. Among the frame buildings were Dr. DeWolf's residence and Seth's tavern.

Daniel K. Hill, whose widow still resides in Centreville, settled here in 1843, and followed shoe-making.

John C. Ramsey, afterward a Justice of the Peace and for several years a Methodist local preacher, came from Mercer County and settled here in 1844. He worked at shoe-making. Four of his sons—W. T. D. S., J. P. and J. W.—are residents of Centreville. Three sons, George W., Robert S. and John are dead. His daughters are Elizabeth E. (Stillwagon, dead), and Mary J. (Schuler). W. T. Ramsey followed shoe-making a few years, but has been engaged in mercantile pursuits since 1856.

Charles Prosser, Esq., Postmaster, came to Butler from Huntingdon County, in 1834; worked at his trade of tailoring in Butler until 1840, then removed to Centerville, and in 1847 to Bonnybrook, and thence to Butler, where he remained until 1866, when he again came to Centreville.

Elisha Kingsbury, from New Hampshire, Mercer County, and in 1846 to Centreville, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1875. His son, C. O. Kingsbury, Esq., continues the same business on the same spot, his store being now the longest established of any in the town.

T. S. Coulter, manufacturer and dealer in tinware, etc., has been engaged in business in this borough since 1865.

William H. Sturdevant, proprietor of carriage shop and blacksmith shop, came to this place in 1866 and engaged in his present business.

William Kaufman, blacksmith, began business in Centerville in 1872.

J. M. Muntz came from Lawrence County in 1874. He manufactures saddles and harness, and deals in goods of Eastern manufacture. He also deals in furs and hides and has a livery stable.

C. W. Bard, dentist, is a native of Centerville, and began business in 1874.

Robert Kissick, shoe maker, has resided in Slippery Rock Township and Centerville borough twenty seven years.

J. S. Wilson, dealer in hardware and farm machinery, settled in Centerville in 1859. He was gauger and inspector of Crude petroleum in Oil City several years. In 1879, he began his present business.

C. W. Coulter, druggist, began business in 1879, succeeding J. S. French. Mr. Coulter had previously followed the same business in Butler seven years. He is a son of Dr. G. W. Coulter, whose history is elsewhere given.

Centerville Savings Bank was established in 1873 with the following directors: John T. Bard, W. O. Brackenridge, Milton Henry and Norman Patterson.

J. H. Patterson was elected President and Anstin T. Bard, Cashier. The present officers are, J. E. Bard, President; Directors—T. Chandler, T. W. George, Lr. Benjamin Pearson and Rev. Samuel Williams. This bank is now about closing its business.

The citizens of Centerville show commendable enterprise in the matter of schools. Private schools have been sustained at regular intervals for several years. Some twenty-five years ago, the borough school was divided into two departments, and this arrangement continued until 1881, when a fine school building was erected at a cost of \$4,000, and the schools divided into three grades. The schools are well managed and prosperous. John Morrow has been in charge of the higher department the last three years.

Centerville was incorporated as a borough in 1841. It now has about five hundred inhabitants, and the following business interests: One bank, two hotels, three liverys, three general stores, two groceries, two hardware stores, two drug stores, one foundry, one tannery, three blacksmith shops, two tailor shops, two carriage shops, one furniture store, one marble shop, two shoe-maker shops, two millinery shops, three harness shops, one tin shop, two physicians and one dentist. Five churches and the best school building in the county, outside of Butler, indicate the people's interest in religious and educational matters.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1841, Charles Prosser; 1841, Alexander Buchanan; 1846, Daniel K. Hill; 1846, George W. Bracken-

1848, John C. Ramsey; 1859, James D. Riddell; 1853, Alexander Buchanan; 1854, John J. Kelly; 1858, Alexander Buchanan; 1859, James P. Christy; 1861, A. J. Bard; 1863, Alexander Buchanan; 1866, W. J. McCarnes; 1866, A. J. Bard; 1869, William Grill; 1871, A. J. Bard; 1873, David McDonald; 1875, A. J. Bard; 1876, A. J. Bard; 1878, T. S. Coulter; 1881, A. Prosser; 1881, C. O. Kingsbury; 1882, C. O. Kingsbury.

LODGES.

Old Elbers.—Myler Lodge, No. 435, I. O. O. F., Centerville, was instituted on the 10th of June, 1851, with a membership of some twenty-five or thirty. The lodge continued in a flourishing condition for about five years, when many of the leading members removed from the place; the remainder becoming dissatisfied, the charter was surrendered in November, 1856. On the 14th of April, 1875, the lodge was re-organized with seventeen charter members, since which time eighty-four have been admitted to membership by initiation and by card. The present membership is eighty. Since the re-organization, the sum of \$548 has been paid for the relief of members and their families.

Workmen.—Slippery Rock Lodge, No. 108, A. O. U. W., was organized May 25, 1877, with twenty charter members. Ten members have since been admitted. The present membership is twenty-one, October 1, 1882.

Knights of Honor.—Friendship Lodge, No. 1188, K. of H., was instituted in August, 1878, with twenty charter members. Membership in October, 1882, about twenty-five.

CENTERVILLE CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal. The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place was raised in 1831. Among the early members of the small class composing it were, Scott Stephenson and John Reynolds and their wives; Mrs. Hilger, Mrs. John Christley, Daniel K. Hill, class leader, Michael Christley, George Christley, Daniel Neyman, John C. Ramsey and Campbell Robb. Meetings were held for some years in an old school-house at Centerville, and at the houses of Mr. Stephenson and other members. One of the first members was Rev. John Somerville. A small frame church was erected about 1837. In 1859, it was replaced by the present house of worship, which cost about \$3,000.

The church has a membership of eighty one. It belongs to the Centerville Circuit, which includes West Liberty and St. John.

United Presbyterian.—The United Presbyterian Church of Centerville was organized in September, 1848, as an Associate Reformed Church, by Rev. William

Findley, D. D., with fifteen members. The first Elders were John Hays—still a member of the church—John Ralph and James Boyard. The pastors have been Rev. W. T. McAdam, 1859-54; Rev. Robert McWatty, 1855-59; Rev. A. R. Rankin, two years; Rev. S. C. Reed, two years; Rev. W. D. Ewing, the present pastor, was installed in 1870. The membership, October, 1882, was about one hundred and thirty-five. A house of worship, erected in 1852, was used until 1882, when a large and costly edifice was erected at a cost of about \$4,000.

Presbyterian.—The Centerville Presbyterian Church was organized April 24, 1854, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery, and consisting of Revs. John Munson, Mead Satterfield and R. B. Walker. Twenty-nine names appear on the first roll of members. William B. Cooper, Nathaniel Cooper and Thomas Millin were the first Elders. This church was served by supplies until the 14th of April, 1857, when Rev. S. Williams was installed pastor. He preached here regularly one-half his time, until 1869. During that period, 209 members were added to the church. The remaining pastors who have served here are as follows: Rev. D. C. Cooper, 1870-75; Rev. James A. Menard, 1875-81; Rev. James A. Wright, 1882, now in charge. The congregation at present numbers about two hundred. A large and flourishing Sabbath school is maintained.

Associate Church.—A congregation of the Associate Church, better known as Seceders, was organized at West Liberty in 1839, and continued to worship there until 1878, when the place of meeting was changed to Centerville, and a house of worship erected at a cost of \$1,600. No church was erected at West Liberty. The pastors were all supplied until Rev. S. Ramsey, the present pastor, was installed, about ten years ago. There are now about thirty members belonging to this congregation.

Reformed Presbyterian.—The Covenanters, or Reformed Presbyterians, had an organization in the Southern part of the township, and erected a church about twenty-five years ago. It was known as the Ryefield Church. In 1874, a house of worship was erected at Centerville. The congregation was then a branch of the New Castle Church. The present organization was formed by Rev. S. J. Crow, in 1879. Rev. J. R. Wiley is now pastor. The church numbers about forty.

CHAPTER XLIII.

MEMOIR.

Parents, Robert Reed, Son of his Experiences, Indian Reminiscences, The Battle, Revere and Other Localities, Harrisville and Prairie, Sketches of the Harris Family, Friends and Their Abode, The Cape Cod people, Irish, Germans and Quakers.

MERCER is now the smallest township in Butler County. A large part of its former territory was taken to form Marion Township in 1854.

The township is rich in agricultural resources, and its coal interests are important. Great improvements in the general appearance of farms and farm buildings have been made during the last decade, and the work is still being carried forward in a manner which reflects creditably upon the industry, thrift and good taste of the citizens. Could one of the pioneers of 1796 or 1797 now revisit the scenes of his former hardships, he would find it difficult to realize that such a wondrous transformation could be wrought in a period of less than ninety years.

Who first made a settlement in this township it is impossible to say. The sketches that follow give account of a number of the settlers of 1797, and others of later date, who bore the burden and heat of the day in order to secure for themselves and their posterity the blessings of home and property. Detailed accounts of their difficult experiences are unnecessary. Suffice it to say that all bore their parts manfully, and deserve the grateful remembrance of posterity. Nearly all of the pioneers were poor, and the obstacles which they were obliged to overcome were such as were well calculated to call forth every generous impulse, encourage industrious labor, and promote neighborly kindness. Doubtless the old settlers resembled much more than we of to-day a community of "brethren dwelling together in unity."

Robert Reed, afterward known as Col. Reed, came from Cumberland County in 1797, and settled on the first farm south of Harrisville; he moved his family, consisting of his wife and three children, in a two-wheeled cart drawn by one horse. Two men came with him, driving seven head of cattle. On their way, the family stopped at Pittsburgh, where a son was born. On their arrival here, they had no house to shelter them, and there was snow upon the ground. A shanty of poles and bark was put up hastily, which served as a dwelling until a cabin could be built. Mr. Reed had but 25 cents in money left. There was then but one settler between Reed's farm and Franklin, and he lived seven miles north on what is now the Franklin road. Col. Reed opened a tavern in 1797, which was probably the first in Butler County, and the first on the Franklin road north of Pittsburgh; he continued the business successfully many years. At first he obtained all of his supplies



W. P. Braham



Mrs. W. P. Braham.



RESIDENCE OF HON. W. P. BRAHAM.

from Pittsburgh, bringing flour on horseback; he also brought whisky in ten gallon kegs in the same way. One spring he took three horses to Pittsburgh to bring back a supply of oats for sowing; he obtained twenty-one bushels, loaded them on the backs of his horses and came back as far as the Connoquenessing, when he found the creek so high that it was impossible to ford it. Here he was delayed several days. Meantime other travelers had arrived at the creek, and Reed's supply of oats was nearly used up in feeding their horses. When he arrived at his home, he had only a sufficient quantity to give his horses one feed. But during his absence his wife had taken in enough money from guests at the tavern, so that he was able to start back to Pittsburgh the following day and purchase another load.

Col. Reed kept dogs and hunted deer, bear and turkeys. For some time after his arrival, he supplied his house with meat solely from the results of the chase; he was once out without his gun and found a deer asleep in the grass; he crept up to the animal silently, and caught it by the hind legs. An instant later he found himself stretched at full length upon the ground, the skin torn from his hands, while the deer was bounding away into the woods. Mr. Reed served several years as a Colonel of militia. During the last thirty years of his life, he gave up tavern keeping; he died in 1849, aged seventy-eight years. The children of Robert and Rachael (McClintock) Reed were Anna (Bell), Sarah (Walker), now Mrs. Waddle, John, Robert, Rachael (Hosack), Jane (Morrison), David, Hugh, Nancy (Osborn), William, Elliott and Samuel. Sarah, Rachael, Jane, Nancy, Hugh and Elliott are still living, the oldest being now eighty-seven, and the youngest sixty-nine.

The Franklin trail was the earliest traveled route from Pittsburgh to the lakes. It had been an Indian trail long before the whites came to this part of the country, and Indians continued to traverse it after the country became settled. They frequently encamped along the path, having their squaws along, and engaged in hunting. Indians often stopped at Reed's tavern while he was absent packing goods from Pittsburgh. A year or two before this part of Butler County was settled, a white man named Powers was shot by an Indian at White Oak Spring, a short distance north of Harrisville, in the edge of Venango County. The settlers, however, were never disturbed by them, and after the Mohack murder, in 1842, the Indians ceased to travel the Franklin road. Mrs. Waddle, of Harrisville, is one of the few persons now living who remembers having seen old Cornplanter and his son Silver Heels. The latter was dwarfed and deformed.

Maj. John Welsh, an Irishman and a land spec-

ulator, lived about half a mile east of Harrisville. He settled about 1797. He kept a tavern for years, and was one of the pioneer schoolmasters. Though one of the wealthiest of the early settlers, he was reduced to poverty, and died a beggar.

Thomas Dean settled on a tract adjoining Welsh's farm, about 1797. He sold to James Read, an Irishman, who lived and died on the place.

James Hartley lived on the Harris farm, and made the first improvement there in 1798. He died in 1802, and was buried in the old graveyard east of the borough. The first person buried in that spot was the mother of William Buchanan, who lived in Mercer County. The second was Fanny White, and the third Jane McDonald.

Ebenezer Beatty settled southwest of Harrisville, in 1797. His sons, David, Henry, John and Thomas, died in this county. Two other sons went West.

Jacob Smith, about 1800, settled on the farm south of Colonel Reeds. His wife died here. He afterward married again, then left here and went to New Orleans. Nothing further was ever heard of him.

Francis Wilson was an early settler in the western part of the township. William Barnes, an Irishman who moved here from Conococheague, was an early settler a mile and a half southwest of Harrisville. He reared a large family, all of whom attained a ripe old age, and one of them, Samuel, died when upward of ninety. His children were Samuel, John, William, James, Alexander, Thomas, Robert and Jane.

Adam Funk was an early settler on the Porter farm, where he kept tavern several years. He moved to Butler. James Shields came from Cumberland County in 1798, and located where the Blocks are now. He died on the place an aged man.

Ebenezer Brown came from Huntingdon County in 1797, and settled upon a 400-acre tract. He also bought 240 acres, on which his brother James settled several years later. Ebenezer married here Alice Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, one of the early settlers. James married a sister, Jane Porter. Ebenezer died in 1831. His children—Jane, Alexander, William P., Samuel, James, John, Alice, Ebenezer and Joseph—are now living, with the exception of Jane, John, Alice and Ebenezer. James Brown was the father of seventeen children. His sons, Ebenezer and Alexander, inherited the old homestead, upon which Alexander's and Ebenezer's widows are still living. The Porter family, consisting of the father and his sons Samuel, James and Andrew, and several daughters, were early settlers in the southeastern part of the township. Andrew and Samuel moved to Ohio. James died on the place where his father settled.

James Shields was one of the first settlers, and lived on the farm afterward owned by William White.

Zebulon Jewell, whose farm was at the corner of Venango and Butler Counties, was also an early settler. After he died, his widow married Stephen Rowland, James Dunlap, Thomas Dunlap, John and Henry Evans, were early settlers in the same neighborhood.

William Gill, a native of County Down, Ireland, came to this county in 1778, and served in the army during the Revolutionary war. He was under Gen. Wayne at the battle of Paoli where Wayne's army was surprised and defeated. Gill was wounded in this battle, crawled into a hollow log, and lay until the British left the field. He got well, and served till the end of the war. He married Elizabeth Leaper in Alleghany County, and resided in that county until 1802, when he settled on Wolf Creek in Mercer County, where he encountered the usual experiences of pioneers. He was one of the founders of Harmony Church, and is buried in its cemetery. He reared seven sons and six daughters. After the family settled on Wolf Creek, one of the sons, Hugh Gill, purchased a tract of 200 acres, which is now in Mercer Township, Butler County. He married Anne Anderson in Mercer County, and was the father of six children, of whom five are still living. He died in 1866. His son Hugh lives upon the old homestead in this township.

In 1819, Alexander Seaton, whose father settled in Marion Township in 1809, bought of Alexander Donaghy the farm on which he now lives. In 1828, Mr. Seaton built a grist mill, which, having been three times rebuilt, is still in operation. It is now run by his son Abner. He built a saw mill in 1825. He also built a carding and fulling mill later, which he operated for eight years. Mr. Seaton has been a resident of Butler County from its organization—eighty-two years ago. He was born in Huntingdon County in 1794, and is very active for a man of his age.

About 1820, John Johnston and family emigrated from Ireland to this county, and settled near Harrisville. Two of his sons are now living on the old homestead. The children of John and Mary Johnston were Joseph, Alexander, Mary J. (Martin), William, John W. and Margaret A. (Ray), all living except the one last mentioned. John Johnston died in 1867, at the age of seventy-eight.

Charles Cochran came from what is now Cochran County, Crawford County, in 1825, and with his wife and one child began operations in the woods on the farm which he now occupies. Mr. Cochran served as Justice of the Peace ten years, and for sixteen years he was Captain of a company known as the Slippery Rock Light Infantry. He is the father of nine children. Six daughters and one son are still living.

Mr. Cochran says that when he came to the county, everything was in an exceedingly primitive condi-

tion. Wild game abounded, and he once killed a wild turkey that weighed forty-two pounds. Cattle and hogs ran in the woods, and often became almost as wild as the bears and wolves about them. The cattle which fed in the swamp east of Mr. Cochran's farm sometimes got imbedded in the mire, and lost their lives. Bears frequented the vicinity of the streams, and exhibited a great fondness for wild cherries. They would climb the cherry-trees, and break all the branches they could reach, and then sit and pick off the cherries.

Samuel Braham, originally from Ireland, moved to this township from New Castle in 1834, and purchased a farm at \$8 per acre. The same farm is now owned by the Mercer Mining Company, who purchased it in 1872, at \$100 per acre. The farm was settled by William Agnew, and Mr. Braham purchased it from his administrator. At that time it was slightly improved, having about thirty acres cleared and a log house and log barn upon it. Log buildings were then well-nigh universal in the country and very common in villages. Mr. Braham died in 1874, at the age of eight-five. Samuel and Mary Ann (Patton) Braham were the parents of sixteen children, eleven of whom reached mature years, viz., Hugh, William P., Agnes (Beatty), Jane (Dugan), Samuel, Mary A., Eliza (Snyder), Margaret (Mifflin), Sarah A. (Kirkpatrick), Belle and Asenath (McCleary); Jane, Samuel, Mary A. and Sarah A. are dead. Hon. W. P. Braham, of Harrisville, was ten years of age when he came to this county, and has witnessed the almost miraculous changes wrought by man's labor during the past half century, which have transformed the almost primitive wilderness to a region almost as fair as any that the sun shines upon. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1880, and a candidate for re-election in 1882.

GARRISVILLE

The site of this now attractive and thriving borough, as the early settlers beheld it, was a piece of low, swampy ground, treeless, and covered with tall grass. There were many pools in which water stood throughout the year. The land on which Harrisville stands was known as the "prairie tract." A part of it had been utilized by the Indians as a corn field.

The first cabin erected within the limits of the town proper, was built about 1800, by a man known as Old Zeke Brodin. He was a blacksmith and followed his trade here some years. His house stood north of the center of the town.

Ephraim Harris started a store in 1804, and a few years later Henry Evans opened a tavern. Evans quit the business before the town was laid out, and his log house was sold to Harris.

Ephraim Harris, the founder of Harrisville, came to the Harris farm in 1804, from Franklin County. He and John Evans made the settlement of the tract in partnership. Evans lived on a part of the tract, and once had a store there. Harris began keeping store in 1804, and continued the business until his death in 1825. All of his sons were merchants at various periods of their lives. His store was in a room of his log house. He hauled his goods from Pittsburgh in a one-horse wagon. Mrs. Harris had a fine carpet—the first ever seen in the settlement—and it was a great curiosity. One day a German, Frederick Keifer, came in, and it was observed that he stepped very daintily around the edge of the room, and seemed trying to avoid stepping on the carpet. On being asked to come forward and take a seat, he said to Mrs. Harris that he was afraid he should soil her blanket! Harris' old store stood on or near the spot where Luther Brahm's house now is. Mr. Harris, as might be conjectured, did not carry a large stock of goods. It is said that he never would sell more than two pounds of coffee at a time, for the reason that he wished to keep on hand enough to supply other customers. Ephraim and Hannah (Elliott) Harris were the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom reached mature years, viz.: Samuel, Frances, Rebecca (Waddle), Eliza (Adams), Juliet (Waters), John R., James, Ephraim, Sarah (De Wolf), Maria (Forker), Amelia (Parker), and Anna. But one of this family survives—Mrs. Amelia Parker, of Parker City. Maj. John R. Ephraim and Samuel resided permanently in Harrisville. James lived some years on the old homestead, then went West. Maj. Harris started a carding mill east of the town, which he ran four years. He then removed to Harrisville and was a merchant and hotel-keeper until his death, in 1874. His widow, Mrs. Maria (Black) Harris, is still a resident of the borough. Maj. Harris began his career as a merchant in 1827, in a building (afterward burned) which stood where the Kerr House now is. His brother, Ephraim, was in partnership with him several years. Maj. Harris was a man of prominence and influence. He was a Major of militia and served three terms as Representative to the Legislature and three terms as State Senator.

Robert Walker moved to the present site of Harrisville in 1816. He was a millwright by trade, and came here from Slippery Rock Township. He died in 1839, aged fifty-nine years. His widow *nee* Sarah Reed, now Mrs. Waddle, is still living, and has resided in the township longer than any other person. Her children are John, Robert R., Cynthia M. (Martin), James H., O. Perry and Angeline (Riddle), all living but Mrs. Martin. The second son,

Robert R. Walker, Esq., born in 1818, is now the oldest native resident of Harrisville Borough.

The town was laid out in 1825, and the first sale of lots was made by Ephraim Harris on the 11th of April. That portion of the borough extending south of R. Black's store, was laid out in 1833 on the farm of Col. Robert Reed, and at first was known as Reeds-ville.

After the town was laid out, James Lee purchased a lot and erected a frame house, in which he started a store. In 1830, Lee sold his store to Jonathan McMillan, who continued the business several years, with James Kerr as his clerk.

Samuel E. Harris and William Stanley next built houses in the village.

Hon. James Kerr, now one of the oldest citizens of Harrisville, recalls the following names of residents of the place in 1830: Thomas McElree, cabinet-maker; James and William Forker, hatters; Samuel E. Harris, merchant; Washington Parker, had a store then, or soon after; William H. McGill, father of James McGill, now a blacksmith in the town, had a shop a mile and one-fourth south; John Caldwell, an ex-sailor, then a laborer, and William Stanley laborer, resided in Harrisville. Maj. Harris kept tavern in a frame house on the corner where the Kerr House now stands. James Forker lived in a frame house on the next lot south of the spot where Brown's drug store now is, and Jonathan McMillan kept store in a frame house. The other buildings were all log structures.

As there was formerly a great deal of travel on the Franklin road, tavern-keeping was long a very dowishing business in Harrisville. Samuel E. Harris and William Waddle, brothers-in-law, carried on the business a number of years. At one time there were four taverns in the village, and there was considerable rivalry between the landlords to obtain the patronage of the militia on training days. There were ten distilleries within three miles of Harrisville. Whisky sold at a shilling a quart or 25 cents per gallon by the barrel. Josiah Hardy was one of the shrewdest of the tavern-keepers, and resorted to various expedients to obtain custom. One day he induced the Captain of a training company to halt his men at noon in front of his door, and just at the very moment the halt was made, rang the dinner bell. Of course his patronage was large that day. Hardy became a Methodist, and when asked if he thought whisky-selling consistent with his profession, acknowledged that he thought it took a good deal of grace to attend both to business and religion rightly! Besides Hardy, Maj. Harris, John Dougherty and John Kerr, kept tavern at the same time.

In 1833, two brick houses were erected by John

McCoy and Washington Parker. William P. Brown began business as a cabinet-maker and furniture dealer in 1841, on the same spot where his establishment now is. The first building he erected was torn down, and the present one built in 1851. About 1845, Gilmer & Shaffer established a foundry. Since 1866, it has been owned by Bingham & Son, of Centreville. The town advanced far more rapidly than is usual with country villages. By 1847, it had become sufficiently large so that it was deemed expedient that a borough government be organized; this was done, and Dr. Lyman L. Howard was elected Burgess. In the borough there are now four general stores, two drug stores, one hotel, two livery stables, one general notion store, one tailor shop, three millinery stores, two shoe-maker shops, four blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one furniture store, one hardware and tin-shop, Bingham's foundry, Kerr & Walker's mill, etc. In 1870 the town had a population of 545; in 1880, 544. Harrisville wears an air of neatness and quiet which renders it a very pleasant spot in which to live.

At what date the post office was established we are unable to learn. Judge Kerr, when a mere boy, carried the rural letters, week from Mount Pleasant, where there was a post office, through to Franklin, going on horseback. This was about 1826. There was then a post office at Harrisville, and Samuel E. Harris was Postmaster.

Kerr & Walker's grist-mill was erected in 1881-82. It is a three-story building, 32x50 feet, provided with the best of machinery, and contains four runs of buhrs.

The largest fire in Harrisville occurred June 6, 1872, when William Kirkpatrick's two-story dwelling and Samuel Kerr's hotel were destroyed. These buildings stood on the east side of Main street.

PERSONAL

Hon. James Kerr and his brother Samuel, are among the oldest residents of Harrisville. Judge Kerr was engaged in the mercantile business from 1840 until about four years ago. From 1837 to 1849, he was a contractor on the canal. He has served twenty years as Justice of the Peace; was elected Associate Judge in 1861, and State Senator in 1868. Samuel Kerr has been proprietor of a well-kept house in this place several years.

Thompson Kyle, of Harrisville, farmer and coal operator, is a native of Ireland. He settled in this place in 1845, and was one of the pioneers in developing the coal resources of Butler County.

J. E. Curry, who was Postmaster at Harrisville for eight years, came to the place in 1850. He followed the business of manufacturing and dealing in

furniture until 1860, and since that time has been keeping a general notion store. The building he now occupies was built by him in 1868.

T. W. Morrow came from West Virginia to Harrisville in 1860, and entered into partnership with J. R. Harris in a general merchandise store, under the firm name of Harris & Morrow. After the death of Maj. Harris, he formed a partnership with H. C. Black, and continued the business until 1877, when he sold his interest to Black. In 1879, he bought out A. B. Patton, and since that time has been engaged in the drug business.

G. W. Magee came to this town from Mercer County in 1860, and established a carriage-shop, in which he still continues business.

RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN

1847, William A. Gilmer; 1850, Robert Long; 1852, James Kerr; 1855, George B. Williamson; 1857, Robert Long; 1858, William A. Gilmer; 1859, Robert R. Walker; 1859, Z. C. Quillen; 1860, Thompson Kyle; 1864, R. R. Walker; 1865, John Black; 1869, J. R. Snyder; 1870, John Black; 1874, J. R. Snyder; 1875, James McGill; 1876, C. M. Brown; 1877, C. M. Brown; 1880, James McGill; 1880, W. H. Orr; 1882, J. M. Elrick.

HARRISVILLE CHURCHES

Presbyterian.—In the "History of the Presbytery of Erie," the following sketch of the Harrisville Presbyterian Church is given:

"The organization took place in 1807; it first appears on the minutes in 1808. It is sometimes called West Unity. The first pastor was Rev. Cyrus Riggs, installed April 6, 1814; released April 2, 1834. The next pastor was Rev. John R. Agnew, installed April 3, 1838; released October 21, 1845 or 1846; Rev. John Moore was pastor from 1844 to 1849; Rev. Meade Satterfield, son of Rev. James Satterfield, one of the original members of the Presbytery, was pastor from 1850 to the time of his death, a period of six years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Boyd, who was installed in 1856; released June 26, 1864; Rev. W. D. Patton was installed in 1866."

From other sources we have the following additional information: Since Rev. Patton left, about five years ago, there have been only supplies. Among the earliest preachers in the neighborhood were Revs. Samuel Tait and Robert Lee. The first meeting place was a tent at Rocky Springs. Then the place was changed to "the prairie" where Harrisville now is. During the war of 1812, while the soldiers were on their way to Erie, Rev. Tait preached to them in a tent one Sunday, and people from fifteen miles around were present. Afterward

a log house was erected, in which the congregation sat upon the sleepers. This was abandoned after a few years, and West Unity Church erected. In 1834, Rev. Robert Johnson officiating at West Unity, made an effort to "unionize" the church, and an Associate Reformed congregation was formed. The Presbyterian portion of the congregation changed their place of worship to Harrisville, and in 1837, erected a church. The church was very strong in numbers for some years, but of late dissensions and removals have greatly reduced the membership.

Harrisville Methodist Episcopal Church. A Methodist class of twelve members was formed about 1833. Among the members were Robert and Sarah Walker, William H. McGill and wife, John McConnell and wife, Robert Knowlton and wife and Abner Gill and wife. Revs. Carl, Davis and Hallock were among the first ministers. Services were generally held in the schoolhouse, though sometimes at private houses. In the fall of 1842, a substantial church edifice was completed. The present membership is eighty-eight. The church once numbered over two hundred, but has decreased greatly on account of removals. Seventy members of this church went West in one year (1869).

LODGES.

Knights of Honor. Harrisville Lodge, No. 2397, K. of H., was instituted March 21, 1881, with thirty-one charter members. Membership in October, 1882, thirty-two.

Grand Army. Z. C. McQuillen Post, No. 246, G. A. R., was organized May 12, 1882, with sixteen charter members. Present membership, twenty-three.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built just at the boundary line of the borough of Harrisville, about the year 1800. Wright Elliott, a brother of Mrs. Harris, was the first teacher. Another early schoolhouse stood near where the old log church was built. Among the early teachers were James Hardy (an old man who taught many years), Master O'Hara and David C. Cunningham.

The first schoolhouse in Harrisville was a frame building erected in 1830. Samuel E. Harris taught the first term. Judge Kerr taught there in 1833. Chauncy Hamilton taught several years. Harrisville now has a good school building and a well-conducted school, in two grades.

HARMONY U. P. CHURCH.

Harmony congregation was at first called Boiling Spring, and in connection with Coal Spring, Mercer County, and Scrubgrass, now called East Unity, constituted one pastoral charge. The name was changed shortly after the organization was effected. This con-

gregation was organized in connection with the Associate Presbyterian or Seceder Church, and it remained in that connection until the Union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches in 1858, which gave birth to the United Presbyterian Church. Harmony congregation was organized by the Presbytery of Chartiers. The first services were held in 1800, and it is probable that a congregation was organized that year or the year following. In 1805, Coal Spring was separated from the two other churches mentioned, which during the two first pastorates formed one charge. In 1808, the congregation was placed under the Ohio Presbytery, and so remained until 1835, when it came under the Shenango Presbytery. Since 1858, it has belonged to the United Presbytery of Butler.

Thomas Matthews, William Gill, John Atwell and Alexander White were probably the first ruling Elders. Later, Thomas McElree, Samuel Cross, John Matthews, Samuel G. White and David Beatty held that office. John Matthews, Ebenezer Beatty and William Buchanan were the first trustees and were elected in 1803. The property for church site and graveyard was purchased from Thomas McCoy in 1807, for \$12. The lot includes four acres.

Rev. Thomas McClintock, the first pastor, began his labors in 1803 and served most acceptably until his death, in 1832. In 1835, Rev. William Pollock was installed pastor of the united congregations of Harmony and Unity, Rev. Alexander Boyd preaching the sermon on the 27th of May. His pastorate ended in 1852. The present pastor of Harmony, Rev. Samuel Kerr, D. D., was installed February 8, 1853; sermon on that occasion by Rev. Alexander Boyd. The church then numbered 160 members. Its present membership is 285. The Sabbath school has 250 members.

The first church erected was a small log cabin. Preaching was held in it in winter, and in a tent in summer. The next house of worship was a larger log structure. The present house, a substantial frame building, 50x60 feet, was built in 1836.

COAL

In 1868, Benjamin Niblock, of Youngstown, Ohio, James M. Bredin, then of Butler, now of Franklin, and Thompson Kyle of Harrisville, under the name of Niblock, Bredin & Kyle, made leases of coal lands in this county, proposing to develop the coal fields largely. They secured leases of some fifty thousand acres of land lying in Pine Township, Mercer County, Irvin Township, Venango County, and in the townships of Mercer, Marion, Venango, Allegheny, Parker, Washington and Cherry, Butler County. These

The property owned by the Niblock, Bredin & Kyle Company, and leased to the Pennsylvania Coal Company, is situated in the townships of Pine, Irvin, Venango, Marion, Allegheny, Parker, Washington and Cherry, Butler County.

lands were leased for the consideration of ten cents per ton of coal to their owners, which is the price generally paid today. Mr. Kyle, W. P. Braham and others having leased coal lands at this price during the present year.

This enterprise was undertaken on the supposition that the so-called Harrisville vein of coal (a four-foot vein) was the principal mining vein. But on investigation, in Bull Valley, in Cherry Township, a second vein of good mining coal, five and one-half to six feet in thickness, was discovered, lying immediately below the limestone. This is known as the Burnett vein, from its discoverer. In the same valley, a third vein, which has not yet been mentioned in geological reports, was found forty feet below the second or Burnett vein. This is known as the Slope vein, and is the best vein in the valley. The Burnett vein was afterward discovered at Pardoe, and in 1880, at Pine Grove. It has now been tested to a point within two miles of Harrisville.

The Bull Valley coal is generally conceded to be of the best quality for coking. The Slope vein is not much known outside of this valley. It is believed that it extends through a tract at least five or six miles square. Two slopes are already open touching it, and mining operations are being pushed every day. From the Burnett mines, a three-mile branch railroad, running north and east, is now completed, and another, running south to the Judge McJunkin farm, in Bull Valley. Mr. Burnett, who has been developing these mines largely for several years, has sold out to a Philadelphia company, which has now leased a large quantity of land, and surveyed a railroad from New Castle to Annandale Station. The coal deposits are believed to be sufficient for the mining operations to endure scores of years. A large extent of the Harrisville vein yet remains untouched, and offers an encouraging field for future operations.

Soon after the first leases were made, Niblock, Bredin & Kyle became associated with a number of capitalists, among whom were Messrs. Wick, Wells and others, of Youngstown; Messrs. Shryock, Reynolds and Gill, of Meadville; Cunard and McHenry, of London; Jackson, of New York, and others, who compose the Mercer Mining & Manufacturing Company. This company built the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad in 1868-69, and now operate it. Their principal mines are at Pardoe, Mercer County, at Harrisville and New Hope. At Harrisville, from 200 to 300 tons of coal are being mined daily, and about the same quantity at Pardoe.

FORESTVILLE.

Forestville, commonly known as "The Blocks," is a small mining village, near the line of the S. & A.

Railroad, which has sprung up since the coal mines were opened. It contains a post office, two stores and a varying population.

Maj. W. C. Bryson, who has been engaged in the mercantile business in Forestville since 1875, is a native of Connoquenessing Township, where he lived on a farm from his birth, in 1814, until 1865. He then removed to Prospect and engaged in keeping a store. In 1866, he went to West Sunbury, where he continued the same business until he came to Forestville. While in Sunbury, Maj. Bryson was for a long time the only Democratic voter in the borough. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace and been a candidate for Representative, Associate Judge and County Commissioner. His store and house were burned in 1881, but were immediately rebuilt.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mercer Township. 1840, John Murrin; 1840, James Kerr; 1845, John Black; 1845, William Russell; 1847, James Seaton; 1850, James Porter; 1852, Alexander Seaton; 1854, Wm. H. McGill; 1857, Hugh Braham; 1859, Charles Cochran; 1862, Hugh Braham; 1864, Alexander Seaton; 1867, Charles Cochran; 1869, Alexander Seaton; 1872, John Elder; 1875, James McFadden; 1877, T. D. Kelly; 1882, Joseph Brown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. W. P. BRAHAM.

Hugh Braham emigrated from Ireland to America in 1791 and settled near Lewistown, Penn. His son Samuel was born in Ireland in 1789, and came to this country with his parents. From their first location, the family removed to Mercer County, in 1807, settling near New Castle, in what is now Lawrence County. Samuel Braham married Mary Ann Patton and reared a large family, which is elsewhere mentioned.

William P., the son of Samuel and Mary Ann Braham, was born in Hickory Township, Mercer County (now Lawrence, Penn.), on the 6th of January, 1824, and came to Butler with his parents in 1834. His father followed farming, and William remained at home, assisting him in his work and obtaining an education, until 1845. He then married Nancy Rebecca, daughter of Philip and Deborah Snyder, who were early settlers of Slippery Rock Township, and the following year moved to Connoquenessing Township. Mr. Braham began life under most adverse conditions and circumstances, which might well have discouraged a less resolute man.



JOHN SAY.



MRS. JOHN SAY.

Among the pioneers of Parker Township was John Say, the father of the immediate subject of this biography. He came from Millin County, and obtained, by "settler's right," a tract of land in Parker Township, on which he made permanent settlement in about the year 1800. Previous to this date, he had married Miss Sarah Martin, of Westmoreland County. They reared a family of four children—three boys and one girl. John was the eldest of the family, and was born on the farm adjoining that on which he now resides, January 26, 1811. The elder Say was a medium-sized man—pleasant and affable in his manner—and universally esteemed. He was a successful farmer, and acquired a fine competency. He died November 15, 1859, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife survived him until 1864, when she deceased at the age of ninety-two.

The life of Mr. Say has been comparatively uneventful. He stayed with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, at which time he was married to Miss Sarah Fletcher. She was born in Parker Township, and

was two years his junior. She died in 1852. She was the mother of six children, only two of whom are living—Hamilton, in Armstrong County, and Perry, of Mercer County. In 1855, Mr. Say was again married to the widow of Isaac E. Martin, *nee* Hannah Flemming. She was born in Parker Township June 10, 1827. Hugh Flemming, her father, was one of the pioneers of the county. He was a man of local prominence, and highly respected.

By this union, there have been four children—Matilda F., now Mrs. W. J. Butler; Edgar F., George M., and Belle S. Mr. Say is considered to be one of the successful progressive farmers of the county. His farm now comprises 200 acres of productive land, being within the oil belt. Twenty-four wells have been drilled on his farm, some of which are producing at this time.

In his religious and political proclivities, he is a Presbyterian and a Republican, and a gentleman, whose identification with any community is always productive of good.

When he went to Connoquenessing Township, his worldly possessions consisted of a total of one horse, one cow, six sheep and 52 cents. He moved his wife and child into a log house on the farm of Israel Gibson and began farming on shares. His first year's crops were a failure. By dint of much perseverance and hard labor, he had succeeded in sowing thirty acres of wheat; and on account of the ravages of the fly, the entire field did not yield a single bushel. In the succeeding winter, Mr. Braham engaged in threshing with a flail, for every tenth bushel; also in day labor, for which he received 31 cents per day. In the spring of 1847, he moved to a log cabin on the farm of Alexander Graham, where he remained two years. During the three years which he spent in Connoquenessing Township, notwithstanding various disadvantages, Mr. Braham managed to save about \$200. This sum he had earned principally by making rails at 40 cents per hundred, by clearing and other kinds of day labor, at from 30 to 50 cents per day. The road from poverty to success is beset with difficulties, but the man who has business ability, sound judgment and persistence rarely falls. Mr. Braham's career is a striking exemplification of this truth. In the spring of 1849, he invested his small capital in land, purchasing the first farm he ever owned from Ebenezer Beatty, in Mercer Township. Removing to the farm the same spring, he engaged in farming and dealing in cattle. He continued in this business until 1872, driving cattle to New York State in the spring and to Eastern Pennsylvania in the fall of each year. During the war, he dealt quite extensively in wool and horses, and contributed largely of his means to the war in suppressing the rebellion. Finding the stock business dull, in 1872 he closed it up and began dealing in oil and coal lands, which he continued for several years. His real estate now consists of 1,000 acres of land. In 1880, Mr. Braham was elected a Representative to the State Legislature and served during the sessions of 1881-82. His independence of character for which he is noted was strikingly evinced in the election of United States Senator in 1881. While the Senator from his district and his colleague in the House went into caucus with the majority, he being of opinion that, under the then existing condition of things, it was not for the best interests of the Republican party or welfare of the State, and that he might more effectually carry out the will of his constituents in electing the best man for the office, he, with fifty-five others, Senators and members, declined to go into caucus on the election of a candidate for United States Senator. This action was heartily indorsed by a large majority of his constituents, and gained him many warm friends.

In politics he is a strong Republican, and has been identified with the party from its origin. A rigid abolitionist, his first vote for President was cast for Martin Van Buren. In 1852, he voted for Hale, and in 1856, for John C. Fremont. Mr. Braham was brought up in the Reformed Presbyterian Church and connected himself with that organization in 1845, under the pastorate of Rev. Josiah Hutchman. He continued a member of that church until 1870, when he united with the Presbyterian Church of Harrisville, of which he was soon afterward elected an Elder. He has always contributed largely toward the support of the Gospel, and all other branches of church work. Mr. Braham is a public-spirited progressive man, and a friend to every good work. His family consists of his wife, Nancy Rebecca, born July 24, 1825, and eleven children:

Philip Melancthon, born 1846, died 1855; Mary Anne, born 1847, married W. H. Orr, 1871; Deborah Jane, born 1849, married John Orr, 1870; Samuel Luther, born 1851, married Martha Louise Cochran, 1872; Sarah Jennima, born 1853, married D. J. Washabaugh, M. D., 1875; Hannah Isabelle, born 1855, married A. M. Davis, M. D., 1875; Nancy Rebecca, born 1858, married W. E. Brown, 1877; Margaret Angenetta, born 1860, died 1863; William Patton, born 1863, died 1865; Charles Sumner, born 1866, died 1866; Ida May, born 1867, resides with her parents in Harrisville.

CHAPTER XLIV.

PARKER

John Parker, John Martin, The Deacons, Gibson, Sorenson and others. Arentz, Kelly, The Board, Schoolmaster, Teachers, Hunting, Adventurers, Anecdotes, History of Martinburg.

PARKER TOWNSHIP was named for John Parker, the surveyor of the northern part of the county. Mr. Parker came here about 1794, in the employ of a man named Moore, and surveyed a large section of the land in the immediate vicinity of Parker City.

The surface of the township is uneven, being greatly broken by the valleys of Bear creek and tributary streams. The township contains valuable coal deposits, which are as yet but little developed. The production of oil has long been an important factor among the industries of the township. John Parker was from Washington County. He settled on a tract of 600 acres. Some time after he made the survey, his father came, bringing his family and household goods up the river in canoes. One of the sons, George, was drowned while running Parker Falls. There were eight brothers in the family and one sister, viz.: James, John, Juliette (Mrs. John Gil-

christ, William, Fullerton, Washington, George, Thomas and Wilson. All lived in this county excepting William and James, who died in Armstrong County, at Parker's Landing, and Mrs. Gilchrist who died in Wheeling, W. Va. Thomas died in Old City; Washington died in Harrisville, where for several years he was a merchant and a prominent citizen. Wilson died in Parker City.

John Parker, familiarly known as Judge Parker, was an active and energetic business man, an influential and useful citizen. He was a farmer and owned all the land on which Parker City is now situated. In 1815, he laid out the village of Lawrenceburg (now the Second Ward of Parker City), and the sale of lots was made that year or the year following. He was one of the first Associate Judges of Butler County, receiving his appointment from the Governor. He died in 1842, at the age of seventy-six.

Of his family, there are now living but two sons—

George and Fullerton—well-known citizens of Parker.

Settlement began in 1796. The first settlers were Scotch-Irish, from Westmoreland County, and native Pennsylvanians from the western part of the State. The hardships which the pioneers were obliged to undergo were great, and only men and women possessed of heroic fortitude and determination were capable of enduring them. Almost without exception, the early settlers were poor in worldly possessions, and came into the wilderness solely for the purpose of making homes for themselves and their posterity. Some of them lived to witness the dawning of an era of prosperity, while others died before much change in their condition became apparent. All deserve to be gratefully remembered.

John Martin, in 1796, settled two 400-acre tracts. He was a native of the North of Ireland, and had resided some years in Westmoreland County. In the year mentioned, he came into this township with his son Thomas, who was then about ten years of age. The two walked from Westmoreland County, carrying axes and guns. After they arrived here, they ate up all the provisions they had, and were three days without food. They hunted for game, but unsuccessfully, and were near despair and starvation, when a son of Mr. Martin arrived bringing supplies.

A village of Indians was then located above Martinsburg, on the Fletcher meadow. They did some planting, but subsisted mainly by hunting. They were peaceable and well disposed, and the boy, Thomas Martin, often played with the young Indians.

In the spring of 1797, John Martin moved his family to the cabin which he had erected on the farm adjoining the present Capt. Martin farm. For the first year or two, the family depended largely on game for their food. John Martin, Sr., died in 1835,

aged over ninety years. The children of John and Fannie Martin were John, Joseph, Robert, Thomas, William and Sarah. All live in this county but John. He married Mary Crispin, and settled in Clarion County. Robert and Thomas were in the war of 1812. Joseph married Christina Say; William's wife was Mary Evans; Thomas married Martha Kelley; Robert remained single; and Sarah became the wife of John Say. J. C. Martin, a grandson of John Martin, is one of the old residents of the township. He is well known as Capt. Martin, having been elected Captain of a volunteer company in 1845.

Archibald Kelly, a native of Ireland, moved out from Westmoreland County with his family in 1796. He first made a shanty in Washington Township, proposing to settle there; but while away from it, a man named Hindman took possession. Hindman had previously erected a hut on the Storey farm, but Mr. Storey arrived in his absence and took up his abode there. The cabin into which Kelly moved his family was situated northwest of the site of the village of Martinsburg. Mr. Kelly brought his family and his goods in a wagon, cutting a road before him a great part of the way. When they arrived, they found the cabin already occupied. It appeared that John Jamison, who had settled one tract and located one of his sons on another, had concluded that he wanted Kelly's tract, and accordingly had placed his wife and a son in the cabin to hold possession. Mr. Kelly was a resolute man, and did not propose to be deprived of his rights in this way; therefore, halting his wagon with his wife and baby sitting in it, before the cabin, he took his ax and proceeded to a large tree that stood near by, threatening to cut it down at once and thus annihilate the cabin and the Jamisons if they did not leave. At first they made no stir. Kelly wielded his ax vigorously and soon had made an incision all around the tree. His wife pleaded with him: "Archie, stop; you'll kill the people!" "Don't care! let 'em get out then." At last the Jamisons got out. Afterward the two families became very intimate.

Archibald Kelly was the first school teacher in this part of the county. He taught in many neighborhoods, and is still remembered by many who were his pupils. James Berlin, Morris Berlin, and other prominent citizens, received some of their school training under the rigid discipline of Master Kelly. He used an instrument known as the "cat-o'-nine-tails," and was severe but well-intentioned in his treatment of refractory pupils. He was married in this State, and was the father of a large family, viz.: James, Thomas, Hannah (Jamison), Martha (Martin), John, Sarah (Cannon), David, Esther (Fleming), Margaret (Fleming), Betsey, William and Andrew; all are dead

but Andrew, who lives near Emlenton. James, Thomas and John lived on the old homestead. William remained single and lived with his brother David. The latter lived in Westmoreland County for a time, and worked on the canal some years. In 1833, he bought a farm near Martinsburg, on which his son, D. P. Kelly, Esq., now lives. Another of his sons, John Kelly, Esq., lives in Martinsburg. The father was a Justice of the Peace seventeen years.

As late as 1835, bears were still seen in this township. Two of David Kelly's sons, John and Archibald, were going to school one morning when they saw a large black object lying in a nest of branches in a cherry tree which stood on the creek bottom. They did not know what it was and called it a nigger. Reporting what they had seen, they were laughed at. But a few days afterward William Martin came along one morning early and told the Kelly boys he had just killed the "nigger," and that it was a large black bear.

The settlers had great opportunities for hunting. James Kelly, oldest son of Archibald, once stated that for twenty-eight years he was never out of venison. Perhaps the most daring and successful hunters in this township were the Parker boys. They kept a number of dogs and devoted much time to the sport. It is stated that they once chased a panther into a den. Washington went into the den, stirred up the panther and drove him out. His brother, William stood by, and as soon as the panther emerged, stepped up and grasped his tail. The surprised animal leaped into the air, but William did not loose his hold, until Washington came to his assistance and killed the animal with a hatchet.*

John Jamison, above mentioned, is said to have been a good neighbor, though rather impetuous. It is stated that when engaged in ordinary conversation, he could be heard for nearly a mile; and when he became excited, his voice, which was hoarse and husky, produced sounds that were indeed terrific.

These pioneers were obliged to pack their provisions and salt from east of the mountains and from Westmoreland County for a number of years. Whenever one of the settlers made a trip of this kind, he went literally "loaded with errands" for the whole neighborhood.

Among the settlers of 1796 was Robert Storey, who came here from Westmoreland County, but originally from Ireland. He settled on the farm now owned by his son, Robert, of Butler, and lived there until his death, in 1850. He was a Captain in the war of 1812. His wife was Jane, daughter of William Moore, a pioneer of Oakland Township. The oldest daughter,

Elizabeth (Adams), is now a resident of Washington Township; Alexander is in Parker Township; Jane, in Allegheny County; Ann (Campbell) in the same county; William, in Parker Township; Robert, in Butler, where he has resided since 1878; and John is in Jefferson County.

About the same time, with the settlers already mentioned, William Fleming located, with his sons—Edward and Hugh—where Dickson Bartley now lives. The old gentleman was an esteemed citizen. Some of his descendants still live in the county.

About 1796, Jacob Daubenspeck, from Luzerne County, settled in the northern part of this township. His wife died here and he removed to Clarion County, where he settled and married again. His original farm in this county was sold to his sons, George and Philip, who lived and died there. George was married in this county to Margaret Meal, of German descent. He was a soldier of 1812. He died in 1858, in his eighty-second year. He was the father of eighteen children, of whom ten reached mature years and nine are still living. Of these ten children, one died when about seventy. Their names are Jacob, born in 1805, now a resident of Washington Township; Mary (Hoover); Margaret, deceased; John, Lydia Enrick, Elizabeth (Muhleisen), George, Samuel, Lewis, and William. John, born in 1811, is one of the oldest residents of Parker Township. He remembers his father giving a cow, such as would now be worth \$45, for a barrel of salt. William Fleming made a business of bringing supplies over the mountains for the settlers in those days.

Philip Daubenspeck married Mary Freize. They had seven children: Catharine (Warner), George, John, Mary (Barnhart), Ann (Kamerer), Barbara (Shakely), and Lewis. Two are living—Mrs. Kamerer, Fairview Township; and Lewis, Parker Township. George died in 1881, aged eighty-two years.

The following bear story is related by Mr. John Daubenspeck. His father and his uncle, John, who lived with him, were out in the woods one day and saw a bear. A shot was fired and the bear wounded. The dogs immediately attacked the bear, and John went to their assistance, having no weapon but a mattock in his hands. As he was attempting to strike the bear, he fell over a rock and was precipitated into the midst of the fight, among the dogs, and close to the paws of the bear. Fortunately he was able to save himself, but it was a narrow escape.

John Gibson and William Ferguson from Indiana County, visited Butler County in 1796. While on their way hither, they saw several Indians in a canoe in the Allegheny River at Brady's bend. Ferguson, whose relatives had been murdered by the savages, fired upon the Indians from a place of concealment,

* "I knew not how this thing may be,
But tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

wounded one, fatally, and continued his way uncovered and unpursued. In 1797 Alexander, John, Hugh and James Gibson came out and made settlements. Hugh was then a boy fifteen years of age; they saw no signs of habitation after they left Kuttanning until they reached this township. After living alone in the woods for two years, engaged in pioneer work. The boys' father, Levi Gibson, came to this county and settled on the Dutches farm, now in Allegheny Township. Two of his sons, John and Samuel, were volunteers in the war of 1812. Hugh Gibson, after 1797, lived at home a few years, and about 1806 began improving the farm now owned by A. B. Gibson; he lived alone until 1811, when he married Mrs. James McLaughlin (née McCall). He died in 1870, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His children are William H., born in 1812, living on the old homestead; Esther (Foster), Armstrong County; John, Parker Township; and Sarah, Parker Township. Samuel Gibson, brother of Hugh, was married to Sarah Waddle, of Slippery Rock Township. Their children are Harvey, Mary (Turner), and Lucinda (Crawford)—all living.

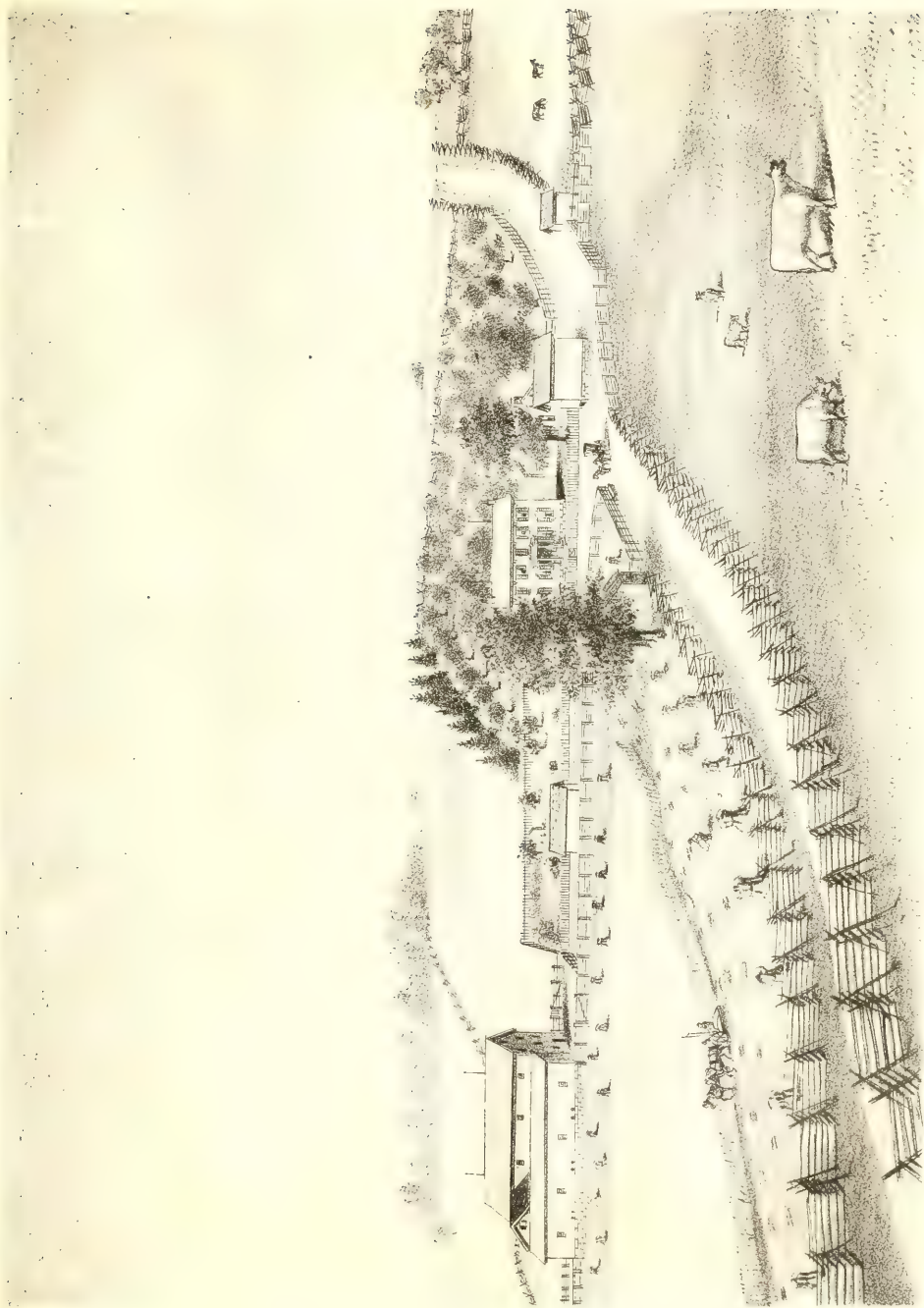
Some of Hugh Gibson's experience as a boy pioneer may be interesting. He brought with him from Indiana County a pack-horse loaded with provisions. There was no blacksmith in the Butler County settlement, and so as a substitute for chains for log rolling, he twisted hickory withes and used them; when he was living on his first clearing (where Alexander Gibson afterward lived), he was sitting in the door of his cabin one day, when two big Indians appeared. Naturally he felt somewhat timorous, but he knew that to retreat would be useless. The Indians appeared friendly and shook hands with him. Seeing some cucumber peelings lying on the ground, one of them pointed to them, made signs and said "Quash." Mr. Gibson brought some cucumbers and a piece of cake; the Indians ate heartily, and one of them, jumping up and smiting his breast, said "Ugh! Indian strong now." Mr. Harvey Gibson of Martinsburg has kindly furnished the historian with the following statement regarding the original settlers on the farms of this township:

In the northeast corner, the Parker farm; and south of it the farm now owned by John Leonard and others, settled by John Gibson. South of Bear Creek, William Hutchison, and next south Hugh Gibson; east of his farm James Knox. John Martin, west of Hugh Gibson; James Gibson on the D. Walker farm; Michael Shakely, on the Shakely farm, with Samuel Erwin on the west; Joseph Campbell on the Campbell farm; Capt. Robert Storey on the land now owned by his sons; Benjamin Fletcher on the land now owned by his heirs; then beginning west of the Campbell farm,

-- Reep, and across Big Bear Creek, William Colson, and next west, Charles McCafferty, where his son John lives. The next settler north was John Shryock, who erected a grist mill on Silver Creek; then came the farms of George and Philip Daubenspeck, James Haggerty, "Grabber Jimmy" Smith, Samuel Westmore. Burns on the Shra farm, and William D. Allen. Thence going east, William Dickson, and south James Conly, on the McMahan farm; east, the Thompson and Robinson farms (on the latter is the village of El Dorado); next farm north, James Alsworth; east William Turner, "Little" Jimmy Alsworth, and William McLain on the present Owen Thomas farm. Thence going south, Knox, and up the creek, James Turner. John Fowler settled the Stone House farm about 1814; he built the stone house and operated a saw mill and carding machine. Other early settlers were John Jamison, where P. D. Kelly now lives; William Fleming, on land now owned by D. Bartley and others; Henry Sanderson, where John Daubenspeck now lives; and to the north, Master Archibald Kelly, the pioneer school-teacher.

The early settlers were without mill privileges for some years. John Fowler, of the Stone House, had the first saw mill. About 1833, William Martin erected a second. Col. Parker built the first grist mill in the neighborhood, near the mouth of Bear Creek. Benjamin Fletcher erected a log grist mill, the first mill in the township about 1819. He bought 100 acres, which included the mill site from Capt. Storey. The mill stood near Martinsburg. The second mill on the same site is still standing, but is not now in operation. The second mill was erected by John Shryock, Sr., on Silver Creek, about 1823, where a mill is still running. About the same time, William Turner, Jr., erected a mill on the North Branch of Bear Creek. This mill is still in operation. In 1857, Harvey Gibson built at Martinsburg the mill which he still owns and runs. Distilleries were numerous as soon as grain began to be produced largely. At one time there were nine or ten within a radius of two or three miles. War times put an end to their operations. John Allen, from York County, was an early settler. He first located near Harrisville, but a short time afterward moved to the farm on which his son William now resides. His children were John, Robert, Richard, Washington, William and Martha (Davidson). William is the only survivor.

Benjamin Fletcher came from one of the Eastern States, probably Massachusetts, about the year 1800, and was married here to Elizabeth Hemphill. Their children were Esther, Ann, Martha, Thomas, Sarah, Eliza and Abigail. Of these, only two survive—Ann (Reep) and Abigail (Say). Josiah Fletcher, a nephew, afterward came and taught school for many years.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. MEALS.

Thomas, Benjamin's only son, lived on the old homestead and died in 1871. He married Anne Campbell, who died in 1882. They had a family of five children, all of whom live in this township. Thomas Fletcher was a man of remarkable ingenuity and had great skill in mechanics.

William Hutchison, a native of Ireland, settled soon after the Gibsons. His children were Sarah (Wilson), living; David, living; Samuel, Margaret, Mary, Jane, Martha and William (deceased). As soon as the country became sufficiently settled, so that sheep were not in constant danger from wolves, the settlers procured sheep, their daughters spun and wove cloth, which was dressed at the fulling mill, and all were well supplied with good warm clothing. Leather was scarce and high, and great economy in the matter of shoes was necessary. The new country produced good wheat and corn, and there was no scarcity of food.

About the year 1804, John Say, originally from Eastern Pennsylvania, came from Slippery Rock Township to this township. He married Sarah Martin and settled on part of the Martin tract. They reared four children, all of whom are living—John, Parker Township; James, Mercer County; Fanny (Jack), New Castle; and William, Armstrong—John Say, Sr., died in 1869. His son John, born in 1811, is now one of the oldest residents of the township.

Joseph Campbell, who died in 1876 at the age of eighty-eight, was a son of John Campbell, an early settler of Concord Township. Joseph settled the farm where his son Cyrus now lives. He married Mary Storey and had the following children: William, John (deceased), Alexander (deceased), Joseph, James, Andrew (deceased), Thomas (deceased), Mary Ann (Hanlen) and Cyrus.

Samuel Campbell lived and died on the farm where his son Levi now lives. He married Sidney Gibson, and had the following children: Silas (deceased), Amos, James, Robert S. (deceased), Thomas C. (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Levi, Lavina (Campbell) and Mary A. (Doutt). For his second wife he married Jane Wilson (*nee* Hutchison). Children: Sidney J. (McGarvey), Sarah E. (Martin). Samuel Campbell died in 1865. His second wife was the widow of Armstrong Wilson, by whom she had three children—Maria (deceased), Hutchison (deceased) and William A. Hutchison Wilson and Robert S. Campbell were accidentally killed in 1850. They had taken shelter under a tree during a violent storm; the tree was blown down and they were crushed to death by it.

Robert H. Campbell, a native of Ireland, came to this county in 1834. He married Lavina, daughter of Samuel Campbell, and settled upon the farm on which he now lives.

Michael Shakeley was an early settler of the southeastern part of the township. His youngest son, John, killed himself by hanging, leaving a wife and a large family.

James Simpson, an eccentric character, lived northwest of Martinsburg, where he settled early. He was quite courageous, and very severe on the boys when he caught them trying to play tricks on him. It is related that Simpson was sitting at his door, one Sunday morning, when a panther came and caught one of his pigs. He drove the beast away, and swore he would kill him if he came back. The panther returned, and Simpson went at him with no weapon but a flail, and after a desperate fight killed him, though Simpson himself came near being killed during the struggle. Another version of this story is that Simpson's neighbor, Jacob Kistner, shot the panther, which fell from a tree to the ground, and that Simpson finished the killing with an ax. Old Simpson had a son, Tom, who was notoriously lazy. Tom got married, and soon after his father noticed that meat and other articles of food which were placed in the spring-house, often disappeared. The old man had well-founded suspicions, and accordingly had Tom arrested. The latter did not deny his thefts; but to the old man's remonstrances he retorted: "Father, who taught me?" And the old gentleman was silenced completely.

Near the beginning of this century, William Turner, of Irish birth, came from Westmoreland County and settled upon the farm where his grandson, John M., now lives. He came by land with his stock, and sent his wife and children with part of the household goods up the river in a keel-boat. The boat upset, and his wife and two children were drowned. One child was saved by getting on a feather-bed, which floated. Mr. Turner afterward married again. His children were Samuel, James, John, Robert and William—all born in Ireland except William; and Sarah (Kincaid), Margaret (Scott), Fanny (Fowler), Martha (Rodgers), Nancy (McJunkin) and Jane (Allen). James and John were in the war of 1812. Sarah remained single until seventy-five years of age; then married a widower aged seventy-eight. Samuel and his second wife were poisoned by eating wild parsnips which they mistook for sweet myrrh. He lived eighteen months, but his wife died soon after eating. William lived on the old homestead and died in 1833, aged forty-two. He married Mary McCandless, daughter of the first Sheriff of Butler County. She was born in Westmoreland County in 1795, and is still living. Her children are Mary Ann (Black), John M., Martha (Porter), William D., Sarah J. (Emery), Nancy and James—all living but William D. and Nancy.

In early days, a very helpful disposition charac-

taught the inhabitants. Every species of work was performed by "frolics," at which the strong limbed men and boys toiled from sunrise till dark. No young man could expect to receive the smiles and favors of the young ladies if he was lazy. The girls were as industrious as any, and the zeal with which they entered into the work of a quilting or a "scutching" frolic would astonish the people of the present day.

Owen Thomas, a native of Virginia, moved from Ohio to Phipps' farm, and thence to the property on which his sons now live at least fifty years ago. He followed the trade of a collier and molder, but farmed during the latter part of his life. The children of Owen and Martha (Johnson) Thomas were William F., Nathan J. (deceased), Ann E. (Crawford), John, George, Martha (Cooper) (deceased), Owen J., Adam D. (deceased), Mary J. (Jannison), Maggie (Blair), and Lucinda.

David Fletcher had the first store in the township. He started the business about 1834. Murphy and Craig were his clerks. The store stood on his farm. Afterward, Josiah Fletcher had a store on the Fletcher farm.

El Dorado (Glenora Post Office) is a small oil village in the northern part of the township, and has grown up since 1872. It contains two stores, a blacksmith shop and a few houses.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

On the farm where Daniel Walker now lives, there formerly stood an old log schoolhouse, with paneled floor, window-lights of greased paper, a huge chimney of sticks and mud and a large fire-place. Jacob Sype, a young man, Edward Jennings and Samuel Moore taught in this house. Sype was irritable, and did not take kindly to the barring out process, then a universal custom. When the schoolhouse had been barricaded he tried to enter by descending into the fire-place by the chimney. The boys threw fire-brands and kept him out. He next tried to break a hole through the roof and enter, but unsuccessfully. He also tried the windows, but was prevented from entering. He was very angry, and a fight seemed imminent. The difficulty was settled, as usual, by the teacher agreeing to "treat" the school.

Josiah Fletcher taught school near Martinsburg, about 1816, in a cabin which had formerly been Benjamin Fletcher's dwelling. His brother, Asa, also taught a year in the same place.

About 1827, a log schoolhouse that stood on the hill where the old Methodist Church stood afterward, was provided with a stove, which was then an article so rare as to be almost a curiosity in this part of the country. Among the teachers of those days were

Josiah Fletcher, Samuel Gibson, Joseph Campbell, Hugh Wilson and William Fowler.

An early schoolhouse, known as the Shryock Schoolhouse, stood near Shryock's Mill. John Gibson, a competent teacher, was the first who taught there, and after him came Robert Lawrence. Later, another schoolhouse was built on the farm now owned by John Daubenspeck. John Kelly and John Bartley were other early teachers.

RESIDENTS OF THE PLACE.

1840, Andrew Donaldson; 1840, David Kelly; 1845, Jacob Daubenspeck; 1845, James Campbell; 1846, David Kelly; 1850, James Campbell; 1851, Archibald Kelly; 1855, John Shryock; 1856, Archibald Kelly; 1860, Robert Storey; 1861, Archibald Kelly; 1865, Robert Storey; 1866, John Shryock; 1870, Robert Storey; 1872, Amos Young; 1875, Robert Storey; 1875, Thomas B. Smith; 1877, A. P. Stewart; 1877, John Kelly; 1882, A. P. Stewart; 1882, John Kelly.

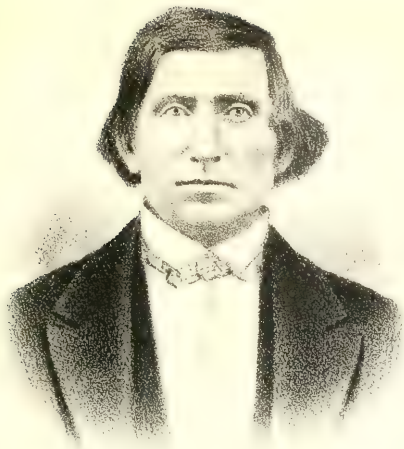
MARTINSBURG.

This village was laid out by William Martin, in 1837, on land purchased by John Martin after his settlement, from a man named Conolly. The only buildings in the place previous to the above date were a few around Fletcher's mill. Of late years, the village has extended to the Fletcher farm, upon which a large number of houses have been erected. Martinsburg contains three general stores, one grocery, one drug store, one hotel, two shoe-maker shops, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, one grist-mill, etc.

Zeri B. Shepard built the first house after the village was laid out. He was a shoe-maker, and occupied the house as a dwelling and shop. The building is now John Kelly's stable. Robert Campbell, who combined the trades of plasterer and school-teacher, built the second house.

Robert Black came from Pittsburgh to Martinsburg in 1841, and opened the first store. The building was afterward occupied by Penn Redick, who kept a house of entertainment. It stood on the east side of Main street, but was burned years ago. Black moved his goods to a house built by him, which is now Mr. McNees' dwelling, and continued the mercantile business a number of years.

Archibald Martin kept the first licensed house in the place, commencing in 1851. John Martin, in 1842, built a part of the house now occupied by Squire Kelly. The latter kept a licensed hotel from 1854 to 1868, and a temperance house until 1878. He remodeled and enlarged building erected by Martin. As an illustration of the values of property in oil times, it may be well to state that Mr. Kelly was



JOHN DAUBENSPECK.



MRS. JOHN DAUBENSPECK.



JACOB DAUBENSPECK.



D. G. Meals

offered \$16,000 for his hotel property, which would scarcely bring as many hundred dollars now.

William Sedwick, one of the early settlers of the village, built a mill on the creek, and afterward a foundry. Nothing now remains of either.

In 1857, Harry Arnold and R. P. Crawford built a charcoal furnace for the manufacture of iron, near Martinsburg. It was fired on Christmas Day. The furnace ran from that time until 1862, when the firm having become involved, the property was sold out by the Sheriff. This was known as the Dudley furnace, though it was nicknamed "Pegging Awl." The stack was of stone, and the works were run by a large steam engine. The product was taken to the mouth of Bear Creek, and thence by boat to Pittsburgh. From thirty-five to forty tons of iron per week were manufactured, and for a time the owners did a brisk and prosperous business, giving employment to about 100 men in all departments of their work. They had a store, and as they furnished supplies to their workmen, the customers of the two or three stores in Martinsburg became so few that their proprietors were obliged to give up their business, thus leaving an open field to the furnace managers. The latter rented much of the village property. The business failed because of poor management.

The village grew but slowly, until the oil developments began to create excitement, and then Martinsburg enjoyed a period of five or six years of prosperity, during which many improvements were made.

T. W. McNees settled at Martinsburg in 1872, and has followed hotel keeping and the livery business. Jerry Sutton now keeps the only hotel in the village. He has been engaged in the business since 1870, always keeping a temperance house. J. W. Orr began the mercantile business in 1877. He had previously kept a store in Foxburg, Clarion County. Mr. Orr has been Chairman of the Prohibition County Committee three years, and a member of the State Executive Committee.

J. A. McKallip & Co., general merchants, opened their store in 1877.

Bruin Post Office, at Martinsburg, was established in 1851. Perry Week, Postmaster. The Postmasters since have been J. C. Halstead, Isaiah Gibson, W. G. Harshaw and E. H. Adams, present incumbent.

In October, 1877, the small-pox almost caused a panic in Martinsburg. Many people moved away, and business was injured in consequence. There were a large number of cases, but not many proved fatal.

MARTINSBURG LODGES.

Workmen.—Clipper Lodge, No. 59, A. O. U. W., was instituted September 3, 1873, and afterward moved to Petrolia. United Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U.

W., was instituted on the 25th of January, 1878, with the following first officers: R. P. Rupert, P. M. G.; J. W. Watters, M. W.; T. G. Crocker, G. F.; L. C. Gifford, O.; J. W. Orr, Recorder; W. C. Beek, Financier; F. M. Kinter, Receiver; W. J. Kelly, G.; W. W. Baird, I. W.; W. Martin, O. W. The lodge organized with thirty members. About eighty have been admitted. The number of members in good standing October 1, 1880, was thirty seven. This lodge owns the building and the hall in which meet all the lodges except the K. of H., who own a small hall.

Knights of Honor.—Bruin Lodge, No. 970, K. of H., was formed March 22, 1878, with seventeen charter members. There are thirty-one members in good standing at present.

Royal Templars of Temperance.—Campbell Council, No. 52, R. T. of T., was chartered September 8, 1880, with thirteen charter members. Present membership, eighteen. This is a temperance organization, with insurance benefits among its features.

The following lodges are now extinct: Martinsburg Lodge, No. 817, I. O. O. F., instituted January 8, 1873; and Thanksgiving Lodge, No. 1193, I. O. of G. T., instituted March 15, 1878.

MARTINSBURG M. E. CHURCH.

Benjamin Fletcher was the leader among the early Methodists. In 1834, a Methodist class was formed, and the following year Mr. Fletcher gave a lot upon which a church was erected. The first preachers were Revs. Gilmer, John Somerville and John Carl. The latter organized the class. The present Methodist Church in Martinsburg was erected in 1874, at a cost of nearly \$4,000. A society of Wesleyan Methodists built the first church in Martinsburg in 1853. The building has since been converted into a school-house. The society became so small as to be unable to support a minister and the most of its members joined the M. E. Church.

MARTINSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

For many years the Presbyterians of this vicinity worshiped at the old Bear Creek Church. In 1822, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Parker City. The Martinsburg Church was organized in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, November 21, 1870, with a membership of thirty-two, Rev. James Coulter presiding, and Rev. J. H. Marshall preaching the sermon.

The first Elders—Amos Young, H. H. Say and John C. Martin—were installed December 11, 1870. The church edifice was completed in December, 1873, at a cost of about \$4,500. Rev. E. I. Brugh preached the first sermon in it. The house was dedicated

September 6, 1871, with a sermon by Rev. R. B. Wacker. D. D. Rev. B. C. Montgomery, the first regular pastor, was installed October 22, 1873; resigned April 17, 1876. On the 15th of May, 1877, Rev. T. M. Thompson was installed pastor; he resigned in October, 1882. The present membership is ninety-five.

Henry married Maria Meads, Margaret is the wife of Richard Turner, and Elizabeth married E. H. Adams. Both Mr. and Mrs. Daubenspeck are consistent members of the Reformed Church, and exemplify in their daily life the teachings of their faith.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN DAUBENSPECK

John Daubenspeck was born on the old Daubenspeck homestead, February 16, 1811. He was the son of those worthy pioneers, George and Ann Margaret Daubenspeck, who came to the wilds of Butler County in 1796; they were probably natives of Luzerne; they were undoubtedly schooled in early life to the hardships and privations of a new country; and that they were as brave and resolute as they were hardy, is attested by the life they led in what was then a wilderness (for a further history of these worthy people, the reader is referred to the township history). John lived under the parental roof, sharing the privations and hardships of the family until he was twenty-six years of age. At the foot of his father's farm stood, in early days, a primitive log schoolhouse; the benches were of slabs and the light was admitted through greased paper, window glass being an article far out of the reach of the people of those days. The structure was warmed by a huge fire, place, which occupied one entire side of the building. Here the boy John was instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic. These three branches comprised the entire course. While his early life was replete with toil and privation, it developed many strong points of character that otherwise might have remained latent; it fitted him for the task before him, that of improving a tract of 200 acres of rough land which his father had given him before leaving home. In 1842, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Shakely; her family were among the first settlers in Armstrong County, where she was born July 5, 1820, her maternal grandparents were among the pioneers of Greensburg, Penn., who suffered severely from Indian depredations. On one of their incursions, several of the settlers were killed and her grandmother was scalped and left for dead, but eventually recovered and lived to a good old age. Mr. Daubenspeck, like his father, has given his attention to agriculture, and despite the unfavorable circumstances under which he started out he has been highly successful, and, to the tract given him by his father, added 350 acres. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Daubenspeck, three of whom are living—Henry, Margaret and Elizabeth.

CHAPTER XLV.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Its Location, Natural Features, Coal Mines, Early Residents, etc.—Resident Trappers in 1841—Borough of West Snyburg—Its Early History and Progress—The Thompson Family—Patrons, Officers, Religious History—Presbyterian Church at Muddy Creek—Lutheran Church—United Presbyterian Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Presbyterian Church of West Snyburg—West Snyburg Academy.

THIS township, one of the many interior divisions of Butler, lies directly north of the center of the county. Formed in 1854 (see general chapters), it derived its name from the distinguished Kentucky statesman of the past—Henry Clay—and as now constituted, has Cherry on the north, Concord on the east, Centre on the south, and Brady on the west.

Its streams are unimportant, and the general surface similar in many respects to other portions of the county, being broken by ranges of hills, very irregular in their direction and height, yet nearly every acre arable. Originally this region was heavily timbered with oak, hickory, cherry, maple, chestnut, and many other varieties of deciduous forest trees indigenous to this latitude, but the woodman's ax has been at work here for a period of more than eighty years, and now the greater portion of the township's area is devoted to pasture and meadow lands, and the culture of corn, potatoes, wheat and other productions. The soil is generally fertile, and during favorable seasons abundant crops are harvested. The township is well provided with good wagon roads, schoolhouses, churches, etc., and a new railroad, known as the West Pennsylvania & Shenango Connecting Link, is now being constructed. This line enters the township by crossing the southern border near the center, and thence extends in a general northwest course to the northwest corner. An excellent quality of bituminous coal* is also found in various portions of Clay Township, the strata varying in thickness from three feet to four feet four inches.

EARLY RESIDENTS.

During the decade beginning with the year 1796, people began to settle in that portion of Allegheny County known as Butler. Before 1800, the territory now termed Clay Township, received its

*The coal lands owned by Joseph McKee, located S. of Centre, lying on a growing tract, are estimated at little more than one mile and a half from the village of West Snyburg. They have been operated about twenty-five years. The demand for coal here, is constantly increasing; however, and the yearly product of some of these mines will approximate twenty thousand bushels.



WILLIAM BLACK.



HON. HIRAM C. MCCOY.



HENRY BUHL.

first settlers. Since that time, many changes have taken place, here, as elsewhere. None of the earliest inhabitants now survive, and they have left but few meager records behind them.

However, by dint of much research and inquiry we learn, that among those who settled within the present limits of the township prior to the year 1800, were the brothers, Hugh and William Wasson, who owned about 500 acres, John Adams, the maternal grandfather of R. H. Young, who owned 500 acres, adjoining the Wasson tract. He came from Westmoreland County. He was married twice and was the father of twenty children, of whom Elizabeth became the wife of John, and the mother of the present R. I. Young.

Peter Young was a native of Ireland, but became a resident of Pittsburgh, Penn., before the year 1800. After a few years' residence there, however, he settled near Darlington, Beaver County, Penn., where the remainder of his days were passed. Of his family of eight or ten children, John was the oldest. The latter, also, was born in Ireland, and after his marriage to Elizabeth Adams, or about the year 1830, he moved from Crawford County, Penn. (where he had resided for a few years), to Butler County, and located on a portion of the Adams tract, which he had purchased from his father-in-law, John Adams. About 1845, he moved to Cherry Township, where he died in 1866. His wife died in 1836. Of the eight children of John and Elizabeth Young, Peter, Elizabeth, Nancy and R. H. Young alone survive. The McIlvains and a veteran of the Revolutionary war, Christopher McMichael, and family settled early. The people already mentioned, all lived in the same neighborhood, and east of the present borough of West Sunbury. David Patterson settled in the central part of the township; Joseph Timblin in the southwest quarter near Muddy Creek; Martin Thompson, on the premises now occupied by John Sutton; James and William McJunkin (brothers), near the locality now known as the Muddy Creek Church, and Samuel Findley and his sons, Robert, David and Samuel, Jr., who occupied a central position in the northern half of the present township. Christopher McMichael was one of many Scotch-Irishmen who emigrated from the north of Ireland to America prior to the beginning of the struggle for American independence. He joined the Continental army. After experiencing various vicissitudes, was taken prisoner at the battle of Brandy wine, and held as such until peace was declared. Afterward, having become an experienced and most successful scout, he performed good service on the frontier, while the Indians were yet war-like and troublesome in the wild regions west of the Alleghanies.

He finally settled on lands near the line at present dividing the counties of Armstrong and Indiana, and remained there until some time between the years 1796 and 1800, when with his wife, four sons, and two daughters, he moved to a tract (within the present township of Clay) lying just east of the village of West Sunbury. Here he remained until his death.

William McMichael, the oldest child of the soldier and pioneer, became an early resident of the territory now known as Cherry Township. His children, all born in that locality, were Jane, Christopher, Martha, William, David, Taylor, John, Samuel F. and Margaret. Christopher, the oldest son of William, was born November 22, 1808, and became a resident of the township in which he now resides (Clay) in 1848. He had nine children, of whom Joseph, Jane, Josiah, Ethan S., Zenas and Robert J. are living.

While speaking of the Findley family, we are reminded of quite a prominent character in the history of Clay Township, Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, whose first husband was Robert, son of Samuel Findley. Before the beginning of the Revolutionary war, her grandfather, Robert Ekin, removed from York County, Penn., and settled near the site of McKeesport. There in the year 1791, she was born, being the second in a family of fourteen children. In 1797, her parents sought a new home in the northern wilds of Allegheny County, where, on what was afterward known as the Butler & Youngstown road, distant one mile and a half east from Whitestown, her father, John Ekin, became the owner of four hundred acres of land. Mrs. Sanderson relates many interesting incidents regarding the customs of the people, the condition of the roads, the habitations, their furnishings, etc., in vogue nearly ninety years ago. And also well remembers that when the removal was made from the junction of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers to the Connoquenessing settlement, one horse carried herself, her mother and an infant. The mother, besides guiding the animal, held the baby in her arms, while Margaret, then but six years of age, sat behind, and by clinging to her mother's skirts, kept her seat as best she could. The roads on the route to Fort Pitt were about as bad as they could be, but from the latter place to their objective point, Indian trails only were found and followed, and quite frequently the horses had to swim with their burdens at the crossing of streams.

Mrs. Sanderson also remembers that Dr. Irvin, a gentleman of education, as well as skilled in his profession, taught the first school in the Connoquenessing settlement near Whitestown, in 1799. The pioneer Presbyterian preacher, Rev. John McPherrin, was likewise well known to her. On the 29th day of

March, 1819, she was married to Robert Findley, and the same year they began housekeeping on the premises where she now resides, near the village of West Sunbury. Their nearest neighbor then was David Patterson, who lived to the southward, and nearly two miles away. Besides the Finleys and Pattersons, the McMichaels, McElvains, Glenns, Christys, Graghams, Timblins, Allens, and a few others were also located within the limits of the present township, but probably there were not to exceed twenty-five families in all in 1819. Stephen Allen was an early school teacher, and taught at various points. Mrs. Sanderson has had four husbands. She was married to Robert Findley in 1819, to George Louden in 1841, to George Emerick in 1859, and to Henry Sanderson in 1870. By her first marriage she became the mother of her only child, a daughter, who died when five years of age. Yet, at various times she has assumed the care of and reared eleven orphan children, besides keeping others for months at a time.

The increase of population in Clay Township has been but gradual, never at any period rapid. Yet, the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of many of the Butler County pioneers now reside here, and mention of them—irrespective of order (in a chronological order), will be given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Archibald Kelly, the great-grandfather of James W. Kelly, Esq., and present of the village of West Sunbury, came from one of the oldest settlements east of the Alleghanies, and settled in what is now Parker Township as early as 1795. He was of Scotch ancestry, a rigid, yet honest man, and a school teacher. Of his large family, Thomas, John, David, Andrew, James and William were the names of his sons. They were farmers, large, able-bodied men, and all became heads of families, except William, who died a bachelor. Thomas, the eldest, had two sons (Thomas and James) and four or five daughters. Of these sons, Thomas became a resident of Washington Township, and the father of nine children—James W., John T., Richard, Thomas D., Melvin, John M., Melinda, Mellie and Isabella, of whom Melvin, John M. and Isabella are dead.

Samuel Louden was born in Huntingdon County (in the vicinity of the present city of Altoona) in 1810. His father died early, and though still retaining his name, he became the adopted son of John Montgomery. In 1818, the latter removed to Franklin Township, Butler County, and Louden continued with his benefactor until about twenty-five years of age. He then married Miss Eliza Ann Brewster, and for three years thereafter rented a farm in near the White Oak Springs. Meanwhile, Mr. Montgomery had become the owner of the unimproved premises

now known as the Louden farm, in Clay Township. In 1840, 1848 presented to Mr. Louden, who at once occupied it. The children of Samuel Louden were Mary Jane, Rachel, Rebecca, John M., Catharine, Matilda and Almira, of whom the two first—both now dead—Mr. Louden died May 18, 1880, his wife, October 8, 1862. During the late war, he served as Captain of Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves. In consequence of ill-health, he was honorably discharged for disability. He had also been prominent in various militia organizations, serving as Captain and Major of the "Martin Battalion."

Andrew Porter was born in Venango County, Penn., December 14, 1816, and remained there until 1837, when he became a resident of the present township of Cherry. Ten years later, or in 1847, he visited Michigan, and after a few months' sojourn returned to Butler County. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Glenn, and after an interval of three years, again returned to Michigan, where he remained until 1875, when he settled where he now resides, in the northeast corner of Clay Township. For eighteen months he taught the Indians at the "Old" or "Daughterly Mission," and from 1852 to 1871, the Ottawas and Chippewas, at Bear River Mission." His great-grandfather came from Ireland and settled in Chester County, Penn., where Andrew, Sr., his father, was born.

Among the earliest settlers of Butler County were the ancestors of P. P. Brown, of West Sunbury Village, who is a native of Penn Township, and who served during the war of the rebellion in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, One Hundred and Thirty Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, respectively as private, First Lieutenant and Second Sergeant. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, John Pierce, came from New Jersey and settled two miles southwest from Butler Borough, in 1796. Mr. Pierce had ten children, six of whom were children, and lived to the age of one hundred and one years. John Brown, the grandfather of P. P. Brown, came to the vicinity of the Glade Mills, Middlesex Township, from Westmoreland County, about the year 1798. He had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom Robert was the eldest child. The latter had eleven children, ten of whom are living, and named as follows: Margaret J., Elsie, John M., P. P., Samuel, Robert, Mary, Sarah E., James and Ephraim O. The mother of these children also survives, but Robert, the father, died in 1861.

John Meehling, was a native of Germany and an early settler in Washington Township, while his brother, Jacob, was an early and prominent resident of Butler. Of the three sons and six or seven daughters of John Meehling, William (the father of



JOHN R. MCJUNKIN.



AMANDA MCJUNKIN.

John R. McJunkin, or Squire McJunkin, as he is familiarly known, was born on the McJunkin homestead April 27, 1825. He was the son of James McJunkin, who was born in the North of Ireland in 1777 and came to this country when a young man and obtained by settlers' right 100 acres of land in Clay Township, which is a part of the farm now owned by his son John. He was a typical pioneer, strong and resolute, full of energy and ambition, and well qualified to endure the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life in Butler County. He married for his first wife, Miss Asseneth Turk. She lived but a short time, and he was again married, in 1818, to Miss Nancy Turner. She was born in Ireland in 1788, and came to this country when but two years of age. The family were among the first settlers of Parker Township. In 1833, the elder McJunkin died, leaving his widow with a family of seven children, the eldest of whom, James T., was but thirteen years of age. Her resources were limited and the maintenance of a family at that time was a difficult task, but Mrs. McJunkin was a woman of strong mind and rare business ability. She not only managed the farm successfully, but gave her children all the advantages for education that were accessible. She was a devoted mother

and friend, and a Christian woman. She died in 1858. By the first marriage there were two sons—David and William, by the last eight children—Mary, James, Hannah, Samuel, John R., Sarah Jane, Martha, and Susan. The boyhood days of John R. were replete with trials, troubles and toil. Left without a father at the age of eight years and being the eldest son at home, he was nominally the head of the household and succeeded to the estate of his father. In 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Hays, of Connoquenessing, where she was born in 1827. She died in December of 1863, leaving four children—Agnes, Hattie L., James L. and John W. In 1866 he was again married to Miss Amanda Clark, of Crawford County, where she was born January 12, 1826. Two children are the result of this union—Eva A. and Imelda J. The life of Mr. McJunkin has been a successful one, not only in the accumulation of property, but in the building up of an honorable record. As a farmer, he is enterprising and progressive, and as a citizen he is appreciated for his integrity of character. He has served his fellow-townsmen as Magistrate for four terms. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Muddy Creek.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. M. JUNKIN.

John Mechling, of West Sunbury Borough, was the oldest, and his (William's) children, eight in number, were George W., John, Henry C., Joseph, Sophia (the last two being twins), Isaac N., William S. and Lycurgus. William removed to Scioto, Ohio, about 1853, and died there. The others are all living. George W. and Lycurgus are ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and during the war of the rebellion, Henry C., Isaac N., William S. and Lycurgus served as soldiers in the Union army. John, the second son of William, and the grandson of John Mechling, of Washington Township, first mentioned, is a furniture dealer, etc., in West Sunbury. He has had six children born to him, viz.: Albert, George W., Chlotilda, Mary A., Florence and Emma S., all of whom are living except the last named, who died when four years of age.

Joseph W. Thorn, the grandfather of the present Joseph W. Thorn, of Clay Township, came from Westmoreland County, and settled in what is now known as Oakland Township, about 1797. He had three sons and five daughters, of whom Robert was the father of Joseph W. Thorn. Robert Thorn attained the age of ninety-one years, and died upon the premises he was the first to improve. He had ten children, named Jane, Prudence G., John M., Joseph W., Sarah, James, Mary, Martha, Robert and Alexander S., of whom Joseph W., Sarah, Martha and Alexander S. only, are living. Alexander S. Thorn being a Presbyterian minister and editor of a newspaper at Harrison, Mo. Joseph W. Thorn located where he now resides, in Clay Township, in 1859. His only child, Oliver R., is the result of a second marriage.

In 1803, James Bartley, accompanied by his wife, came from Ireland and settled in the central part of Butler County. He was the father of eleven sons and one daughter. David, the seventh child of the family, was born in 1815. On attaining his majority, he followed brick-making for a considerable period, and made the brick of which "Concord Church" is constructed. His first wife was Sarah, a daughter of Hugh Wasson. About 1846, he purchased of his father-in-law a tract of unimproved land, being the same premises still occupied by him. His first wife did not long survive, and he afterward married a Miss Phillips, who is still with him. He is the father of eight children, all of whom are living.

The McClungs, of Butler County, are of Scotch ancestry, and their forefathers were among the earliest settlers of Maryland. Charles McClung (the father of Charles McClung, of Clay Township) was born in Maryland March 15, 1781. When a small boy, his parents removed to the vicinity of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Penn., where he grew to manhood and learned the trade of making spring wheels,

etc., a business which he followed for many years, sometimes employing three or four assistants. In 1803, he became a resident of what is now Fairview Township, Butler County, and soon after he married Miss Jane Robinson, of Westmoreland. She died in October, 1842. In 1854, he located in Concord Township, just west of the hamlet of Buena Vista. He finally became a resident of the village of Sunbury, and died there December 24, 1865. He was the father of seven sons and five daughters. Of the sons, six are living, viz.: Robert R., John, Charles, David, Samuel and James. William, the other son, died in 1879.

S. P. Painter, born in Westmoreland County in 1835, became a resident of Butler County in 1840, and located where he now resides in the spring of 1859. He is known as one of the most extensive coal operators in Clay Township.

The Suttons were early settlers in New Jersey. There, Jesse Sutton, one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, was born and married, and about the year 1790, accompanied by his wife and two children, viz., Jacob and Isaac, he migrated to the westward and found a home, until 1815, near the forks of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers. At the latter place, John was born in 1796, Jesse, Jr., in 1798, and Phineas, the youngest, making five sons in all. In 1815, the whole family removed from the forks of the rivers mentioned to a point in Butler County, about six miles south of the town of Butler, where the parents and sons, except John and Jesse, remained permanently during the remainder of their lives. In 1829, the sons last named, i. e., John and Jesse, sought homes in the township now known as Clay. John Sutton, Sr., was the father of seven children, of whom four are now living. John Sutton, residing in the southern part of the township, being one of them. Jesse Sutton is the father of three daughters, all living—Margaret E., wife of R. B. Conn; Sarah, wife of William Conn; and Olive, wife of Albert Miller. He was eighty-four years of age August 7, 1882, and is the only member of his father's family living.

Robert McCandless was born in Ireland, and emigrated from there to Centre Township, Butler County, Penn., about the year 1803. He married Miss Elizabeth Turk, and about 1820 located on unimproved lands in the present township of Clay, the premises now owned by his son, Redick. He died in June, 1879, after attaining the age of more than ninety-one years. His wife died in 1876. Their children, six in all, were Emma, Martha, David, John, Wilson and Redick. Three important veins of coal are found in the region settled by Robert McCandless, the first, or upper one, being from

these and on a half to seven feet in thickness, the middle one is four feet thick and the lower one (which is near the surface of the valley) is five feet in thickness.

The Christleys are of German origin and were among the early residents of Lancaster County, Penn. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, George Christley (the grandfather of James P.) removed from Lancaster to Westmoreland County, Penn. His children were William, John, Michael, George, Samuel, Curtis, Polly, Peggy, Catharine and Betsey. Of these children, Mrs. Polly Cooper, of Mercer County, Penn., is the only one now living. John (the second son of George Christley) who was born in Westmoreland County in 1797, became an early settler in Mercer County, Penn., but in 1822 he located in the vicinity of Centerville, Butler County, Penn., where he remained until his death, in 1872. His children were James P., born in Mercer County, 1821, and now living in Clay Township; William G., deceased; John H., living; Thomas F., living; Washington E., living; Sarah J. Kockenberry, living; Sarah E. Moore, living at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Samuel J., who was a member of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, Va.; Catharine F. Bruce, living; Curtis L., living, who also served in the army; Margaret C. Foster, living; and Caroline Foster, living. James P. Christley was married to Miss Mahala Keister in 1846, and has resided where he is now to be found since the spring of 1865. His children are Jacob S., Melvin H., Milton, Emma V., Thompson, Elmer E., Margaret A., Mabel, Mary H. and Horace G.

During the early part of this century, John Stoner removed from Bedford to Lawrence County, Penn., and as early as 1820 the family made another removal to Beaver County. Andrew Stoner (son of John) became a resident of Clay Township in 1852. He was the father of twelve children, of whom ten are now living. Two sons, viz., W. J. and Charles S., served during the late war in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The former was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

James McJunkin came from the North of Ireland, and in the year 1798 located upon the 400-acre tract now owned for the most part by his son John R. McJunkin. The first night in the wilderness was passed by sleeping upon a huge sandstone rock, which

stood near the site of the large barn on the home stead. A small log cabin was erected at once, however, which served as a dwelling until about 1830, when a substantial house of hewed logs was built, to be succeeded in turn by the present brick structure, which was erected in 1861, by John R. McJunkin. The elder McJunkin (James) was married soon after his settlement in this county to Miss Turk, and by her he had two sons, viz., David and William. She died early, and in 1818 he was married again to Miss Nancy Turner. The children by this marriage were Mary Ann, James, Hannah, Samuel, John R. and Sarah J., twins, Martha and Susan; of whom James, John C., Hannah, Sarah J. and Susan are living. The father died March 6, 1833, and his second wife, February 25, 1858. When James McJunkin died, he left his wife and a large family of little ones still struggling upon an encumbered estate, the conditions of its purchase not yet fulfilled. As a consequence, men denominated in those days "land jobbers," ever on the alert to take advantage of one's pecuniary distress, stepped forward and obtained possession of three-fourths of the tract. However, the widow and the children managed successfully. One of her sons was elected County Register and Recorder, also to represent this district in the State Legislature, while another son (John R.) besides being known as one of the most respected citizens of the township and county, has succeeded in again obtaining possession of 375 of the 400 acres first settled by his father, and also owns eighty acres in a separate tract. James McJunkin, Sr., had two brothers, viz., David and John, and two sisters, who settled in this part of the county, besides a cousin named William McJunkin, who was the first to occupy the Brackney farm.

In the McJunkin neighborhood was erected the first church edifice (in church history) and the first school building in this part of Butler County. The first schoolhouse, which stood near the present Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church, was built in 1827, of the logs which formed the first church building. One side of the interior was occupied by a large fire place. In summer an opening the width of one log extending around the three remaining sides, afforded space for the penetration of light. In winter these open spaces were covered with greased paper. The building when used either as church or schoolhouse, had no floor, and the sittings were rude and rough benches hewed from the trunks of trees. Thomas Allen, Joseph Sterritt and Stephen Allen were the early subscription teachers. After the adoption of the free school law in 1834, Daniel Carter and others, among them, John R. McJunkin officiated as teachers.

Robert Gibson, a native of Ireland, was one of the early settlers of Westmoreland County, Penn. In

James P. Christley was the first settler from Lancaster County, Penn., who removed from Bedford to Lawrence County, Penn., and as early as 1820 the family made another removal to Beaver County. Andrew Stoner (son of John) became a resident of Clay Township in 1852. He was the father of twelve children, of whom ten are now living. Two sons, viz., W. J. and Charles S., served during the late war in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The former was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

that county he married Miss Jane Karns, and there, on the 17th day of January, 1797, was born their son William Gibson. About the time of the birth of his son, the father visited Kentucky upon some business, when he was thrown from his horse and killed. Mrs. Gibson, with her child (then but six weeks old) then moved to the vicinity since known as the town of Butler, Penn. Seven years later, or in 1804, she was again married, to John Potts, one of the earliest merchants of Butler. William Gibson, having become one of the most popular young men in that county, was appointed County Treasurer in 1821. In 1822, he married Miss Agnes Gilchrist. He was the candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1824, and in 1826, while serving as Deputy for Sheriff William Beatty, he settled on the premises (in the present township of Clay) where he now resides. To him and his first wife were born John, William, Margaret, Mary Ann, and Juliet. His wife, Agnes, died in September, 1838, and in 1842 he married Miss Mary W. Shannon, who is now living, also a son of his named James W. Gibson.

Although nearly eighty-six years of age, and an invalid for many years by means of terrible injuries received in a fall from his barn, Mr. Gibson remembers that, during the war of 1812, the farmers of Butler County were paid \$1 per bushel for oats, many of them thus being enabled to pay for their lands at once, and in 1826, when he first came to Mudly Creek to reside, the Mudly Creek Church had no floor other than nature afforded, and not a single individual came to church in a light wagon or buggy.

James Webb, together with his three sons, viz., Edward, John and James, Jr., came from Franklin County and settled in Allegheny County, Penn., about 1796. Edward, the oldest son, seems to have been of a migratory nature, and resided for various periods in different counties of Western Pennsylvania. He had five sons, viz., John, James, Edward, Jr., Andrew and Newton, besides three daughters. His oldest son is the present John Webb of Clay Township. The latter purchased the tract where he now resides in 1832, and has since been known as one of the most practical and successful farmers of the county.

Robert Hockenberry came from Juniata County, Penn., about the year 1810, and first settled near the locality now known as West Liberty, or Bulger Post-Office, Butler County. After remaining there some years, he removed to a farm, now the site of Conltown, in Cherry Township, and another change found him located on the lands now owned by John Smith, Esq., of Cherry Township, where he died. Some of his children were born in Juniata County, others in Butler County. Their names were John, William, Ben-

jamin, Joseph, George, Margaret and Rebecca. The latter of whom became the wife of George Ralston. Of the sons, John married Mary J. Christley, and their children were Bertram L., now a resident of Cherry Township, Dr. Harvey D., now practicing medicine at the village of West Sunbury, and Isadore, who married Alfred Christy, of Cherry Township.

A brother of Robert Hockenberry, named Peter, was also a resident of Cherry Township many years ago, his chief occupation being hunting; but he finally removed to Michigan, where he accumulated considerable worldly wealth. Other Hockenberrys (cousins of Robert and Peter) became settlers in this part of the Butler County, and among them were brothers named Jonathan, who located in the west part of Clay Township, Casper, Joseph and others, who settled some few miles to the southwest of Jonathan.

Quite early in the history of Westmoreland County, Penn., being a time when the Indians were still hostile, and when all the settlers, very frequently, fled to forts and block-houses for safety, Elisha Wick, his wife, and a family of small children, removed from the State of New Jersey, to Loyalhanna, in the county just mentioned. Among his children were sons named John, Elisha, Jr., and Jeremiah. The family remained in Westmoreland County, however, until 1796, when all the settlers in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, where the father, mother and Elisha, Jr.,* remained until their deaths. John, the eldest son of Elisha, Sr., was a millwright, or at least engaged in mill operations for years, and ultimately settled in the western part of Clay Township, while Jeremiah married Miss Isabella Brownfield, of Armstrong County, and made that county his home until 1828, when he came to the vicinity of West Sunbury and purchased the property owned for many years prior to that time by Rev. John McPherrin. On these premises (now owned by John Coulter, son of Rev. James Coulter), Jeremiah Wick died in 1863. His children (ten of whom were living at the time of his death) were Andrew, now living near West Sunbury; John, deceased; William, now a resident of Concord Township; Elisha, deceased; Jeremiah C., who married Rebecca Glenn, and was for years a prominent resident of West Sunbury, but is now deceased; Sarah, who never married, and is now living with her brother, Andrew; Isabella, who married John Coulter, and is still living; Mary (deceased) who married Hugh P. Conway; Rachel (living), who married Hugh R. Conway; and Eliza A. (living), who married Harrison Conway. Andrew Wick, the oldest

*James Wick, Jr., son of Elisha, Sr., was born in 1796, and died in 1863. He married the daughter of John Potts, one of the earliest merchants of Butler County.

son of Jeremiah, married Sarah Shryock in April, 1835. Their children have been Alfred, the present proprietor of the "Wick House," in Butler; John S., now of West Sunbury Village; Bell, who married James McClung; Richard C., who was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in the Andersonville, Ga., prison pen; and Ida May, who at the age of seventeen years died in 1876. Four other children died when quite small. On the 1st day of January, 1835, Andrew Wick* first began selling goods in the little village of West Sunbury, an occupation he followed together with farming and dealing extensively in live stock for twenty-one years.

About the year 1800, the brothers, Joseph, John,† James, William and Samuel Glenn, came from Westmoreland County, Penn., and located upon lands now situated mostly in the northeast corner of Clay and the southwest corner of Washington Townships. Their father, however, had visited this region, and purchased the land, but died just prior to the removal of his sons and widow to this locality. There were three sisters, also, named Margaret, who married David Findley; Mary, who married a Dr. Cowden; and another who married a Mr. Porter. Of the brothers mentioned, Joseph married Annis McElvain; John married Dorcas McElvain; James married Anna Campbell; William married Rebecca Porter, and Samuel married Jane Conway. None of the elder members of the Glenn family now survive. The children of Samuel and Jane Glenn were Mary, who married Elisha Wick; Rebecca, who married Jeremiah C. Wick (brother of Elisha); Jane, who married William Ekin, also C. Foster; William C., who married Rachel Borland; Sarah, who married Edward Graham; and Margaret, who married Dr. E. J. Say, of Oil City, and George Cramer.

Jacob Beighley settled in this township about 1800. All of his children are dead excepting one son, Jacob. The other sons were Adam, Daniel, Christian, John, Samuel and Henry.

The Allens, Browns, Brackneys, Boyds, Blacks, Cranmers, Christys, Carothers, Dobsons, Goulds, Gallaghers, Halls, Milfords, Millers, McDevitts, McCalls, McKissicks, Pryors, Ralstons, Stoughtons, Sandersons, Tebays, and Wilsons, were also among the early settlers of Clay. In 1854,‡ however, at the time the

* According to Mr. Wick's recollection, the first store opened up here was by John A. L. and Geo. Dandridge, who carried on the business for many years. As the business was not successful, they were obliged to close it.

† Capt. John Glenn was commander of the company of Pennsylvania Volunteers fighting at Brandywine. He was severely wounded in the Battle of Red Bank.

‡ The total value of the property taxable in the State and county proper in 1854 was \$1,000,000,000, and in 1855 it was \$1,000,000,000. The total value of the property taxable in the county proper in 1854 was \$1,000,000,000, and in 1855 it was \$1,000,000,000. The total value of the property taxable in the township proper in 1854 was \$1,000,000,000, and in 1855 it was \$1,000,000,000. The total value of the property taxable in the township proper in 1854 was \$1,000,000,000, and in 1855 it was \$1,000,000,000.

present township boundary lines were defined, the resident tax payers of the township, each were as follows: Ephriam Allen, Thomas Allen, Nancy Allen, Stephen Allen, Samuel Anderson, Robert Allen, John Aggas, James Allen, John Brown, Jacob Brown, Christian Brown's estate, David Barron's estate, John Black, Benjamin Brackney, Christian Beighley, John Beighley's heirs, John Bowen, Henry L. Beighley, Jesse Brackney,* Thomas Brackney, William Barron, Jacob Beighley, George Boyd, David Bartley, John Badger (carpenter), Thomas Boyd, Rev. William P. Braden, Robert Brown, William Beighley, Miller Beighley, Laiah Brown, Z. Baker, John L. Brackney, Jr., Alexander Black, George W. Bratton, W. H. Bratton, Asaph Cranmer,† Thomas Carothers, Joseph W. Christy, Hugh R. Conway, John Carothers (of Thomas), Hugh Carothers, David Cranmer, James Cranmer, Joseph Conn, Israel Cranmer, John Cranmer, George Curry, William Carothers, Jr., William Carothers, Sr., John Carothers, James Dobson, John Dunlap, Henry Deer, James Dobson, Jr., John Dobson, William Dobson, Jr., William Dobson, Sr., John Dixon, Carson Dobson, Jonathan Detrick, George L. Dobson, Jonathan Dobson, James Ekin, Martin Ekin, Samuel Findley, James Findley, Mary Findley, John Fox, David C. Fowler, physician, Robert Gould, Alexander Gallagher, William Gordon, Hugh Gallagher, Samuel Gould, Jesse Glenn, John Glenn, James Glenn, William Gibson, John W. Gould, John Gallagher, Neal Gallagher, Peter Grubb, Samuel Glenn, Henry George, H. Heckenberry, Susan Humphrey, John Harper, Andrew Hindman, Philip Holstine, Philip Held, Jesse Hall, W. A. Hogue, James Hogue, James Herron, William P. Hall, Jane Hays, George Handman, Frances Kelly, George Kildoo, Jesse Knox, George London, Samuel London, H. C. Linn, physician, James Milford, John Miller, Henry Miller, George Morris, James McJunkin, Samuel McElvain, Benjamin Miller, John McDevitt, Thomas McElvain's heirs, George W. McCandless, Christian Miller, John L. McCandless, Christopher McMichael, Robert McCandless (of D.), W. W. McCall, John R. McJunkin, William McCall, Sr., William Meads, H. S. McCandless, David C. McCandless, John Meckling, John Meads, John McCall, Robert McKissick, Ezekiel Mayberry, David Milford, Daniel McKissick, John McDevitt, Jr., John McKissick, Cornelia McCallerty, Nancy McGeath, Joseph Meckling, Thomas O'Connor, David Patterson, Susan and Rebecca Patterson, Robert L. Peters, Robert Patterson, Robert Patterson's heirs, John Pryor, Sr., David Patterson, Jr., William Patterson, John Pryor's heirs, William Pryor, Eli Patterson, John Pryor, Jr., George Ralston, Mary Ann Riddle, Peter

Rhodes, Albert Rhodes, John B. Russell, Samuel Stoughton, William Stoughton, Jacob Sanderson, Andrew Stoughton, Stephen Shull, Jesse Sutton, John Sutton, C. C. Sullivan, James Stoughton, Philip Sanderson, Hugh Stevenson, James Stevenson, Luke Stevenson, Jeremiah Sutton's heirs, John W. Snyder, Mathew Stoughton, James S. Shields, William Timblin (of Joseph), George Timblin, Jr., Thomas C. Thompson, Thomas Teby, Talcott Teby, Jr., William Tebay, Margaret Timblin, Elizabeth, Nancy and Susan Timblin, Josiah Timblin, James Thompson (of John), Isaiah W. Timblin, Robert W. Thompson, Joseph Vensel, David Vance, Lewis Vensel, Isabella Waddell, James Wilson, Jr., Jeremiah Wick, Sr., A. W. Wasson, Elisha Wick, Andrew Wick, John Wick, Sr., William Wasson (of Hugh), John Webb, John Wilson, Jeremiah C. Wick, William Wick, James M. Wright, Allen Wilson, Thomas Wasson (of Thomas), Edward Webb, Andrew Webb, James Wilson, Sr., Ann Wasson, James Young, John Young.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Clay Township—1857, Thomas Thompson; 1858, John R. McJunkin; 1862, Thomas C. Thompson; 1863, John R. McJunkin; 1866, James Pryor, 1868, John R. McJunkin; 1872, James Pryor; 1873, C. McMichael; 1877, J. P. Christley; 1881, John R. McJunkin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Sunbury Borough—1866, Allen Wilson; 1871, James W. Kelly; 1872, Allen Wilson; 1874, W. C. Bryson; 1876, James W. Kelly; 1879, Albert McJunkin; 1881, James W. Kelly.

WEST SUNBURY.

The village of West Sunbury (Coulterville Post Office) an incorporated borough, is situated in the northeast quarter of Clay Township, and eleven miles north of Butler, the county seat. It contains two church edifices (Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal), an academy, a public school building, a hotel (the Wick House), steam grist mill, steam mill for the manufacture of barrel staves, four stores for the sale of general merchandise, a drug store, tin and hardware store, furniture store, wagon, harness, blacksmith and shoe shops, and in 1880 had ninety-six taxable inhabitants.

Robert Graham, a nephew of Samuel Findley, was the first to settle upon and improve any portion of the village site. Afterward, as early as 1818, the brothers, James and John Gilchrist, became the owners of a large tract situated hereabouts, which included the lands formerly occupied by Graham. About the year 1828, James Gilchrist, as proprietor, caused a village plat to be surveyed. Campbell Bur-

viance being the surveyor—and within a year or two sold an considerable number of lots at the rate of from five to ten dollars each.

Of those who purchased early, was Robert Dunlap,* a blacksmith, who, becoming the owner of four lots situated at the foot of the hill on the west side of Main street erected a log house, also a log blacksmith shop thereon, in the summer of 1829, and during the fall of the same year became the first resident of the village. Soon after Andrew Wick, John Wick, John Smith, and Henry A. Thomas, a Welshman, joined him as village residents.

John Thompson (the father of Thomas C. Thompson) was a native of Ireland, and while still a resident of the Green Isle, married Miss Martha Humes. Soon after that event he emigrated to America, and arrived at Philadelphia about the year 1796. From thence he removed to the vicinity of the present town of McKeesport, where he remained until 1799, when he located in what is now known as the township of Brady, Butler County, Penn.

The children of John and Martha Thompson were Jane, William H., John, Margaret, Robert W., Thomas C., born June 24, 1805, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, Humes and James, besides one who died in infancy, or twelve in all. Thomas C., at Sunbury Borough, and Mary, the widow of William Cooper, are the only ones of the children of John Thompson now living; eleven of them were married and became the heads of families. The father was ninety-two, and the mother eighty-five at the time of their deaths. The homestead in Brady is now owned by Newton, son of Humes Thompson, yet many others of the family reside in the vicinity.

Thomas C. Thompson was married, April 15, 1841, to Miss Sarah McKinney. Of the eleven children born to them, William J., Robert J., Thomas H., Andrew R., Sarah Jane and Martha Ann are living. In 1837, Thomas C. Thompson came to the village and purchased the property where he now resides, which consisted of 100 acres, but by buying from time to time other small parcels, and vacant village lots, whose owners would rather dispose of than attempt to build upon, he eventually became the owner of 200 acres of land in and near by the village.

It is his recollection that the only inhabitants in the town, in 1837, were Dunlap Smith, Thomas, and the brothers, Andrew and John Wick. The Wick brothers were then the proprietors of a small stock of groceries, etc., which were exposed for sale in a log building standing on the corner now occupied by J. S. Wick. Thomas, besides selling goods, occasionally

* Robert Dunlap was born in Ireland, 1788. He came to America in 1805, and settled in Sunbury, where he lived until 1841. He was a blacksmith, and was one of the first settlers of the village. He died in 1841, and was buried in the cemetery at Sunbury.

made small quantities of gunpowder. George Boyd, however, was the first to keep a good and varied assortment of dry goods, groceries, etc., and was also the first tavern keeper and Postmaster. Dr. H. C. Linn, now of Butler, was the first physician to reside here. Joseph Wasson, a carpenter, also an early tavern keeper, was likewise prominently identified with the history of the village at an early day. He constructed Thomas Thompson's present dwelling house in 1839, and a year or two later, essayed to build the first house of worship of the United Presbyterian organization. Illustrative of life in the early days and the characteristics of some of the people, Mr. T. C. Thompson further relates that, for a number of years after the first settlement of the county, it was customary for various bands of Indians—usually denominated Cornplanter Indians—to frequent the forests of Butler and hunt deer and other game then abounding. Especially was this their practice for two or three years immediately succeeding the war of 1812-14. The Indians would follow the chase for days and weeks at a time (meanwhile as each deer was killed it was neatly dressed and hung up on some convenient tree, beyond the reach of wolves and dogs, and at the close of their hunting season the carcasses were gathered together and taken to the common camping grounds.

During the early spring succeeding the last winter's hunt by the Indians in this part of the county, Young Thompson and one or two of his brothers, in passing through a wood, discovered the carcass of a deer still hanging where it had been placed by some successful hunter, and supposing that it had been forgotten by the Indian hunter (who had departed long before), it was pulled down by the boys and thrown to the dogs. The boys told of their adventure in the forest, and soon the story was known throughout the neighborhood. A few days later, therefore, "Old Bob" Patterson appeared at the Thompson residence, very angry apparently, and after stating to Mrs. Thompson, Sr., that he was aware that his boys had found and destroyed a deer's carcass belonging to him, Patterson demanded pay for the same.

With the passing of years, the population and business of the village slowly but gradually increased. The first Methodist Episcopal Church edifice was built in 1851. Rev. William T. Dickson assumed charge of and organized the academy in 1855, and in 1860 the Presbyterian Church was organized. Six years later, or in 1866, it was deemed best and expedient to have the village incorporated; and finally, in answer to the petition of a majority of its inhabitants, the Court of Quarter Sessions proclaimed the

borough of West Sanbury as formed, and ordered an election of officers, etc., etc.

The officers elected in the early spring of 1866 were: Allen Wilson, Burgess; H. C. Linn, Peter Rhodes, J. C. Wick, Charles McClung and A. B. Rhodes, Town Council. The first meeting of the council was held at the house of A. B. Rhodes, on the 24th of March following, when A. B. Rhodes was elected Secretary, and Allen Wilson, H. C. Linn and Peter Rhodes were chosen as a committee to frame ordinances for the use of the borough.

SUBSEQUENT BOROUGH OFFICIALS

According to the records of the borough, subsequent officers of the town have been elected annually, as shown below:

1867, Allen Wilson, Burgess; H. C. Linn, Peter Rhodes, J. C. Wick, Charles McClung, and A. B. Rhodes, Town Council; 1868, same as in 1866 and 1867; 1869, Allen Wilson, Burgess; H. C. Linn, John Mechling, James W. Kelly, Peter Rhodes and A. B. Rhodes, Town Council; 1870, same as in 1869; 1871, no record; 1872, Allen Wilson, Burgess; John Mechling, John Duffy, S. A. Shull, John M. McCarriar, and James W. Kelly; 1873, Allen Wilson, Burgess; John Mechling, John Duffy, S. A. Shull, Charles McClung and James W. Kelly, Town Council; 1874, James W. Kelly, Burgess; J. S. Wick, S. A. Shull, F. M. Campbell, J. C. Duffy and J. C. Glenn, Town Council; 1875, no record; 1876, Charles McClung, Burgess; John Mechling, J. S. Wick, J. R. Campbell, Andrew Donaldson and James W. Kelly, Town Council; 1877, John Mechling, Burgess; W. Breaden, Ebenezer Adams, William C. Glenn, Dr. Andrew Donaldson, and A. B. Rhodes, Town Council; 1878, A. R. Thompson, Burgess; A. B. Rhodes, Dr. Andrew Donaldson, Ebenezer Adams, P. W. Conway and Dr. H. C. Linn, Council; 1879, A. R. Thompson, Burgess; Dr. A. Donaldson, Ebenezer Adams, Howard Pryor, W. J. Breaden and P. P. Brown, Council; 1880, W. W. Dunlap, Burgess; A. B. Rhodes, J. R. Campbell, E. C. Adams, George W. Mechling and W. J. Breaden, council; 1881, Joseph Mechling, Burgess; E. C. Adams, R. McCalmont, W. J. Breaden, A. R. Thompson and H. C. Pryor, Council; 1882, William J. Breaden, Burgess; Ebenezer C. Adams, Allen Campbell, C. W. Wick, Robert McCalmont and Joseph Mechling, Council.

The borough had seventy-one voters in the spring of 1882—representing a population of about 275, and its business and professional men of the present are as follows: Breaden & Conway, dealers in general merchandise; James Pryor & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc.; M. A. Garlach, general merchandise;

James W. Kelly, Justice of the Peace, and dealer in groceries, notions, etc.; Susan Kelly, Postmistress; T. J. Russell, druggist; John Mechling, furniture, etc.; A. B. Rhodes, tin store and hardware; C. W. Wick, proprietor of the Wick House; Mechling Bros., Albert and George W., carriage makers; P. P. Brown, harness maker and dealer in books, stationery, etc.; James McCarrier, confectioner; McKinney & Adams, proprietors of meat market; James R. and Allen Campbell, proprietors of steam grist mill; Sylvester English, Superintendent of steam saw mill; John Dunlap, W. W. Dunlap and Lewis Dunford, blacksmiths; J. D. Dunlap and Amos Timblin, shoe-makers; H. D. Hockenberry and O. A. Rhodes, physicians; Rev. George W. Benn, pastor of Presbyterian Church, also principal of the Sunbury Academy; Rev. C. L. Streamer, pastor of the Lutheran congregations in the vicinity; and Albert Mechling, Justice of the Peace.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Presbyterian Church of Muddy Creek. It appears that this immediate region was first settled by the English-speaking whites about the year 1796, and the history of the Presbyterian Church of Muddy Creek dates back to within about three years of that time. The first settlers were largely composed of men and women strongly imbued with a high sense of honor, and strong love of truth and honesty. They were under the influence of pure religious principles, which fitted them for useful, reliable, and efficient members of society and the church of God. Hence, as soon as they had hewn out for themselves homes in the wilderness, they seem to have provided for their spiritual interests.

The early records of this church have not been preserved, however, or at least, are no longer accessible; it appears that the first preaching of the Gospel here was in 1799. Rev. John McPherrin, the first preacher to visit this neighborhood, was a warm, zealous and able minister, eminently well fitted for the work to which he was called. He was a member of the Presbytery of Redstone, in Westmoreland County, Penn., when he came as an evangelist and preached at Muddy Creek. Subsequently, others came and preached occasionally until 1803, when Mr. McPherrin returned, and in the following year a call was extended to him to become pastor of this church, which had been organized some time before. In 1805, he was duly installed as pastor of Muddy Creek Church, in connection with two neighboring organizations, giving one-third of his ministerial labors to each.

In 1813, Mr. McPherrin appears to have resigned his charge of Muddy Creek, and the church remained without a pastor until 1823, when Rev. John Coulter

(then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Ohio) was called to the pastorate of it in connection with Butler and Cassel. Mr. Coulter continued until 1859, when he resigned the charge of Muddy Creek after a very successful pastorate of twenty-seven years.

The church then remained without a pastor until 1853, when Rev. Alexander Cunningham was installed. He served very acceptably one half of the time, until 1856, when he was released on account of ill health.

The present pastor—Rev. Samuel Williams—was licensed to preach on the 25th of June, 1856, and on the same day was engaged to serve the church of Muddy Creek as stated supply. On the 10th of August following, he began to labor in this church, and November 5 accepted a call to become its pastor. He was ordained April 14, 1857, and May 23 following was installed as pastor. Then for a period of nearly thirteen years, or until July 1, 1869, his ministerial labors were equally divided between Muddy Creek and Centerville Churches. Muddy Creek then asked and obtained the whole of his time. This arrangement continued until January 1, 1875, since which period his time has been equally divided between Muddy Creek and the newly organized church of Unionville—which is a colony from Muddy Creek.

Thus this church has had four pastors, the first continuing about nine years, the second twenty-seven years, the third about four years and the fourth, now more than twenty-five years. Among the officers, early friends and supporters of the Presbyterian Church of Muddy Creek, many of whose descendants are still numbered among its members, were the McJunkins, McCandlesses, Thompsons, Wallaces, Thorns, Newmans, Allisons, Gibsons, Turks, Snyders, Wicks, Wightons, Coberts, Campbells, McCalls, Allworths, Findleys, Allens, and others whose names are recorded on high.

This, like other churches in this region, was small and humble at the beginning, in accordance with the simplicity of the times and the limited resources of the people. The first house of worship was a small log structure, about twenty-four feet in dimensions, and covered with clapboards. About the year 1824, the second church edifice was erected. It was constructed of hewed logs and roofed with oak shingles. It was a much larger and better building than the first, being thirty by sixty feet in size, ceiled and plastered and warmed by stoves. It was at that time considered one of the best churches in the Presbytery. For two years prior to the completion of this house, the congregation worshiped in a grove (the preacher occupying a tent) during the summer season, and in the dwelling houses of the people in winter. And it has been mentioned as a special providential favor, that during all that time the con-

gregation was never once inconvenienced by storm or rain during public worship. But, the first Sabbath after the house was ready for occupancy, being a communion Sabbath, they had concluded to hold the services as usual in the grove. Just as the services began, however, the sky was overcast with clouds, and the assembled people were driven into the house by a violent storm of wind and rain. The present house of worship, a substantial and commodious brick structure, was finished about 1852. It is fifty feet wide and sixty feet in length, well proportioned, comfortable and in every way well adapted to the purposes of a sanctuary. As to the spiritual life of this church, during most of its history, it has enjoyed precious evidences of the divine favor and blessing. Its growth has been moderate but constant. Since the beginning of the present pastorate, the additions number three hundred and forty-four. The church has been blessed with some seasons of special religious interest, which may be properly termed revivals of religion. The first of these was in 1858, when forty-four persons were added to the church during the year. Another revival was enjoyed in 1875, when a still larger number were gathered into the church. It has its Sabbath school, prayer-meetings and Ladies' Missionary Society, all actively engaged in promoting the cause of religion at home, and sending the Gospel abroad. In view of the past, there is reason for thankfulness, and hope for the future. [From MSS. kindly furnished by the pastor—Rev. Samuel Williams—under date of August 25, 1882.]

Lutheran Church.—A decade or more ago the Lutherans organized and built a church edifice in the village of West Sunbury, of which Mr. Peter Rhodes, merchant, was a prominent member. The congregation was small, however, and it being found difficult to maintain an organization there, its members, not many years since, joined the Springdale Lutheran Church, situated in the southwest corner of Concord Township (see history of that township).

United Presbyterian Church.—The United Presbyterian congregation of West Sunbury seems to have been organized about the year 1840, by the union of two small associations known respectively as Associate Reformed Presbyterians, and Seceders. For some years prior to the year mentioned, however, the families representing these denominations had been visited frequently, yet at irregular intervals, by missionaries sent out by those (of older organizations) having the matter in charge. The missionaries were usually of European birth.

However, in 1840, Samuel Ekin (who might be termed the father of this church) deeded to the Associate Reformed Church of Sunbury four acres of

land on which to erect a church edifice and establish a burial ground. The deed being made a matter of record in Book M. County Record of Deeds, July 1, 1840. During the same year, it was determined to erect a house of worship, whereupon a subscription paper was circulated in the immediate vicinity, when ninety men, representing various religious denominations, as well as a considerable number of non-denominationalists, subscribed to the building fund to the amount of \$443.45. John Smith, Samuel London and Joseph W. Christy were thereupon appointed a building committee. They contracted with Joseph Wasson to erect a framed building forty feet square, and one story in height (the same to be completed January 1, 1842), for the sum of \$700. The latter began the work soon after, and framed the timbers, etc., but the endeavor to erect and stay the frame work under his management was unsuccessful, the whole collapsed and fell to the ground, and Wasson gave up the task in disgust. Peter Grubb, John Brackney, Stephen Schull, John Brewster and others then completed the building, and it was the first occupied for the purpose for which it was built in the fall of 1843.

At that time, the regular communicants did not number many more than twenty-five, among the male members being Stephen Allen, John Thompson, Dunbar Christy, Robert Findley, William McMichael, Joseph W. Christy, Samuel Ekin, William Gilchrist, Samuel London, William Caruthers, John Pryor, Peter Grubb, Gideon Grubb, Jacob Wolford, Christopher McMichael, John Smith and William Thompson.

In December, 1843, James Wilson, William Gilchrist, John Brewster, John Pryor, William Ekin and Jacob Wolford were elected as the first trustees of the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Sunbury," and in November, 1848, the organization was incorporated according to the laws of the State.

The present church edifice, which is fifty by seventy feet, ground plan, and will seat seven hundred persons, was commenced in October, 1858, and finished one year later, the builder, Hugh Sprau, doing the work for \$2,400. The present communicants of this congregation number one hundred and fifty-six.

Of the pastors of this church, Rev. Robert W. Oliver was the first, but he did not remain long, preaching but a few weeks, the house completed in the autumn of 1843, by reason of his wife becoming insane. In July, 1844, Rev. William P. Gooden was

Rev. William P. Gooden, pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Sunbury, was a native of New York, and was one of the earliest settlers of the county. He was a member of the church of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, and was a student at Allegheny University, where he was graduated in 1840. He was a member of the church of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians.

called, and began preaching one third of the time, for \$166 per annum. He continued here until his death, in 1880, and during the more than thirty five years of his pastorate here he received into the church about one thousand communicants. Of the Elders of the congregation, Messrs. Christopher McMichael, William Gilchrist and Dumber Christy, have each served for many years.

Since the death of Mr. Breaden, the congregation has been supplied by Revs. Mr. Roseberg, Frazier, McDowell, Garvin and Clarence Dodge, the latter being the stated supply at present, preaching every Sabbath.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This organization was formed in the winter of 1848-49, when a series of meetings were held in the schoolhouse in the village of West Sunbury by Rev. Edwin Hull. Among the original members of the class were William M. Graham, John M. Brackney and his wife Martha E., Jerusha Brackney, Andrew McPherrin, and his sister, Isaac Mann, John Dunlap and Susannah Humphrey. Mr. Graham served as the first class leader. Afterward Mr. John M. Brackney became the leader, and continued as such for years.

The first house of worship was commenced in 1850, and finished a year or two later. Thomas C. Thompson, Esq., donated the site, and completed the structure; cost about \$800. Its dimensions were twenty eight by forty feet, and it was used by the congregation until the completion of the second, or present church edifice (in 1868), when it was sold to the proper authorities for school purposes, and is still in use as the public school building of the borough. The present house of worship is forty by fifty feet, and cost \$2,200.

When first organized, this church was in the Clintonville Circuit, but for several years has been connected with the "North Washington Circuit" (composed of churches at West Sunbury, North Washington, Greece City and Annandale). Rev. J. L. Stratton, who resides at North Washington, is the preacher now in charge. His predecessors, however, since Mr. Hull organized this church, have been S. Baird, J. Rigelsworth, D. M. Stever, J. G. Thompson, J. C. Y. McClelland, J. H. Vance, J. McComb, S. A. Milroy, R. B. Boyd, W. A. Clark, G. W. Moore, A. H. Domer, John Perry, W. Hayes, J. K. Mendenhall, J. Crum, W. Branfield, J. C. Rhodes, and James Clyde.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church of West Sunbury was organized September 4, 1860, by a committee of the Presbytery, consisting of Revs.

Loyal Young, R. B. Walker and Samuel Williams. The original members, thirty-seven in number, were received on certificates from other churches. H. C. Linn, M. D., and J. W. Thorne were the first Elders. After its organization, Rev. John Coulter served as pastor of this church in connection with Concord for more than three years. Succeeding him came Rev. James Coulter, who supplied this church in connection with Pleasant Valley, from 1864 to 1871. Meanwhile, Samuel McElvaine and William C. Glenn were installed Ruling Elders in December, 1865.

In March, 1872, Rev. A. L. Thorne, as stated supply, began his labors here and at Pleasant Valley, and continued for two years. His successor was Rev. William T. Dickson, who began to minister to this congregation (in connection with his work in the Academy) in March, 1875, and continued until his death in February, 1877. Under his ministry there was a season of spiritual awakening more marked than any previously enjoyed. During the early part of the summer following the demise of Mr. Dickson, Rev. Jesse C. Bruse supplied the pulpit, and from August 12, 1877, to May, 1878, Rev. George W. Bean preached as stated supply. In May, 1878, however, the latter was duly installed as pastor, a relation which continues to exist at this writing. Messrs. Samuel Hillard and J. S. Wick were installed as Elders in January, 1878, and in April, 1880, Messrs. Andrew Porter, P. W. Conway and C. R. Glenn were added to that body. We remark here, that all who have been elected Ruling Elders, are still members of the session, except Dr. H. C. Lynn, who is now a resident of Butler, Penn. Since the organization of this church, two hundred and ten members have been received on examination, and one hundred and thirty added on certificates, or a total of three hundred and forty. Of this number, two hundred and eleven have been dismissed or died, leaving the present membership one hundred and twenty-nine.

The first house of worship occupied by this congregation stood in the southern part of the village. It is now used as a dwelling house. The present church edifice was erected in 1873, and completed; cost \$5,000.

West Sunbury Academy.—The West Sunbury Academy, a chartered institution, is pleasantly located in the village of the same name. Concerning its early history, its inception, etc., it appears that in 1853, a scholarly gentleman from the South, who called himself William Thomas (but whose correct name was Rev. William Thomas Hamilton), came here and established a private school, wherein were taught studies of a higher grade than those usually pursued in the public schools. His object, it seems, was more for the purpose of having something to occupy his

town. In 1854, he began purchasing at Chambersburg, Portage, etc., for a school, but by the summer of 1854, a Southern gentleman of the name Hamilton, in the person of Mrs. Charlotte Rife, who, as before stated, resided in Clay Township. To them were brought, and from all having good names and talents. Mary wife of Rev. L. M. McElvaine, J. C. W. L., Rev. J. H. Coulter, and Mount Pleasant U. P. Church, Beaver County, Penn., and Mrs. McMichael of the way of West Sunbury. Mr. Bruse, now May 1878.

country also a small stock of dry goods, notions, etc., which he placed in a log building owned by John Christy, Esq. (see history of Washington Township), and there exposed them for sale, his son-in-law, Robert Black, being in charge of this pioneer store. After a year or so, however, the goods unsold were taken to the home of the Grossmans and Blacks in the present township of Cherry, where the business of merchandising was continued for a number of years. During the war of 1812, Simeon and Benjamin Grossman, sons of Benedict, served with the Pennsylvania volunteers on the Northern frontier. Benedict Grossman and his wife were both buried on the farm now owned by Abner McCallen.

Robert Black was a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., and came to this part of the county in 1797. He first engaged in the sale of dry goods, etc., for his father-in-law, but before the beginning of the year 1800, he purchased and settled upon the farm then wild and unimproved—now owned by his son, Adam Black. The children of Robert and Betsey Black were Benjamin (who was born in 1800), Henry, Peggy (who died a spinster), Robert, Jr., Betsey (who married John Prince), John, Adam, James, Simeon, Polly (who married John Turner), Joseph and Eli. Adam, the fifth son of Robert Black, Sr., was born in 1814. He married Mary Ann, daughter of William Turner, and to them have been born nine children, as follows: Robert P., William P., Ann E. (who married Giles O'Vogan), John, Jane (who married William H. Tinker), Martha C. (the wife of Clarence Bard), Sarah E. (who married Smily Smith), Joseph A. and John T. During the late war, Robert P. and John served in Company E. One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and William P. in Company C, Fourtieth Regiment (Eleventh Reserve) Pennsylvania Volunteers. The children of Joseph Black now living are Elizabeth, Robert and Julia Ann.

It is the recollection of Adam Black, that in a log house formerly occupied by his father, which stood just below where Russell McCandless now resides, he (then about five years of age) attended school for the first time. The teacher, Martin Butts, was hired by Robert Black, Stephen Williams, Obadiah Edmonds and David Christy. Butts were paid about \$100 for the time. Another early schoolhouse, which was also built of logs, stood at the end of Henry Thompson's lane, and in this building Joseph Porter, Wilson Potts and Catharine McClosky were early teachers.

Robert McCallen was married to Polly, daughter of Benedict Grossman, in 1797, but he did not locate in what is now termed Butler County until 1799. He first settled on the premises now known as the John Hall place, near New Hope, where all his children

were born, but he ultimately became the owner of the Grossman homestead, and there passed the remainder of his days. His children were John (Elizabeth married James Neal), Benjamin, Jane (who married Levi Sloan), Sally (who married Hiram C. McCoy), Catharine (who became the wife of William Gilmore), Polly (who married Joseph Black), Julia Ann (who married Samuel Russell), Harriet (who became the second wife of Hiram C. McCoy) and Maria (who married Ebenezer Russell).

Abner McCallen, a grandson of Robert McCallen, and great-grandson of Benedict Grossman, was married to Mary A., daughter of Joseph Porter, in 1850, and of six children born to them, five are living, viz., Lizzie, Joseph P., Martha B., John R. and Mary M.

Joseph McCoy, son of Thomas, was born in the State of Virginia about the year 1795; his father and the family located in Mercer County, Penn., where he (Joseph) remained until about 1802, when, having married Isabella Craig (who was also born in Virginia), he located upon the farm in Mercer Township, Butler Co., Penn., now owned by his grandson, David McCoy. The children of Joseph and Isabella McCoy, all born in Mercer Township, were Thomas, John, Nancy (who married David Johnson), Hiram C., Elizabeth (who married Alexander Black, and afterward Robert Mitchell), Hugh, David, William and Lewis. Of these sons, Thomas, John, David and Hugh are dead. Thomas died in Tennessee; John in Clarion County, Penn. Lewis has been a resident of Australia for thirty years. During the war of 1812-15, Joseph McCoy served as First Lieutenant under Capt. Henry Evans. He died about 1820, in the State of Louisiana, whither he had gone for the purpose of purchasing a plantation upon which to locate his large family of sons.

Judge Hiram C. McCoy was born in Mercer Township in 1811. For twenty years he worked at wagon-making in Harrisville. In 1850, he located at Annandale, and the following year engaged in merchandising, a business which he has continued to the present writing. Besides having served as a Justice of the Peace for eight years, he was elected on the Republican ticket in 1861, to represent his district in the State Legislature, and was re-elected to the same office in 1862. In 1865, he was appointed Associate Judge of Butler County. By his marriage in 1834, to Sally McCallen, he had six children, of whom three are living, viz.: Mary A., Sarah and Lewis. As a second wife, he married Harriet, sister of his first, and as a result of this union, two children have been born—Isabella and John. During the late war, Lewis, the oldest son, served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, also a Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment.

Mark McCandless was born in Centre Township, Butler County, Penn., in 1807. He married Mary, daughter of James Russell, in 1829, and in 1834 settled upon the premises in Cherry Township, where he still resides. His children are Elvira, wife of John Blaine, of New Castle, Penn.; James R., of Cherry Township; Martha J., wife of Jeremiah Hilliard; Eliza Ann, wife of David Arner; Alexander K., a merchant in Pine Grove, Penn.; Minerva, who married John Chambers; and Mary, wife of James T. Bryan, of Cherry Township. Another son, Samuel B. McCandless, served as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and after having been confined in the prison pen at Andersonville, Ga., for several months, died at Charleston, S. C., October 29, 1864.

Mr. McCandless engaged in the sale of merchandise soon after his settlement in this township, which he continued for many years. His tavern, however, was opened as soon as his house was built. He was located upon the highway upon which the raftsmen returned on foot to their homes on the head-waters of the Allegheny, and during the palmy days of rafting he frequently fed hundreds of those voracious, hardy river men in a single day. Scores of Indians also were in the habit of coming down in the river on rafts, being skillful pilots, and in great demand during the rafting seasons. On their return they would walk from Pittsburgh to McCandless' tavern without eating by the way, but, once here, their capacity for things eatable was truly wonderful. Mrs. McCandless assures us that she has placed before three Indians six dozen boiled eggs, besides esculents in like proportion, all of which disappeared at one sitting. One of these Indians could eat enough at one meal (a peculiarity characteristic of all of them) to last two and three days without much apparent discomfort. As the food eaten, digested, the savage merely tightened his belt and strode on.

Joseph Porter, the oldest child of Alexander,* was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1792. In 1798, his father and the entire family removed from Washington to Venango County, locating in what is now known as Clinton Township. The family consisted of the father, mother and thirteen children, eleven of whom became men and women. Those now surviving are Joseph, James, Alexander, Mrs. Ann Kerr and Mrs. Margaret Yard.

During the war of 1812-15, Joseph Porter, with the Venango County troops, marched to the northern frontier twice—in August, 1813, and again in the

following winter. He now draws a pension. In 1817, he married Martha Vandyke, of Venango County, and the ensuing year settled on the boundary line between Cherry and Marion Townships. His nearest neighbors then were the Waddles and McEnalls, in Marion Township, the Thompsons and Christys in Cherry Township. The children of Joseph and Martha (Vandyke) Porter, were Lucy, who married Robert M. Scott, but is now deceased; John, a resident of Marion Township; Isabella, deceased, who married Cyrus Kerr; Mary Ann, the wife of Abner McCallen, of Cherry Township; Braden, a resident of Marion Township; Martha, who died as the wife of David Dunn, Alexander, who resides upon the premises in Cherry Township, which were settled upon by his father in 1818; and Sarah, who is the wife of Robert Sankey, of Cherry Township.

Michael Stevenson, with his wife and several children, emigrated from Ireland and settled on the farm in the southeast corner of Cherry Township, now owned by William Porter, prior to the year 1800. His sons were John, James, William, Andrew and Samuel. During the war of 1812-14, the three sons first mentioned—John, James and William—joined Capt. McCullough's company, composed chiefly of men from the northern part of Butler County, and marched northward to the Canadian frontier. There they endured many hardships, in common with others, by reason of not being properly equipped and supplied, and soon after their return they became very ill with what was then termed "Black Rock fever," and all died within a period of ten days. Andrew, the fourth son of Michael, had no family. Michael Stephenson was the father of five daughters—Lily, married a man named Miller and removed to Virginia; Mary became the wife of John Smith, Esq.; Jane the wife of William Carothers; Sarah the wife of Samuel Turner, and Fanny the wife of William Greer. All were mothers of families.

The children of Samuel Stephenson, by his first wife, were Michael M. and James. The latter died in infancy, and the mother did not long survive him. The father then married Miss Kissinger and removed to Ohio. He died in Lawrence County, Penn., in the winter of 1881-82, about eight years of age. Michael M. Stephenson, his oldest son, was born in what is now Cherry Township in 1823.

John Christy was one of the earliest residents of Westmoreland County, Penn., and there married Miss Sarah Dunbar. Their children were Andrew, David, John, Jr., James, William, Dunbar, Robert, George, Gilbert, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth and Sarah, and all became head of families. In the spring of 1799, John Christy and his family removed from Westmoreland and settled upon a large tract in the present

* Alexander Porter, the son of Joseph Porter, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1815, and was one of the first settlers of Washington County, and later of Armstrong, Mrs. Margaret Russell, the mother of Alexander, was one of the first settlers of Washington County, and later of Armstrong, and was one of the first settlers of Washington County, and later of Armstrong.

county of Butler, now owned in part by Mrs. Martha Campbell, J. P. Christy, James Hindman, George Christy and Thomas S. Jamison. John Christy and his nine sons were pioneers, indeed, and all founded homes by clearing away the wilderness in various sections of the county. Of the thirteen children, but three are now living--William, in Washington Township, aged ninety-two years; Dunbar, in Cherry Township, who was eighty-nine years old August 15, 1882, and Gilbert, now a resident of Pine Grove, Mercer Co., Penn. During the war of 1812-14, William and Dunbar Christy served in the company of which the Stevenson brothers were members.

Dunbar Christy married Mary, a daughter of Judge Samuel Findley,* of Clay Township, June 16, 1818. She died in 1870, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were Mary, who died in infancy; John F., who now resides in Allegheny County, Penn.; Samuel D., who is a member of the Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, died at Alexandria, Va., in 1864; Rev. David D., now a resident of Kansas; Robert F., of Cherry Township; and Sarah Ann, who died at an early age. Rev. David D. Christy is a clergyman and a physician.

James Smith and his wife were natives of Ireland, and among the first settlers of what is now Parker Township. Their children were John, Thomas, Rachel, Peggy and Ann. John,† son of James Smith, was born in 1791, and in September, 1821, married Mary Stevenson, daughter of Michael, who was born in 1801. Their children were John, Jr., who was born February 17, 1824; James, Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Harriet, Ann, Fanny, Dorcas Perry and Jane, of whom the sons and Fanny and Dorcas are now living. About sixty years ago John Smith, Sr., purchased a tract of land in the present township of Cherry, made the first improvements upon it, and there remained until his death. Afterward the homestead was divided among his sons, sixty acres of unimproved land being allotted to John, Jr. The latter finally bought out his brothers' portion of the home farm, and has since gradually increased his landed possessions until he is now the owner of 1,400 acres in Butler County. Seven hundred acres lying where he now resides, and 1,000 acres in Cherry Township. An excellent quality of bituminous coal, from three to four feet in thickness, underlies all of it, and the same has recently been leased to the Mahoning Valley Iron Company.†

Mr. Smith has served as Justice of the Peace since 1865. On the 17th of June, 1852, he married Miss Margaret J. Hindman, who died December 31, 1878. To them were born ten children, viz.: John S., Norman, Curtis, William B., Flora J., Melissa J., Mary E., Ida J., Naoma and Sarah Ann.

The Russell brothers—Samuel, David, James, John, and Caleb, with the Stewarts, Stevensons, and Thompsons, were among the first settlers of the southeast quarter of Cherry Township. The Russells came to this region from Virginia. Samuel Russell was married three times, and raised a family of twelve children. He served as a soldier during the year of 1812-14, and died in 1870, nearly ninety-four years of age, having, at that time, nearly two hundred descendants. James, his brother, was the father of twenty-two children, and David, another brother, was the father of twenty-three children. At the time of his settlement in the territory now known as Cherry Township, Samuel Russell purchased 500 acres of land for \$50.

During the year 1798, Andrew Stewart removed from Northumberland County, Penn. (of which he was a native), to the farm in Cherry Township, now owned by his son David. His wife was Miss Mary Russell, whom he married prior to his settlement here. Their children, all of whom were born in this township, were Margaret who married David Phipps, of Verango County, James, William, Archibald, Andrew, Jr., Charles, Perry, David, Ellen (who married Patton Pollock), and Sarah, who married James Hindman. Of this family, Charles, David, Ellen and Sarah are now living. Charles Stewart was born in 1809. At the age of nine, he attended school for the first time in a small log building which stood just north of the present village of West Sunbury. Robert McElvain being the teacher then and for several terms thereafter. Afterward McElvain taught at Concord Church (the schoolhouse as well as the church being constructed of logs), and there, also, young Stewart attended his schools. The school-books then in use were the "Western Calculator," "United States Spelling Book" and "English Reader." In May, 1836, Charles Stewart married Miss Martha Perry. To them have been born nine children—Moses, Mary, David, Sarah, Phœbe, Archibald, Samuel, William, A. and Charles B., all of whom are living except Moses, who died at one year, and David at twenty-one years of age.

The parents of Mrs. Stewart removed from Northumberland County in 1798, in company with Andrew Stewart's family, but settled the same year in what was afterward known as Scrubb Grass Township, Venango County.

Abraham Bollinger, justice of York County,

Samuel Findley was one of the first Associate Judges of B. and his brother William Findley, besides having represented us in the National House of Representatives, served as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, from December 16, 1847, to December 16, 1850.

[illegible]

Penn., with his wife and children, settled near Logan's Ferry, in Allegheny County, in the year 1800, and that point became the permanent home of the major portion of the family. One son, however, by the name of Christian (who was born in 1785), took up his abode in Mercer County about 1815, where he married Miss Mary Kiffer. Their children were John M., Henry, Jacob, Susan C., Michael G., Daniel D., Elizabeth and Andrew J. Bollinger. In 1821, Christian Bollinger located upon 200 acres in Slippery Rock Township, where most of his children were born. They are now widely scattered, Jacob, Susan and Elizabeth being dead; Daniel D. resides in Missouri; Michael G. and Andrew J. in Nebraska, and Henry and John M. in Cherry Township. The latter was married in 1845, to Catharine, daughter of Robert Wallace, who is still with him. They have had six children—Raphael W., Mary E., Ella T., Charles F., Orville C. and Florinda J. Mr. Bollinger has lived where he now resides since 1850.

James McGill was born near Pittsburgh, Penn. The beginning of the war of 1812-14 found him in the State of Kentucky. Although still in his teens, he joined the Kentucky Volunteers, and marched with them in a campaign against the British and Indians. During the operations at or near Ft. Meigs, he was taken prisoner by the savages, and by them turned over to the British military authorities, who held him as a prisoner of war until the cessation of hostilities.

About the year 1827, he became the owner of the farm in the northwest corner of Cherry Township, now occupied by his descendants, and April 3, 1828, he married Miss Isabella Adams. The results of this marriage were children named Rebecca J., William, Lydia B. and Nancy P., all of whom are living at this writing, except the last mentioned. Born in Peter's Creek, near Pittsburgh, in 1793, James McGill died on his farm in Cherry Township April 13, 1882. • His wife died in October, 1865.

On the 1st day of April, 1819, William Gilchrist and family, of County Down, Ireland, left the port of Belfast in a sailing vessel bound out for America. They arrived safely at Eastport, Me., where they were transferred to another vessel bound for Philadelphia. England was then endeavoring to direct emigration to the Canadas, and the passage from Ireland to the British Possessions was but five guineas, whereas from Ireland to the United States it was just double that amount. For this reason the Gilchrists left the Green Isle, bound, apparently, for Canada, but which rise necessitated a transfer on the shores of Maine.

Remaining at Philadelphia one week, arrangements were made with a man who, with wagons, hauled them and their effects to Pittsburgh, at the

rate of \$13 per hundred pounds. A trip which required eighteen days to accomplish. Finally, however, the midsummer of 1819 found them located on a 100-acre tract (near their old friend Samuel McMurray) in the territory now Marion Township. The children who came from Ireland with William Gilchrist, Sr., were John, Betty Ann, Robert, William, Jr., Joseph and Mary, of whom William, Jr., is the only survivor. The latter was born May 13, 1806. Mr. Gilchrist married Keziah Graham, of Venango County. On the 1st of April, 1837, with his wife and three children, he settled upon the farm (then wild and unimproved) where he is still living. Besides farming, he has followed the occupation of blacksmithing for many years. He has been the father of ten children, nine of whom are living—Mary A., Eliza J., Keziah (William, first, a twin brother of Keziah's died at the age of four years), Martha, James, Elizabeth, William, Jemima and Robert B.

Alexander Hutchison came from Westmoreland County, Penn., and settled on or near the hamlet now Annandale, about the year 1800. His children were Polly, who married John Shroyer; Thomas, who married Margaret Vanderlin; Robert, who married a Miss Seaton; John, who married a Miss Vanderlin; White, who married a Miss Stoops; Margaret, who married Bernard McEnallen; Eliza, who married James McEnallen; Isabella, who married Robert Dunlap, and Lucinda, who married William G. Smith. The children of Thomas and Margaret (Vanderlin) Hutchison, were Alexander, John, Stephen V., Josiah, Milton, Robert, Catharine, Harriet, Elizabeth and Viola. Of the sons, Stephen V. served in Company H. One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the late war (see history of that regiment in this volume) and Milton in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Following is a list of the taxpayers of 1854, the date of township organization: James Armstrong's heirs, James Armstrong, Jr., William Armstrong, Alexander Armstrong, Robert Allison's heirs, G. M. Allison, Henry Bollinger, John M. Bollinger, Christian Bollinger, Michael Bollinger, James C. Bovard, Charles Bovard, Washington Bovard, Joseph Barr, Samuel Beighley, James Black, Samuel Ball, Joseph Black, John Billingsley, Adam Black, James Billingsley, John Black, George Beighley, Robert Black, Daniel D. Bollinger, John F. Christy, S. D. Christy, Dunbar Christy, Andrew Christy, George Christy, George E. Christy, Robert Christy, Gilbert Christy, Harvey Christy, James D. Christy, Samuel Christy's heirs, John D. Christy's heirs, Jonathan Christy, John Cannon, James Cannon, James Campbell, William Crawford, Charles Crawford, Arthur Crawford, Cyrus Carr, Walter Curry, John Dobson, John Dobson, Jr., George Dobson, Israel Dunbar, Robert Dunbar, Rob-

ert Dunn, John J. Dunn, Isaac Double, Thomas Dunlap, Ebenezer Foster, Michael Frick, Edward Frazier, Samuel Greer, William Greer, James Greer, John Griffin, George Griffin, William Gilchrist, James Gould, Thomas Graham, Benjamin Grossman, John Grossman, Benjamin Grossman, Hugh Grossman, James Grossman, Jane Gordon, Charles Grubb, Alfred Gilmore, George Lewis, Isaac Hall, John Hall, Benjamin Hockenberry, Robert Hockberry's heirs, John Hogg, Robert Hogg, Robert Hogg, Jr., Henry Hilliard, G. Hilliard, A. W. Hutchison, Thomas Hutchison, Alexander Hutchison, Michael Hamilton, John Hindman, John Irwin's heirs, Thomas S. Jamison, James Jamison, William Jones, William Jones, Jr., Aaron Kelly, Joseph Kelly, Job Kelly, John Kennehan, Charles King, Joseph Kennedy, James Logue, William Logue, William Lindsey, John Lindsey, George Lindsey, Francis Lindsey, Francis Lindsey, Jr., Cornelius McClafferty, George McElvain, James McGill, William McGill, John McCallen, Samuel McMurry, John G. McCandless, Mark McCandless, Russell McCandless, J. W. McKissick, Hiram C. McCoy, David Morrison, David McCallen, Abner McCallen, Matthais McGregor, Nancy McKisson, Marcus McNeas, James Perry, Thomas Perry, Jonathan Peters, David L. Peters, John Porter,^a William Porter, David Perry, Joseph Porter, Alexander Porter, David Russell, William Russell, William Russell, Jr., Robert Russell, John Russell, Huston Russell, Capt. Russell, Samuel Russell, Joseph Rinker, John Smith's heirs, M. M. Stevenson, Hugh Sproul, John Smith, John Stillwagon, David Stewart, John Smith, Charles Stewart, William Stewart's heirs, William Shira, William Smith, William Stevenson, Charles C. Sullivan, Conrad Snyder, Henry Tinker, Joseph Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Jr., Robert P. Thompson, James Thompson (of Joseph),^a James Thompson (of James), James Thompson, John Thompson (of James), Allison Thompson, Wilson Thompson, David Tinker, Edwin, Tinker Jacob Wolford, Henry Wolford, Eli Wolford, Daniel Wolford, John Wigton, William Wigton, Robert W. Young.

In 1855,* John Hindman served as Assessor and William Gilchrist as Collector. The assessed valuation of the township then amounted to \$49,914, upon which a county tax of \$287.59, and a State tax of \$143.85 was levied. In comparison, we find that in 1880, the number of taxables was 310; aggregate value of real estate taxable, \$204,280; aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes, \$226,047; aggregate amount of State tax assessed, \$11,900; aggregate amount of county tax assessed at the rate of five mills on the dollar, \$1,130.24.

* The first election in Cherry Township was held in the spring of 1855 at the house now owned by Abner McCallen.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840, Joseph Cross; 1840, John Hanna; 1843, John Glenn; 1845, Thomas Floyd; 1848, John Glenn; 1849, Johnston Bovard; 1853, John Glenn; 1854, Washington Bovard; 1854, George E. Christy; 1858, Hiram C. McCoy; 1859, Robert Dunn; 1863, Moses Crain; 1864, Samuel D. Christy; 1865, John Smith; 1868, Hiram C. McCoy; 1870, John Smith; 1871, John McCallen; 1875, John Smith; 1876, Robert McElhenny; 1880, John Smith; 1881, Robert McElhenny.

VILLAGES.

Coaltown, the most important business center of the township, was established in the fall and winter of 1880-81, as a result of the "Union Coal & Coke Company," leasing several hundred acres of coal land in the vicinity, and at once engaging very extensively in mining and coking coal.

The first store was opened by the Bard Bros., in the fall of 1880. Shaannon & Book, who are natives of Butler County, and came here from Bovard's, opened the next store in the spring of 1881. The "Kelso House," A. L. Kelso, proprietor, was built the same season, and John H. Walker, druggist, and Dr. W. D. DeWolf also established themselves here in the spring of 1881. Sample & Elliott, successors of Lewis Owens, opened their store in the spring of 1882.

The town is connected with the main line of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, by a branch three miles in length, and contains besides the business places above mentioned, a post office, telegraph office, lodge of the Knights of Honor, John Cannon's lumber yard, several small mechanical shops, sixty coke ovens in operation, and a population estimated at 350. On the 30th of June, 1882, the place was visited by a terrific storm or tornado, which destroyed fifteen buildings and killed two people, viz., Henry Hendley and Mrs. William Barron.

Bovard's, a station on the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, contains a handsome station house, two stores, post office, blacksmith shop, Dr. McCune's office, a flouring mill propelled by the waters of Slippery Rock Creek, and some fifteen dwelling houses. It derives the name from members of the Bovard family, who have lived here for many years.

Annandale, a small village situated in the northeastern corner of Cherry Township, was laid out by John Hanna, about the year 1840, and was named in honor of Rev. William Annan, a Presbyterian minister of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hanna was an early merchant and tavern keeper here. Other business men have been Barnard Shulte, Rev. James Green, John D. Vogan, Hiram C. McCoy, Braden Porter, merchants, John Riddle, John Stillwagon, Jacob Seth and Richard

Graham, tavern keepers. The post office was established through the exertions of Mr. Hanna.

Gomersall, another new coal town and railroad point is alluded to in preceding pages of this work.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The early records of the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church are meager, but from data gathered by the present pastor (Rev. George W. Bean), it appears that this church was organized about the year 1844, by a committee of Presbytery, consisting of Revs. Loyal Young, R. B. Walker and John Coulter. The original members, eighteen in number, being as follows: Dr. H. C. Linn and wife, James S. Mart and wife, Robert P. Allison and wife, James Campbell and wife, Levi Gibson and wife, David Russell and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McCandless, Robert McCallen and wife, Mrs. Nancy McElvaine, Mrs. Elizabeth Black and Mrs. Mary Ann Black, of whom Dr. Linn, James S. Mart and Robert Allison were the first Elders elected.

The church edifice was built in 1846, and the same year (but before the completion of the church building) Rev. Joseph Moore began his pastoral labors. He preached once in four weeks for about eighteen months. For some time thereafter, there were but occasional supplies. Then came Rev. Sharp Leason, who served as a supply part of his time for six months. He was succeeded by Rev. John Coulter, who devoted to this congregation one-third of his time until 1864. Rev. James Coulter next came, who administered to the spiritual wants of this and the West Sunbury Church, giving to each one-half of his time, until the year 1871. His successor was Rev. A. L. Thorne, who came in March, 1872, and served this and the West Sunbury Church as stated supply for about three years. Following his ministry was preaching by supplies as they could be had. In May, 1877, Rev. A. W. Lawrence came from the Western Theological Seminary and remained until September of that year. In May, 1878, he was installed as pastor, which relation was dissolved in April, 1880. Since August, 1880, this church has been supplied by Rev. George W. Bean, of West Sunbury. It now numbers 108 members, and the members of session are William Porter, George Christy, Walter Curry, Nelson McElvaine and A. W. Christy.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Annandale begins with the year 1858, when a class numbering some eight or ten persons was organized by Rev. J. McCombs (in charge of the Clintonville Circuit), assisted by Rev. Mr. Nye. The early meetings were held in the upper part of Thomas F. Christ-

ley's dwelling house, which part being unfinished and 18x36 feet in dimensions, was seated with slab benches.

In 1859, a series of meetings were held in a grove, a short distance southwest of the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church, and many were added to the original number of members. The last meeting of the series mentioned was held in the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church.

Soon afterward, however, the Methodist congregation built a house of their own, which, standing in the woods, about one-half mile north of the Pleasant Valley Church, was constructed of unhewn logs. The walls of this primitive structure were six logs in height and total darkness was dispelled from the interior by placing two windows (each containing four lights of 8x10 glass) in the rear gable. Of course, the pulpit and sittings were in harmony with their surroundings. This building was occupied for four years, when it was burned by an incendiary. At the next quarterly conference, held at Clintonville, Penn., it was proposed that the members of this class should give up their organization and join other churches nearest to them as individuals, but the members themselves would not consent to such a proceeding, and continued holding regular meetings in a schoolhouse, which, located in an almost inaccessible place in the forest, was distant about one mile from the site of the church destroyed. Finally the society became able to build a house of worship, and as a result the present church edifice at Annandale was commenced in 1872, and dedicated May 3, 1873. It cost nearly \$2,000. The present membership of this organization is 110. For a list of the ministers in charge since Mr. McComb's pastorate, the reader is referred to the sketch concerning the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Washington.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HIRAM C. MCCOY.

The progenitors of the McCoy family in Pennsylvania were Thomas and Catherine McCoy, natives of Virginia, who emigrated from that State to Mercer County, Penn., some time previous to the year 1800; he was a farmer and a man of ability and influence. Joseph McCoy, son of Thomas and Catherine McCoy, and father of the subject of this biography, was born in Virginia, and came to this State with the family. He married Miss Isabella Craig. The Craigs were Virginians of Scotch extraction, a sturdy race of people, inheriting the prominent characteristics of their Scotch progenitors. But

little is known of Joseph McCoy, farther than that he was an industrious man of good habits, a millwright by occupation. About 1820, he engaged to construct a mill in Louisiana, and was there taken sick and died, leaving his wife with a family of nine small children.

Hiram C. McCoy, or Judge McCoy, as more extensively known, was born in Mercer Township, Butler County, August 17, 1811, where his father had settled shortly after his marriage. At the time of his father's decease, he was but nine years of age, and the family being in limited circumstances, he was obliged to assist in their maintenance, and received only a limited education. At the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed to the trade of a wagon-maker, and after the completion of his indentures, he followed his trade as a journeyman for some time. He went into business in Harrisville, where he was engaged until in 1839, when he came to Annandale, and in company with Judge Vierr engaged in merchandising, where he has since remained. The Judge has always taken an active interest in matters of public import. In 1861, he was elected to the representative branch of the assembly, and on the completion of his term was re-elected. In 1865, he was appointed Associate Judge, and since that time has served his fellow-townsmen as Magistrate for eight years. In 1834, he was married to Miss Sarah McCallen. She died in 1837. The Judge is now in his seventy-second year, and during his life-time he has never known a single day's sickness; he appears as hale as a man of fifty. In company with his son John, he is engaged in merchandising under the firm name of H. C. McCoy & Son. In his political and religious affiliations, he is a Republican, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Its Geographical Position.—When Formed.—Derivation of Name.—Surface.—Streams.—Business of Its People.—Iron Furnaces.—Early Residents.—Residents in 1855.—Villages.—Religious Establishments.—Roman Catholic Church.

LYING upon the northern border of the county, its contiguous civil divisions being Venango Township on the east, Cherry Township on the south, Mercer Township on the west, and Venango County on the north, is the township of Marion. Organized in 1854, it was named doubtless, in honor of Gen. Francis Marion, a gallant American officer who distinguished himself in the Carolinas during the war of 1775-83.

The general surface is hilly, and drained by Slippery Rock Creek and its branches. The original forests were composed largely of oak, hickory, chestnut

and a considerable portion of the township's area is still covered with a heavy growth of these varieties of trees. The residents of Marion are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, the farm products comparing favorably with other sections of the county, while the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad (which was completed in 1876), by crossing the southeast corner of the township, affords quite ample facilities for the shipment of freights, etc., etc. Iron ore, cannel coal, as well as the ordinary quality of bituminous coal, are also found in considerable quantities and at one time, not far remote, an iron furnace* was in blast within the limits of Marion.

EARLY RESIDENTS.

Among the first settlers of the region now known as Marion Township were Messrs. Daniels, Samuel McMurray, Robert Atwell, Robert Seaton, John Black, Robert Waddle, the Porters, Cooks, Vandykes, Dumlaps, Vincents, Wards, Vanderlins, Lees, Murrius and others whose names (many of them) will be mentioned in succeeding pages: yet so many years have passed by since the pioneer's ax first woke the echoes of the primeval forests, that it is extremely difficult, we might add impossible, at this time, to determine who the very first settlers were, or the exact date of their settlement. It appears, however, that with the exception of Daniels (who, it is related, came here before the Indians had altogether ceased to be hostile, built a small cabin and cultivated a small plot of ground known to the early residents as "Daniels' garden"†), no white people came to this locality with the intention of remaining permanently until about the year 1800. Who some of those pioneers were, from whence they came, and the names of the members of their respective families, the reader will now ascertain by perusing the following history.

Samuel McMurry, Sr., was born in County Down, Ireland. Early in life he enlisted in the British Army, but after obtaining what was then considered a handsome bounty, a soldier's life became distasteful to him, it seems, for he deserted the king's service and returned to his home. The English officials then, as now, punished those guilty of infractions of military rules with great severity; death, indeed, being frequently meted out to those accused of desertion, and it behooved the friends and relations of McMurry to smuggle him off to America as speedily as possible. A marriage with the maiden who had already won his affections was secretly consummated,

* This is kept in the town of Marion, Pa. The furnace was built in 1876, and it was kept in blast for some time. It was destroyed by fire in 1883, and the site is now a field. The furnace was built by the Allegheny Iron Works, and it was the first of its kind in the county.

† This is the name of the first settler of Marion Township, and it is related that he was the first white man to settle in the township. He was a soldier in the British Army, and he came to this locality before the Indians had altogether ceased to be hostile.

and the young wife (a Miss Kelly) at once began her preparations for an ocean voyage. When she boarded an emigrant vessel at Belfast bound for America, there was rolled on board, as part of her luggage, a large cask or barrel, which, it is to be presumed, never escaped her eyesight or thoughts, at least—until well out to sea: for, when far from land, and at the proper moment, the hoops of the cask were loosened and out stepped Mr. McMurry, smiling, and ready to assume his duties as husband and protector.

About the year 1800, he and his wife finally settled on Slippery Rock Creek, in the present township of Marion, where he prospered, became the owner of a vast landed estate, built grist mills,* distilleries, etc., dealt largely in live stock, and was widely known, in his time, as one of the most prosperous and prominent men in Butler County. He also built an oil-mill (for the manufacture of linseed oil) and a carding and fulling mill on McMurry's Run, in the northwest quarter of Cherry Township.

His children by his first wife were Alexander, John, Nancy, who married Thomas Seaton, and Betsey, who never married. Of the sons, John walked away one day, and was never heard from afterward: while Alexander, after serving with the Pennsylvania troops on the Canadian border during the war of 1812, lived out his life in this neighborhood, where many still remember him.

The second wife of Samuel McMurry, Sr., was Mrs. Isabella Hartley, *nee* Morehead, by whom he had one son—Samuel, Jr. The latter finally came into the possession of the property on McMurry's Run, in the present township of Cherry, and there, about 1843, added to the mill property before described a saw mill. The children of Samuel McMurry, Jr., were, Samuel, Andrew, Jane (who married Hervey S. Brown), Robert (who died in 1874), and a daughter who died in infancy. Before taking leave of the McMurry family, we will add that the coming of Samuel McMurry, Sr., to this part of Butler County, and the prosperity which attended him, induced many other Irish families (who had heard of his wonderful good fortune) to leave County Down and locate near him.

John Black, the father of the family which has ever been prominent in this portion of Butler County, was born in Ireland, as was also his wife, though they were married, probably, in Lancaster County, Penn., where Mr. Black resided for some time after his arrival in America. About the year 1800, accom-

panied by his wife and, perhaps, one or two small children, he came to this locality, and settled upon a wild, unimproved tract (adjoining the possessions of Samuel McMurry), or the premises now owned by his grandson, Robert Black. The children of John and Jane Black (a majority of whom were born here) were Martha, who married Robert Braden; Mathew, who lived out his life in this township; Jane, who married John Kerr; Robert C., who died as a resident of this immediate region; John, who now resides in the town of Butler, Penn.; James, who raised a family of ten sons and one daughter in this township, and is a present resident of the State of California; William, who is now, and has been all his lifetime, a resident of this township; Alexander M., deceased; Rebecca, who married David Vance; and Julia A., who married John Porter. About 1825, John Black, Sr., built a saw mill, and soon after a grist mill, on Slippery Rock Creek, near the southern border of the present township, and for many years thereafter Black's Mills were landmarks in a wide section of country.

Of his sons, John, Jr., served as a Justice of the Peace for twenty years; James was a most prominent and esteemed citizen, and for many years a leading member of the Unity United Presbyterian Church; while William has now served fifteen years as Justice of the Peace. During the great war of the rebellion, *thirteen* grandsons of John Black, Sr., sons of his sons, served in various armies of the United States, and four of them gave up their lives for the maintenance of free institutions and the starry banner under which they rallied.

As an officer of an Illinois regiment during the late war, it was the fortune of the writer to become well and most intimately acquainted with two of the grandsons here referred to, viz.: Capt. Robert M. Black, of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, and Fife Maj. Isaiah Black, of the Sixteenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry. He can testify to their uniform bravery and efficiency during those terrible days. It is in the highest degree a pleasurable duty to insert the following facts, which have been furnished through the courtesy of Newton Black, Esq., of Butler, Penn.

John A. Black, son of Robert C., enlisted September 25, 1861, for three years, in Company B, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. After passing through the various grades of Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain and Major, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment March 16, 1865, and was finally mustered out with his regiment July 1, 1865. He was seriously wounded at the battle of North Anna River, Va., May 21, 1864.

*Though Joseph Brown states that McMurry's earliest mill and distillery were built about 1800, and that he and his wife, Isabella, came to McMurry's Run about 1800, this Mr. Brown also has avowed that the first grist-mill in this County was known as "Black's Mills," and that it was not built until 1825. See Campbell, we know to early settlers, as a veteran of the war of the Revolution, and a great landholder.

His wife's maiden name was Margaret Crisswell or Crisswell.

Ephraim Black, another son of Robert C., enlisted August 4, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was discharged, by reason of disability, February 14, 1863.

Uriah J. Black, son of Matthew enlisted June 10, 1861, in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves. He died of disease at Washington, D. C., December 26, 1862, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

George A. Black, son of John, enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, June 10, 1861. He was promoted Sergeant, and served in all the campaigns in which his regiment participated. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was finally mustered out with his company June 13, 1864.

William H. Black, son of John, enlisted October 12, 1861, in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. He passed through the battles of Stone River, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and all the engagements in which the regiment took part, and was mustered out, with his company, November 4, 1864.

William M. Black, son of James, enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, June 12, 1861. He became First Sergeant of his company, and with his regiment participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and the score of engagements fought during the Atlanta campaign. He re-enlisted as a veteran in December, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment August 8, 1865. It is related that after the battle of Chickamauga he found eleven holes in his clothing, made by the passage of musket balls.

James H. Black, son of James, enlisted May 28, 1861, in Company H, of the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, and others, and was honorably discharged, by reason of disability, March 10, 1863.

Isaiah Black, son of James, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, enlisted April 25, 1861, as musician of the Hancock County (Ill.) Guards. This company, but a few days later, was designated Company D, of the Sixteenth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and May 9, following, was mustered into the service of the State for a period of thirty days. On the 24th of May, 1861, however, the regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years, being the first volunteer organization mustered for three years in the United States, and when it left its camp of instruction at Quincy, Ill., June 12, 1861, and began its campaigns in Northern

Missouri, it was the first regiment to leave the limits of the State. Upon the organization of the regiment, Mr. Black became one of its principal musicians, *i. e.*, Fife Major; and from that time until February 16, 1865, the date of his discharge, he was known as the best fifer in all the armies operating in the West and Southwest. He re-enlisted as a veteran December 23, 1863, and was present at all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, to the time of his discharge, *viz.*: New Madrid, Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, Farmington, Stone River, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and many others, during the Atlanta and preceding campaigns.

Newton Black, son of James, enlisted March 29, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Fort Harrison, where, on the 29th day of September, 1864, he was severely wounded. He afterward became an inmate of the United States Hospital at Portsmouth grove, Rhode Island, from whence he was discharged May 19, 1865.

Josiah B. Black, the fifth son of James to serve during the late war, enlisted in the Pennsylvania State Militia at the time of John Morgan's Ohio raid, in 1863, and served during the time the militia was in service. On the 25th of February, 1864, however, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. He passed through the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the final campaign which resulted in Lee's surrender, and was mustered out with his regiment July 14, 1865.

Robert M. Black, son of William, was mustered into the service of the United States, as Captain of Company D, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, July 15, 1862. He was engaged in the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the score or more of other battles fought during the Atlanta campaign, and was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, while gallantly leading his regiment (of which he was then in command) in a charge upon the enemy's works. His regiment formed part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Hiram Black, son of William, enlisted June 10, 1861, in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves. He was in many sanguinary engagements. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, he was wounded, and fell into the hands of the

enemy, and finally died of his wounds while in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., December 18, 1862.

William A. Black, son of William, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 29, 1864. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, South Anna, Cold Harbor, and on the 17th of June, 1864, was killed in an assault upon the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va. His comrades speak of him as a gallant soldier who died nobly battling for the rights of his country.

Robert Seaton, accompanied by his wife and three children, came from Huntingdon County in 1800, the family traveling in a wagon hauled by a yoke of oxen. Mr. Seaton was a millwright by trade, and built a number of mills in this part of the State. Previous to his settlement, he had been in this part of the country, and erected the grist mill on Wolf Creek, in Mercer County, since known as Cunningham's Mill.

About 1815, he erected, on one of the sources of Slippery Rock Creek, a fulling mill, which was in operation many years. Robert Seaton died in 1852, aged about eighty-three years. The children of Robert and Mary (Davis) Seaton were Polly (Shaw), Eliza (Vanderlin), Ann (Hutchison), Margaret, Alexander, Thomas, William, James, Robert and John. Three members of this family are still living—Alexander, William and Eliza.

Robert Atwell was born in Ireland, and, during the latter part of the last century, took passage on board an emigrant vessel bound for America. Off the Delaware Capes, the ship was wrecked, and all on board were swept into the sea. Of those saved was Atwell, who, with a few others, were washed ashore apparently lifeless, but resuscitated through the efforts of those living near by. Not long after his rescue from the deep, he became a resident of Pittsburgh, where he married a Miss Wallace. About 1800, he purchased a tract of land in the present township of Marion (now owned by his grandchildren), viz.: Robert W., John E., William H. and Nancy M. Atwell and, leaving his wife at Pittsburgh, came here in the wilderness, built a small cabin, cleared several acres of land, raised some potatoes and other vegetables, which crops, at the close of the growing season, he gathered and placed under the puncheon floor of his habitation. He then returned to Pittsburgh, and the following spring, accompanied by his family, came back to his forest home. But during the winter, Indians, or unscrupulous white hunters, had occupied his cabin and as a result of such occupancy, the little structure had been burned. He then built another log dwelling (near where his descendants now live), on the south side of the hill, and resided there for many years, until his death.

The children of Robert Atwell were Wallace, John, Hannah (Dunlap), Polly (Gilchrist) and Nancy (Dugan). John Atwell removed to Jefferson County, Penn., while Wallace remained here. The latter married Miss Mary Gilchrist, and their children were Rachel, William H., Mary J., Nancy M., Robert W. and John E.

In 1800, Robert Waddle, with his family, removed from Westmoreland County to the southwest corner of this township. His wife's maiden name was Miss Bethia Orbison, and their children were Thomas, William, James, Robert, Jr., John, Elizabeth (who married Richard Vandyke), Sarah (who married Samuel Gibson), Jane (who married a Mr. Moore), and Mary, who married John Craig.

During the war of 1812-15, Thomas, James, Robert, Jr., and John Waddle all went forth to the Canadian frontier with the Pennsylvania militia from this section. Thomas never returned, for he died in service at Buffalo, N. Y., of what was termed the "Black Rock fever." James Waddle (son of Robert, Sr.) married Isabella, daughter of William Bailey. Their children were William (who, born in 1816, married Mary Vensel for his first wife and Catharine Stirewalt for his second), Calvin, Lewis (who served, in an Indiana regiment during the war of the rebellion, and now resides in the State of Arkansas), Bethia and Narcissa. At this time William and Lewis are the only members of the family living.

Robert, son of Robert Waddle, Sr., married Lydia Waters, a school teacher and a native of Massachusetts, and their children were Asa (who married Mary Conn. and now resides near his cousin, William Waddle) and Louisa, now the survivor of two husbands, viz., James Moore and John Shryock.

Among the early teachers who taught in this neighborhood were Nancy Breckenridge and Lydia Waters. John Welch was also an early teacher at Seaton's Mills.

In 1796, James Hartley came from Westmoreland County, and located on a four-hundred acre tract lying just north of the locality now known as Harrisville, and there he died in 1812. His wife was a Miss Morehead, and their children were John (who served with the Pennsylvania troops in the war of 1812, and removed to Livermore, Penn., where he died), James, Margaret (White), Martha (Bell), Sarah (Doty) and Jane (McMurry). Some time after the death of James Hartley, Sr., his widow became the second wife of Samuel McMurry, Sr.

James Hartley, Jr., was born May 25, 1800. He married Isabella Vandyke, and finally became the owner of a portion of the Waddle tract, where he resided until his death, August 7, 1880. His children were Sarah, who married Robert L. Black; John, a

resident of Australia since 1853; James, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Mary, who married Josiah Adams; Eliza J., deceased; and Robinson A., who now occupies the homestead in Marion Township. His mother is still living.

During the year 1816, James Dugan and his family (consisting of his wife, and his children named William, James, Jr., Robert, Eliza J., who married Robert Bailey) emigrated from County Down, Ireland, and landed at Philadelphia. They were residents of Lancaster County, Penn., for one year, of Pittsburgh two years, and, in 1819, came to Butler County, and located permanently upon the premises in Marion Township now owned by Mrs. Alexander M. and James Dugan. After coming to Butler County, another son, Alexander M., was born. Of the sons of James Dugan, Sr., James, Jr., removed to the State of Illinois about 1851. Robert still resides in this township, Alexander M. died in 1866, while William, the oldest, married, as his first wife, Eliza J. McMurry, by whom he had three children, viz., Mary, James and Eliza J. (who married David Billingsley). By a second marriage, with Nancy Atwell, another son (Robert A.) was born, who died when twenty-two years of age. The Dugan homestead comprises the land-jobbers' portion of the Atwell tract.

William Carson was a native of Ireland, but, coming to America prior to the beginning of the war of the Revolution, he espoused the cause of the Colonists, and served with them as a soldier in the struggle for nationality and independence. After peace was declared, he married Miss Rachel Wilson, of the State of Delaware, and located in Virginia, where he remained until 1800, when he settled within the limits of the present county of Lawrence, Penn. His children, of whom the youngest was born in Lawrence (then Beaver) County, in 1801, were Joseph, Polly, Rachel, Jenny, William, Jr., Ann, Rebecca, John, Nancy, Rebecca and James. These children all reached maturity except the first, Rebecca, who died at sixteen years of age, and of those who survived, all married and became heads of families, except James, who died in the State of Delaware. William, the second son of William Carson, Sr., married Esther Elder, of Lawrence County, and their children were, John E., now a Presbyterian minister in Peoria County, Ill.; William, who married Prudence Calvin, and lived on the homestead in Lawrence County, Penn., until 1865, when he removed to his present place of residence in Marion Township; Joseph, who died at twelve years of age; James, who died in 1878; Carlton, who died in 1881; Belinda A., and David C., who died in Logan County, Ohio, in 1874.

James McDermott, son of Paul, and a resident

of Marion for more than thirty years, was born in Fairview Township in 1804.

The Byers, of Marion, are descendants of a family originally from Germany, and early settlers in Westmoreland County, Penn. Frederick Byers, their immediate progenitor, was born in Westmoreland County. Early in life he located in Armstrong County, where he married Miss Elizabeth Sours. Their children who became men and women were William, Mary, Margaret, Phoebe Elizabeth, Frederick, Jr., Catharine and John. In 1840, the father and all his family came to the locality now known as Annaudale Station, on the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, purchasing the premises first occupied and improved by Philip Stoops, who built the Stone House about 1830, and who is mentioned in the history of Washington Township.

In the spring of 1843, Samuel Laughlin, his wife and two children, viz., Jane and Robert, started from County Down, Ireland, *via* Belfast, for America. The summer of that year was passed in New York City, and the following autumn found them domiciled within the limits of Butler County, where many other County Down people had preceded them. For some years Mr. Laughlin was employed at Clinton and other iron furnaces. He located where he is now to be found in April, 1854, on the premises first improved by Mathew Curry, who removed to Hancock County, Ill., at about the date last mentioned. The children of Samuel Laughlin, born in Butler County, were William, Hugh, Mary and Martha. His wife, formerly Miss Martha Martin, died in March, 1881.

Joseph Blakeny came from Ireland, and, at an early day in the history of this locality, settled in the northern part of the present township of Marion. The title to his land (365 acres) was acquired in December, 1838. Among his children were William, Hugh, Joseph, Jr., James, Daniel, Walter, Betsy (who married Thomas Martin) and Rosana. During the war of the rebellion, Joseph and William Blakeny, grandsons of Joseph, Sr., served two and one-half years in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The Gilchris, were also early settlers in this township, but as they are mentioned at some length in the history of Cherry, the reader is referred (for information of that family) to those pages.

John McFadden, who was born in Lawrence County, Penn., in 1799, with his father's family, became a resident of Irwin Township, Venango Co., Penn., in 1803. He was a millwright and carpenter. He married Barbara Huffman, and to them were born twelve children. Of these was Carlisle McFadden, who, born April 10, 1841, married Elizabeth Farren in 1870. The latter gentleman is a farmer, and re-

sides upon part of the Cook tract. This tract, by the way, was first improved by Andrew Cook, who, born in Scotland, located upon this tract in 1799, and occupied it until his death in 1824, being then seventy-eight years old.

William Farren, the father of Mrs. Elizabeth McFadden, was born in Butler County in 1807. He was a carpenter, blacksmith, stone mason and farmer. His farm of 174 acres was situated partly in Butler and partly in Venango County. He married Jane Orlton (in 1830), and their family consisted of four sons and two daughters. Of these sons, William H. served during the late war in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry. At the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., he was severely wounded, and finally was discharged at New Haven, Conn. He afterward died (1868) of disease contracted in Kansas.

Jacob Kellerman came from Huntingdon County with teams, bringing his family, and settled, in 1818, on the farm where he lived and died. His death was in 1869. The children of Jacob and Mary Kellerman were John, Sarah (Kelly), Hugh, Elizabeth (Schulter), Mary (Kelly), Joseph (deceased), David, William and James.

RESIDENTS IN 1855.

The township of Marion, as now formed was laid out in 1854, but the first separate assessment was not made until 1855. By scanning the returns for the year last mentioned, it is found that the taxable inhabitants were as follows, the figures indicating the number of acres of land assessed to them :

Mary Atwell, 164 acres ; Margaret Atwell, 100 ; Dickson Atwell 100 ; Samuel Atwell, 50 ; Robert Atwell, 79 ; George Atwell, 70 ; Joshua Adams, 42 ; David Bailey, 48 ; Samuel Bailey, 50 ; Robert Bailey, 30 ; Joseph Bailey, 25, also a merchant ; James Bailey, 93 ; David Bailey, Jr., 50 ; John Bailey, Jr., 50 ; John Bailey, Sr., 23 ; John Black, Esq., 150, also owned grist and saw mill ; Mathew Black's heirs, 110 ; James Black, 145 ; Alexander Black's heirs, 100 ; William Black, 100 ; Robert Black's heirs, 175 ; Hunter Buchanan, 96 ; John Buchanan, 47 ; Frederick Byers ; Frederick Byers, Jr., 250 ; William Byers, 100 ; William Bigley, 105 ; Mary Blakeny, 60 ; Walter Blakeny ; Daniel Blakeny ; Eliza Blakeny ; Joseph Blakeny, 62 ; David Brainard ; Johnston Bovard, 28 ; Silas Christy ; Joseph Cummings, Esq., 76 ; Samuel V. Campbell, 50 ; Peter Cook ; Andrew Cook, 110 ; William Curry ; Daniel Duffy, 200 ; Daniel Duffy, Jr. ; Edward Duffy, 50 ; William Duffy ; Thomas Donaldson ; William Donaldson's heirs ; Alexander Donaldson's heirs, 227 ; William Dugan, 115 ; Alexander Dugan, 151 ; Robert Dugan, 53 ; M. Dunlap ; J. Mc C. Dunlap, 124 ; Daniel Emery, 42 ; William Evans,

40, besides a saw mill, store, iron furnace, etc., which property was sold to Liddell, Kepler & Co. in 1856 ; William Farrin, 100 ; Bernard Gardner, 35 ; John Gardner, 35 ; William Gardner ; Gideon Grubb, 119 ; Simon Grossman, 53 ; John Grossman ; Simon Grossman, Jr. ; James Graham ; John Gilghrist, 101 ; Robert Gilghrist, 100 ; Patrick Gallagher, 100 ; Neal Gornley, 230 ; Cornelius Gornley ; Hugh Gilmore ; Joseph Gilmore, 125 ; John Gilmore, 125 ; Thomas Gilmore, 75 ; William Gilmore's heirs, 75 ; James Hartley, 100 ; Philip Hockenberry ; George Hogg ; George Heater, 110 ; William Hutchison ; William Irwin ; Alexander Johnson, 130 ; William Jack ; John Jack, 27 ; Joseph Johnson, 140 ; John Kerr, Jr. ; James Kerr ; Alexander Kerr, 47 ; John Kerr, 220 ; Joseph Kerr, 20 ; Joseph Kellerman ; J. F. Kirkpatrick, 100 ; Jacob Kellerman, 100 ; James Kimes, 83 ; Thomas Kimes 58 ; John Kimes, 27 ; Samuel Laughlin, 90 ; Dennis Logue, 100 ; Charles Logue, 100 ; Elias Lee, 106 ; Michael McLaughlin ; James McDermott, 100 ; Samuel McMurry, 186 ; Robert McDowell, 57 ; John McEnallen, 73 ; Thomas McGirk ; Jacob McEnallen, 139 ; James McEnallen, 60 ; Thomas McLaughlin, 150 ; Thomas J. McCoy ; Isaac Miles ; William McCrin ; Alexander McMurry, 405 ; Joseph Marshall, 58 ; James Milford, 100 ; Samuel Milford, 60 ; John McFate ; John McMurry, of Alexander ; Samuel McMurry, Jr., 90 ; William McGirk ; John McGirk ; Michael McLafferty, 100 ; Hugh Murrin, 100 ; William Murrin, 100 ; John Murrin, Esq., 100 ; Hugh McEnallen, John Mortland ; James Mortland, 200 ; Elias Mortland ; James Mortland, Jr. ; William Mortland, 200 ; Patrick McBride ; William Martin, 80 ; William McLatcha, 136 ; John R. McMurry 50 ; Robert McMurry, 50 ; Jefferson McMillen ; Samuel McConnell, 100 ; James McFadden, 50 ; James Miller, 100 ; Daniel McMillen, 80 ; Thomas R. McMillen, 154 ; J. M. McMillen ; Samuel Nealy, 100 ; Jacob S. Nealy ; James Orton, 200 ; John Porter, 100 ; Margaret Parks, 33 ; Herman Poleman, 100 ; James Porter, Esq., 260, and saw mill ; James C. Porter, 100 ; Sarah Rook ; David Russell, 95 ; George Ray, 502 ; Robert Seaton, Sr., 350 ; R. Foster Seaton, 47 ; Alexander Seaton ; Robert Seaton, Jr., 100 ; Thomas Seaton, 100 ; John Seaton ; Robert M. Seaton, 200 ; Peter Shroyer ; W. G. Smith ; Robert Spear, 130 ; Bernard Shulte ; William Sarena, 180 ; James Stanaat, 156 ; Thomas Thompson ; Robert Thompson ; Thomas Vandyke, 126 ; Robert Vandyke, 100 ; John Vandyke's heirs, 100 ; Richard Vandyke, 100 ; John Vandyke, of John, 103 ; Richard Vandyke, Jr., 91 ; James Vincent, 106 ; John Vincent, 125 ; Gibson Vincent, 194 ; Robert Waddle, 85 ; Asa Waddle ; Lewis Waddle, 100 ; John Waddle's heirs ; William Waddle ; Craft Waddle, 50 ; John Winey ; James Wright, 80 ; Alexander

Wright; John Wilson; Mary Ward; James White, 50.

We thus find that, at the time the township was ushered into existence, it contained 189 taxable inhabitants, an iron furnace, one grist mill, three saw mills and two stores for the sale of dry goods, etc., etc. That the real and personal estate was valued at \$58,422, upon which was levied a county tax of \$350.76, and a State tax of \$179.52. In comparison with the foregoing, it is learned by scrutinizing the County Commissioners' report, that, in 1880, the township had 289 taxable inhabitants, 241 horses and mules over four years of age, 371 head of cattle over four years of age, and that the aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes amounted to \$237,579; upon which was assessed a county tax of \$1,187.89, and a State tax of \$1.80, being the least, in the latter respect, of any township in the county.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1854. John Black; 1855, Joseph Cummins; 1859, William Black; 1860, Joseph Cummins; 1864, John Kerr; 1865, Dickson Atwell; 1869, William Black; 1870, John Kerr; 1873, William Carson; 1874, Thomas Gilmore; 1878, J. K. Vincent; 1878, William Black.

VILLAGES.

The township has two small villages, viz., Annandale Station (Boyer's Post Office), situated in the southeast quarter, on the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, and Murrinsville, in the eastern part. The former has sprung up since the completion of this railroad in 1876, and now contains ten dwelling-houses, R. Byers' Hotel (erected in 1876, was the first building built in the village), two stores for the sale of general merchandise, a steam grist mill (built in 1878, having four run of stones), and a blacksmith's shop. William G. Smith is the Postmaster, William Mabold and A. McCandless the merchants, H. Sprowl & Co. proprietors of the flour mill, E. A. King the miller, J. B. Kefer, station agent, and H. Baldwin, blacksmith.

Murrinsville, a hamlet of but little importance, derived its name from the Murrin family, who settled in its immediate locality. It is noted, however, as the site of St. Alphonsus' (Roman Catholic) Church, and can also boast of a blacksmith's shop, store, and post office. The town plat was laid out about 1827, by John Murrin.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

During the first decade of the present century, a Presbyterian Church known as "Unity Church" was organized in what is now Marion Township, and its members met for public worship in a log building which stood near the present United Presbyte-

rian Church edifice. About 1825, though, it was determined to build a new and more suitable structure, and as a result of this determination, the church standing to-day was erected and enclosed, under the supervision of a competent builder—Orrin Waters.

Its interior arrangements were not completed for some years after, however, roughly made, movable benches being the only sittings afforded those who attended. During those early years, Rev. Mr. Riggs seems to have been the principal minister in charge.

Meanwhile, many of those who then attended this church, and listened to the preachings of Mr. Riggs, claimed to be Seceders, Covenanters, or members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Hence, the question whether hymns or psalms should be sung during public worship gave rise to many heated arguments, and, if we may believe the stories told by various old residents, the meetings held during the latter part of Mr. Riggs' pastorate were not, in the slightest degree, harmonious.

It is currently reported that, about 1832, when this controversy among the members of this congregation was at its height, it had been mutually agreed upon, by all parties, that Mr. Riggs should do the preaching, but psalms must be sung in the morning and hymns in the evening. With the arrival of the next Sabbath morning, and a full house in attendance, Mr. Riggs arose, and, through inadvertence or otherwise, began reading a hymn. Henry Thompson, a devout and active member of the denomination now known as the United Presbyterians, quickly detected what he deemed an infraction of the compact on the part of the reverend gentleman, and, springing to his feet, thundered in the ears of the clerical gentleman occupying the pulpit words about as follows: "Quit that, or I'll tak' ye oot o' there by the nake!" During the confusion arising from this unseemly interruption, an Elder of the church approached Mr. Thompson, and besought him to remain quiet, and not again interfere with the services. Without replying, however, the latter seized his hat, and, striding from the house, never again sat down under the ministrations of Mr. Riggs, or we believe, of any other Presbyterian divine.

The successor of Mr. Riggs, in a charge which consisted of Presbyterian congregations at Unity, Bear Creek, North Washington, Lawrenceburg, and, perhaps, other localities, was a Rev. Mr. Johnson, then but recently from Ireland. He proved to be a disturber in the Presbyterian ranks, however, for, becoming incensed with some rulings or acts of the Presbytery, he deserted that body, joined the United Presbyterians, and carried a goodly portion of each of his congregations with him. Very soon after, or about the autumn of 1835, the United Presbyterian

congregation of Unity Church was organized, while those formerly members of the old Unity Presbyterian Church joined, or assisted to form, the Presbyterian Church at Harrisville.

Returning to the perusal of some early church records, we find that in the fall of 1835, Hugh Lee, James Bovard and James Waddle were elected and ordained as the first Elders of the Unity United Presbyterian Church; and in the fall of 1838, the list of Elders was still further increased by the ordination of James Black, Charles Coughrin and Alexander Buchanan. Meanwhile, the interior of the church edifice had been made more inviting, sittings constructed, etc., etc., and in May, 1837, thirty-two pews were sold for one year, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 each. Those who purchased are mentioned in the records as follows:

James Bovard; John McCuen and James Barron; Jane Black; B. Black and J. Porter; David Christy; Hugh Lee; Elias Lee and Joseph Cummins; James Waddle and Samuel Montgomery; William McCoy and Polly McCoy; William Black and John Kerr; Peter Cook and William Bigley; Thomas Kimes and Samuel Morrison; John Black; John and James Bailey; William and A. C. Donaldson, and James Milford; John McGregor and Guy Hilliard; Robert and Robert, Jr., Bailey; Wallace Atwell and James and William Dugan; James Stevenson and David Bailey; Francis Ramsey and Humphrey Grimes; William and Robert Gilchrist and David McKee; Alexander Buchanan; Robert Hogg; James Brown and sons; Charles Coughrin and David Johnston; Jacob Sowash and Joseph Neely; Robert and Mathew Black; Alexander Seaton; Andrew Porter and George McLoy; James Black and William Russell; Mary Ward and Mary Gilmore; and Henry Thompson.

The records also give the information that, early in 1837, John McCuen, David Christy and Hugh Lee were elected as the first Board of Trustees, and the duty of "finishing the church, presenting the call, and attending to the collection of the first year's salary" was imposed upon them. In October, 1837, Rev. James Green (the successor of Rev. Mr. Johnson) was duly installed, and he received from this congregation, for two or three years, a salary of \$133.33 per year. James Bovard, James Black and Alexander Buchanan were the trustees elected in 1838, and for the year ending June 1, 1840, the trustees were Charles Coughrin, Thomas Kimes and Robert Hogg.

Following are the names of pastors since the departure of Mr. Green, which occurred about 1840: Rev. Robert W. Oliver, 1842 to 1846; J. K. Riddle, 1846 to 1848; J. H. Fife, 1848 to 1855; J. A. Crimbell, 1855 to 1859; W. A. Black, 1860 to 1873; J. E.

Dodds, 1874 to 1877; R. A. Gilfillan, September, 1879 to April, 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BLACK

This well-known gentleman, whose family is alluded to at considerable length in the history of Marion Township, was born in that township in September, 1810.

When about nine years of age, he first attended school, which was taught by David C. Cunningham, in the old Unity Church. After availing himself still further of such limited educational advantages as the schools of that day afforded, he attained to manhood's years, and married, as his first wife, Miss Isabella Mitchell. To them were born eight children who reached mature years, viz.: John M., who died in Arizona; Robert M., killed in battle; Hiram, killed in battle; Margaret J.; William A., killed in battle; Julia A.; Samuel J. and Isabella. His first wife dying when all of these children were quite young, he married, as his second and present wife, Miss Margaret M. Cross, whose parents were among the most prominent of the early settlers of Slippery Rock Township. The children living, as a result of this marriage, are Mary E. and Washington Ellsworth.

For much concerning the history of this remarkable family, the reader is referred to the township annals; yet, we will here add, in conclusion, that William Black, Esq., has ever been a consistent and prominent member of Unity United Presbyterian Church. Until 1861, he was a Democrat, and supported John C. Breckenridge for the Presidency; but at the commencement of the war of the rebellion he identified himself with the Republican party. He has been three times elected as a Republican Justice of the Peace in a Democratic stronghold.

JOSEPH PORTER.

This venerable gentleman, the oldest child of Alexander Porter, was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1792, and, consequently, is now over ninety years of age. He represents a family noted for longevity, his great-grandfather having died in Ireland at the great age of one hundred and twenty years.

In 1798, Alexander Porter, Sr. (who, born in Lancaster County, was one of the first settlers of Washington County, where he married Margaret Braden), removed, with his entire family, from Washington County to the present township of Clinton, in Venango County, where he remained until his death, which

occurred when eighty-two years of age. His wife, also, attained about the same number of years before her decease. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven attained mature years. Those now living are Joseph (our subject), James, Alexander, Mrs. Ann Kerr and Mrs. Margaret Yard.

During the war of 1812-14, as a soldier, Joseph Porter visited the Northern, or Canadian, frontier twice, *i. e.*, in August, 1813, and again in the winter of 1813-14; hence, his name now appears on the United States pension rolls. In 1817, he married Miss Martha Vandyke, of Venango County, and the following year purchased and settled upon a farm in Butler County, on the line now dividing Cherry and Marion Townships, where he has resided continuously to the present time. His children, eight in all, were Lucy, who married Robert M. Seaton, who died as a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga.; John, who married Martha C., daughter of James and Mary Turner; Isabella, who died as the wife of Cyrus Kerr in 1857; Mary A., the present wife of Abner McCallen; Braden, who married Mary McCallen; Alexander, who married Mary Dunlap; Martha, who died as the wife of David Dunn, in 1878; and Sarah, who is the wife of Robert Sankey.

Joseph Porter has ever been known as a most worthy citizen. Quiet and unostentatious, strictly honorable in all that the word implies, it is said, to his credit, that he never was sued or instigated a suit during his long and eventful life.

WILLIAM A. SEATON.

William A. Seaton was born June 21, 1831. He was reared on a farm, and attained an academical education. He acquired the trade of a blacksmith, which vocation he followed for five years, when he went to California, where he remained six years engaged in mining. In 1861, he returned, and in the same year enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years. On his return, he went to Mercer County, where he followed his trade until 1876, when he bought the farm in Marion Township, where he now resides. In 1864, he was married to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Robert and Ann Hutchinson, of Butler County, Penn. Mr. Seaton is one of the prosperous farmers of his locality, and is in every way worthy of the reputation he has acquired for probity and general uprightness.

CHAPTER XLIX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ITS Relative Position, Natural Features, Early Settlers, The Tax Payors of 1850, Statistics in 1880, Villages, North Washington Academy, History of Various Religious Denominations.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP is adjoined on the north by Venango, east by Parker, south by Concord and west by Cherry, and it is to be presumed, like scores of towns, townships, counties, etc. throughout the United States of America, was named in honor of the first President. The surface is hilly and broken, particularly so in the northern part, yet fine farming lands are observable in various quarters, especially along the head waters of Slippery Rock Creek, and in the localities termed "The Glades." In the southern part are valuable deposits of canal coal, while in the vicinity of Hilliard Station in the northern portion, vast quantities of bituminous coal are found. The villages of the township are North Washington, Hilliard Station, Parsonville and Annisville. Church edifices and public school buildings abound, and at North Washington and Hilliards, the people are supplied with daily mails.

EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.

The Hilliards, Christys, Meals, Shiras, Wilsons, Glenns, Kellys, Pettigrews, Campbells and Meechings were among the first to settle in the township as now described. Doubtless there were numbers of others who came in here equally as early, and are equally as deserving of mention, yet, in the absence of authentic data, and the fact that time has dimmed the recollection of the two or three surviving pioneers connecting the shadowy past with the bright light of to-day, the year 1796 with 1882, we are unable to place before the reader (within the space allotted) more facts than will be found by scanning the following paragraphs:

During the middle of the eighteenth century, was born in York County, Penn., Samuel Meals, whose parents were natives of Germany. He there grew to manhood, married, and raised a family of children named as follows: George, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Studabaker; Peggy, who married George Daubenspeck; William, who ultimately became a resident of Clarion County, Penn.; Samuel, Jr., who married a Miss Hoover; Jacob, who married a Miss Varnum; and Daniel, who married Catharine Studabaker.

Prior to the marriage of any of this family of children, however, or in the spring of 1796, George Meals, the oldest son of Samuel, Sr., came to this locality and began improvements upon a tract of 500 acres, situated

When President Washington, in 1791, visited the Indians during one of their first conferences into that region, he had the pleasure of seeing Joseph Studabaker, a native of the old settlement, and he gave him, to the remote regions of the great Northwest, kept him as a guide during the month of August, and in the fall of 1791, he returned to the settlement, to which he had been invited to return to Washington, where he remained and became the father of a numerous and noble family. He resided in the

partly in Washington and partly in Concord Townships, as now formed, now owned separately, by James Hall, P. T. Ray, Matthew McGarvey, Samuel P. Campbell, Irwin Bell and Joseph G. Meals son of George. The following summer, 1797, the father, Samuel Meals, Sr. and the remainder of his family slowly wended their way westward over the Alleghany Mountains, and finally settled on the premises described. His descendants are still numerous hereabouts, and numbers of them are known as among the many well-to-do farmers of Butler County. The father was a blacksmith as well as a farmer, as were also his sons, George and Samuel, Jr. All of them attained a ripe old age, Mrs. Peggy Daubenspeck being ninety years old at the time of her death. The great-grandmother of Joseph G. Meals (or rather the mother of Samuel Meals, Sr., who was born in Germany, also came to this locality and here remained until her death. As a rather remarkable incident, it is further related that while Samuel Meals, Sr., was *en route* to his new home here, in 1797, he cut by the wayside a small water-willow sapling which he fashioned into a walking-stick. Upon his arrival he stood it upright in the ground, upon lands now owned by James Hall, where it flourished, and grew to be a tree of great dimensions. Cut down in 1881, its trunk measured over four feet in diameter.

Of the children born to George and Elizabeth (Stubbaker) Meals, there were Samuel, Lydia (who became the wife of John Mahood), Molly, Joseph G., Peggy (who married Joseph Pisor), Elizabeth (who married Jacob Pisor), and Susanna (who married Daniel Pisor).

Jacob Hilliard, the immediate progenitor of the family, once so numerous in Washington Township was of German origin, and removing from Northampton County, Penn., settled upon the premises now owned by William Adams, about the year 1797. The homestead, in early days, comprised several hundred acres. His children were George, Francis, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Peter, Philip, John and Elisha, sons, and a daughter named Leah, who died in infancy. Of the sons, all married and became heads of families, except Philip. During the war of 1812-15, Abraham and Isaac served as members of Capt. Story's company of Pennsylvania troops and did duty on the Canadian frontier.

In 1798 or 1799, John Christy, Sr., and his family of thirteen children, came from Westmoreland County and settled in the southwest quarter of Washington Township, as now formed. But as this family has been alluded to at some length in the history of Cherry Township, we will merely add in this connection, that the John Christy here mentioned and the early school teacher, and Justice of the Peace, known as John Christy, Esq., were closely connected. Thus James, the father of John Christy, Esq., and John Christy, Sr., referred to at the beginning of this paragraph, were brothers; James, however, always remained in West-

moreland County. William and Andrew Christy, brothers, who settled in the region now known as Concord Township, were also related to this family. But the Christys who settled at Portersville,* of whom Thomas T. and Marvin G. are descendants, were, so far as we have been able to learn, in nowise related to either of those already named.

John Shira was a native of Berks County, Penn., and during the long war waged for American independence, served three terms in the Continental army. He participated in the battle of Trenton, N. J., and various other engagements. After the close of that war, he married a young lady (believed to have been Miss Maria Ann Frigule, who, like himself, was of German origin) and about 1793, with three children, they settled in Westmoreland County. A removal from that locality was determined upon, however, and in the spring of 1798, with five children, they settled upon a tract of four hundred acres now in the township of Washington, and owned, or a portion of it at least, by Purviance Bell. In the spring of 1814, the farm now occupied by his son David became the homestead, and there he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-five years. Of the children of John Shira were Daniel, Susan, who married Adam Mooney, of Clarion County; Polly, who married Jacob Hilliard; John, Jr., who served six months in a company of Pennsylvania volunteers during the war of 1812-15, and afterward located in Armstrong County; William, who remained in Butler County; Jacob, who removed to Michigan; Peter, who remained in Butler County; Lewis, who removed to Ohio; Elizabeth, who married Robert Hanna; and David, the youngest, who was born March 4, 1805, and still resides upon the farm which has been his home nearly sixty-nine years. Besides the children of John Shira here enumerated, there were two who died when small, in Westmoreland county, from the bite of a rabid cat, and one died in infancy after the removal to this (Butler) county. David Shira married Miss Maria Hutchison, of Butler County, who is now living. To them have been born eight children, viz.: John (who died when a young man), William M., Samuel, Robert O., Alfred, David H., Eliza J. and Maria A. During the war of the rebellion, Robert O., while a member of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was dangerously wounded in one of the battles on the Virginia peninsula. Afterward he served as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. David Shira's son states that when about eleven years of age he attended a school which was held in a small log schoolhouse standing on the present premises of Henry Stoner. John Dickey was the teacher. John

*Since the foregoing was written, we have learned that it was a tradition among the descendants of the Christys of Portersville, that at the middle of the last century a German-settled family came to America, and settled in Conemaugh where they remained a family of seven sons and one daughter. Very early in the present century they removed to Clarion County, Pa., and of these sons located near the town of Conemaugh were three, Young John, Isaac, and John, while the other four went to Nova Scotia, and ultimately became residents of the State of Ohio.

Christy, Esq., John Hanna and William Conn after ward taught in the same rude building.

John Christy, a nephew of the John Christy mentioned in the preceding pages relating to the history of this township, was born in Westmoreland County, and about the year 1797, he settled upon a tract of land now owned separately by his son, James Christy, Samuel Campbell and James R. Moore. He built a snug log cabin* soon after his settlement here, but he did not occupy it for housekeeping purposes, until some two or three years afterward, at which time he married Mary, a daughter of John Christy, Sr. The children[†] of John and Mary Christy, were Mary, who married Samuel N. Moore; Andrew J.; Sarah, who married Isaac Robb, Ann, who died when eight or nine years old; Jane, who married Samuel P. Campbell; Ebenezer; James; Eleanor, who married William Campbell, and Nancy, who married William Robb. While a resident of Westmoreland County, John Christy served against the Indians, going as a substitute for his father, and he was well known as an early County Commissioner and a most capable Justice of the Peace, though he seldom collected his own fees. He was also an efficient teacher, and one of the earliest in the region where he lived.

In this connection, we will add that about sixty years ago Miss Abigail Edmonds, of Ohio, taught school in a small log cabin. It had neither floor nor windows. It was on the farm now owned by Robert O. Shira. In a small log building, which James Christy says stood on land now owned by Robert A. Millin, but which may have been the same one mentioned by David Shira, as having stood on the premises now owned by Henry Stoner, Samuel N. Moore, Sarah Christy and Thomas Kelly taught school long before the enactment of the free school law. John Wick was another early teacher, and held sway in a building which stood southeast of the village of North Washington, and is now occupied by Thomas Hindman.

James Gibson and his wife were natives of Ireland, and about 1798 came from Westmoreland County, and settled in what is now Parker Township of this county. Their children were Levi, Elizabeth, Esther, John L., Eleanor, James, George, Samuel and Huston. All became heads of families, and all continued as residents of Butler County, except Huston, who located in Armstrong. About 1826, Levi Gibson married Mary A., daughter of Andrew Campbell, of Fairview Township, and their children were Rebecca, Lewis C., Nancy, William, James H., Andrew C., Mary A., and Levi B., all of whom are living except Mary A., who died when sixteen years of age. Of the sons, James H. served (during the war of the rebellion) in Company G, One

Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Andrew C. and William also served in the same company and regiment of cavalry, Andrew being wounded by a shot through the body in a skirmish in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

William Hutchison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and as one of the first settlers of Parker Township, located there about the year 1799. His children were Sarah, Samuel, Margaret, Mary, Jane, David, William, Jr., and Martha, of whom only Sarah (Mrs. James Wilson) of Fairview Township, and David, of Armstrong County, are living. William Hutchison, Jr., was born in 1812, and died when about thirty-five years of age. He married Esther (now living), daughter of James Gibson, Sr., and their children were Rebecca J., James and William.

About the year 1840, William Lewis removed from Armstrong County and located in the northeast corner of this (Washington) township. He died in July, 1858, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife was Miss Fanny Blaney, and to them were born thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy, and another (Zachariah B.) when a young man. Those of this large family who still survive are the mother, now in her seventy-ninth year, and her children—Sarah (Hilliard), Ezekiel, William, Margaret (Greer), John A., David, Fanny, Samuel W., Robert O. and Finley E. During the late war, John A. served in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and Robert O. in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry.

In 1822, John W. Mayes came from Lancaster County, Penn., and settled in the southern part of Venango County, where he remained until his death. His wife (formerly Miss Eleanor S. Watson) and several children accompanied him from Lancaster. He was the father of sixteen children, of whom thirteen, viz., James, William, Samuel, Josiah, Jacob, Hezekiah, Watson, Mary A., Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah, Eleanor and Eliza became men and women. Hezekiah, Watson, Mary A. and Sarah are the only survivors.

Watson Mayes was born in 1817, and has resided at Annisville since 1842. He married Sarah A. Wick, and to them have been born children named Rhinaldo L. (who, as a member of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864), Milton A. (deceased), Lyeurgus W. (now in Colorado), Philetus R. (also in Colorado), and Clarence L. (deceased).

As early as the year 1800, David Harper (grandfather of the merchants of that name, now doing business in the village of North Washington) emigrated from the State of Maryland, and began the first improvements upon the farm now owned by George B. Turner, in Concord Township. His children were Jacob, Joseph, David, Thomas, John, Rachel, Margaret, Jane, Nancy and Mary, all of whom lived to assume the duties of

* Soon after the building of this cabin, which stood very near the present residence of James Christy, a man named Bonadot Grossman obtained the use of it for the sale of notions, groceries, etc. Robert Black was Grossman's clerk, and this, without doubt, was the first store established in what the present limits of Washington Township. Grossman afterward removed to the premises now occupied by Abner McCullen, in Cherry Township.

† It is quite a remarkable fact that among these children not a death has occurred for more than sixty years.

married life. Thomas Harper married Margaret, daughter of John Shryock, who was also one of the earliest settlers of Concord Township, and their children were Mary, who died when twelve years old; Shryock, Robert M. and Thomas N., who now resides in the State of Iowa. When but thirty-one years of age, Thomas Harper, Sr. died. Afterward his widow married Jeremiah Sutton, by whom she had two children, viz.: Chambers, who died in Illinois, and John H., who now resides in Colorado.

The grandfather of Samuel C. Pettigrew was born in County Down, Ireland. He came to America when a young man, and after living in the State of Virginia and other localities, at last settled down on the borders of Brush Creek, Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he died. Among his children was a son named Andrew, who married Peggy Dickson as his first wife; Ella Hilliard (who died from the effects of a bite from a rattlesnake, resided on the Samuel Campbell farm), as his second wife, and Polly Thompson as his third wife. Andrew Pettigrew became an early resident of Venango County, and during the war of 1812-15 he served in Capt. Henry Evans, First Rifle Company of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Troops. Lieut. Col. Robert Miller was in command of the regiment, and Maj. Gen. David Mead of the division. Pettigrew served from January 1, 1812, to March 12, 1814. Samuel C. Pettigrew, the youngest child of Andrew, by his third wife, was born on the farm now owned by John Wike, March 18, 1816. His father also lived for some years on the premises now occupied by John and Robert Wade. During the late war, A. J. Pettigrew (the only son of Samuel C.), as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry, died of wounds received in action (at Swicker's Gap, Ga., August 3, 1864).

Thomas Mifflin, born in Huntingdon County, became an early resident of Erie County, Penn., where he married Miss Mary McLanahan. In 1820, he removed from Erie to Butler County, Penn., and settled upon the farm in Slippery Rock Township, now owned by Judge McJunkin. He died at the age of seventy-two years, but his widow is still living in Slippery Rock Township, having attained the age of ninety years. Their children were Robert A., David, Thomas, Jr., Ann D. and Susanah. Robert A. Mifflin, the oldest member of Thomas, Sr.'s, family, engaged in merchandising at Moore's Corners, Worth Township, of this county, in the year 1850. In April, 1851, he located in the village of North Washington, and for thirty years was noted as one of its most prosperous merchants. The business was transferred to his sons in 1881. Mr. Mifflin served as a Justice of the Peace for five years, from 1854. In 1860, he was elected Clerk of the Courts of Butler County, and in 1876 was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. He is a Republican, and a member of the North Washington Presbyterian Church.

The Arnors were early settlers in Westmoreland County. There Tobias, son of David Arner, was born. He located on Bear Creek in the township of Parker, as now formed, where he married Catharine, daughter of Philip Daubenspeck. About 1837, he purchased a tract of land from Peter Hilliard, and became a resident of Washington Township. His children were David, George, Philip, Elizabeth, who married Andrew Kelly; Polly, who married John Day; Anna, who married James Grant; and Christina, who married Thomas Troutman. George Arner has been an occupant of the premises (first improved by William, brother of David Shira) now owned by him, since 1868.

About the year 1800, two brothers named Thomas and Marven Christy, came from Westmoreland County, Penn., and settled upon the "Eight Tracts," or the locality now known as Portersville. Thomas was a prominent man in his day, an early Justice of the Peace, and was the maternal grandfather of Dr. William R. Cowden, of Worth Township. Marven Christy, married Miss Hannah Tilly, and to them were born eleven children, named John Tilly, William Tilly, George Tilly, Thomas Tilly, Robert Tilly, Elizabeth G., Andrew Tilly, Hannah Tilly, Marven G., Samuel Tilly, and Agnes J. Christy. In 1840, Marven Christy, Sr., sold out his interests near Portersville and located upon an unimproved five-hundred-acre tract in the present township of Washington, now occupied chiefly by his sons Thomas T. and Marven G. Christy.

John Beatty (the grandfather of John L. Beatty) was born in Ireland. When but a mere child, his parents left the Green Isle and sought a home in the wilds of Westmoreland. On the 31st day of December, 1789, he married Jane Guthrie,* who, like himself, was a native of Ireland. They remained in the vicinity of the locality now known as Greensburg, Penn., until about 1798, when a removal of the family was made to Perry Township in Armstrong County. The children of John and Jane Beatty, were Jane, who, born in 1793, was married to William Campbell; Agnes, who married James Sheppard; Margaret, who married first a Mr. Hall, and as a second husband, James Guthrie; John G.; Samuel; William, who was born in 1805; Elizabeth, who married George C. Fowler; and Sarah, who married James Guthrie, of Westmoreland County. William Beatty married Elizabeth A. Sedgwick, and remained on the homestead in Perry Township until 1854, when he sold out and removed to Washington Township in Butler County. He died the same year. His children were John L., now at Hilliard Station; Thomas S., a resident of Brady Township, Butler County; William G., who died at three years of age; Samuel R., who as a member of Company C, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was thrice wounded at the battle at Gaines' Mill, Va., and finally died of his wounds after the war closed;

*John and Jane Beatty were natives of Westmoreland County, and a few days before the late Revolutionary war broke out, they were married. The noted soldier and Irish-American was her brother.

Sarah J., who died when five years old; George W., now a Methodist Episcopal preacher in San Francisco, Cal.; Benjamin F., now practicing medicine at Pescadero City, Cal.; William J., a resident of Martinsburg, Butler County, Penn.; and Joshua M., who died in infancy in 1854.

RESIDENTS IN 1854.

Turning back to the year 1854, the date the present township's organization, we find that the taxable inhabitants at that time were as follows:

Tobias Arner, David Arner, George Arner, Philip Arner, William Adams, William C. Adams, John Bell (of William), William Bell, Jr., Alexander Bell, James C. Bell, John W. Bell, E. H. Bailey, John B. Breckenridge, Henry Bluecock, Henry Black, Eli Black, David Bond, George Bixler, William Beatty, Patrick Connor, William Connor, William Christy, Josiah, of William Christy, Andrew T. Christy, John T. Christy, Marvin Christy, Marvin G. Christy, Samuel T. Christy, Thomas T. Christy, James Christy, Andrew Campbell, James Campbell's heirs, Samuel J. Campbell, John Campbell, Sr., Samuel A. Campbell, Samuel P. Campbell, Harper Campbell, James P. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Washington Campbell, Archibald Campbell, Robert Campbell, John Chest, Esq., Alexander Clark, John Chambers, Buttermen Callender, John Conn, James Conn, James Conn's heirs, William Conn, Sr., David Conn, James Cumberland, Jacob Daubenspeck, Samuel Daubenspeck, Christian Daubenspeck, John Day, Joseph Eggert, John Ebert, Peter Emory, William Emory, Charles Eberstone, John Folwell, John Fithian, William Forquer, William Fogel, Conrad File, Jacob Grossman, Jacob Grossman, Jr., William C. Glenn, James Glenn, William M. Glenn, Joseph Glenn, Levi Gibson, David Gibson, William P. Grant, James C. Gardner, Joseph Griffin, Jonathan Hilliard, John Hilliard, Sr., James, of John Hilliard, Philip, of John Hilliard, Jere, of John Hilliard, John, of Adam Hilliard, Alexander Hilliard, John M. Hilliard, Robert Hilliard, Isaac Hilliard, Sr., Jeremiah Hilliard, Elisha Hilliard, Sr., Samuel, of Isaac Hilliard, Isaac Hilliard, Jr., Philip Hilliard, Sr., Adam Hilliard, Peter Hilliard, Isaac, of John Hilliard, John J. Hilliard, Jr., Samuel R. Hilliard, Abraham Hilliard, heirs John Hanna, John Hutcheson, R. Hockett, Shryock Harper, Mark Harper, Christopher Henlen, Adam Hindman, Jr., Thomas Hindman, Josiah Holland, James Holland, William Holland, Robert M. Harper, Alexander Hutcheson, Samuel Jack's heirs, John Jack, Joseph Jack, A. J. Jack, James Jack, Thomas Kelly, Jr., William King, William Lewis, Ezekiel Lewis, Ephraim Leasure, Isaac Miller, William P. Miller, Christain Meals, Andrew McCauley, Bernard McCallen, Nelson McAllister, William M. Meals, Samuel G. Meals, William McElvain, David Meals, James R. Moore, Samuel N. Moore, James Mahood, James Mahood, Jr., George W. Mahood, R. A. Millin, Dan-

iel Meals, Sr., Hugh P. McLemons, F. H. Moore, John C. Moore, Joseph Mechling, Samuel Meals, Sr., Jacob Meals, Thomas Mahood, George Morris, John Mechling, Samuel, of Daniel Meals, Samuel Meals, Jr., Samuel Marshall, Daniel, of Samuel Meals, David Miller, Watson Mayes, John D. Mahood, Alexander McNaughton, John McNaughton, Rev. John V. Miller, John Mechling, Jr., Jacob Miller, John Murrin, Esq., Rev. J. C. Y. McClellen, William McCool, David Pisor, Alexander Patton, David Parker, Samuel Pettigrew, Edmond Pettigrew, Andrew J. Pettigrew, Robert Pettigrew, A. M. Pettigrew, R. D. Pettigrew, Catharine Pettigrew, Patton Pollock, Samuel Riddle, W. B. Riddle & Co., W. B. Riddle, Robert Roberts, Thomas N. Reed, James G. Reed, Anthony Rome, William Stoops, Philip Stoops, James Stoops, Stephen Stoops, Henry Stoner, David Shira, David Shira, Jr., Jacob Shira, Peter Shira, Ferguson Shira, Thomas Stewart, James Stewart, Charles Stone, Robert Stone, James G. Smith, Lewis Shotts, Michael Shane, Isaac Thompson, Robert Thorn, Rev. T. J. Thompson, John Vanderlin, William Varnum, William Wasson, John C. Wasson, Thomas Wasson, John Wait, Robert Wait, Isaac Wait, James Wait, Robert Wilson's heirs, Richard Wilson, John Wilson, Henry Wiles, Widow Young, Alexander Young, William Young, James Young, John Young's heirs, Hugh Young.

In 1855, John Mechling was the Assessor, and Alexander Clark the Collector. The assessed value of real and personal estate, taxable, was, \$71,251, upon which a county tax of \$427.51 and a State tax of \$213.75, was levied. In comparison, it is found that, in 1880, the number of taxable inhabitants was 385; aggregate value of real estate taxable, \$253,657; aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes, \$280,221; aggregate amount of State tax assessed, \$55.65; aggregate amount of county tax assessed at the rate of 5 mills on the dollar, \$1,401.11.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Washington Township. 1846, Andrew Donaldson, 1850, Jacob Washington; 1851, William Riddell; 1855, William Stoops; 1855, Robert A. Millin; 1860, Philip Hilliard; 1860, Joseph Mechling; 1864, Samuel P. Campbell; 1865, Philip Hilliard; 1869, Samuel P. Campbell; 1870, Philip Hilliard; 1874, S. P. Campbell; 1875, Philip Hilliard; 1879, James H. Gibson; 1880, Samuel Smith; 1880, William Holland.

VILLAGES.

North Washington (North Hope being the name of the post office), Hilliard's Station, Parsonsville and Annisville, are mentioned as the villages of Washington Townships. Yet the two first named only are worthy of being so designated.

The village of North Washington is built upon the crest of a hill, having an elevation equal, apparently, to

any point in the northern part of the county; and whether approached from the north, south, east or west, a sharp acclivity must be surmounted before its business center is reached. The village contains three church edifices—Presbyterian, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal—an academy, two hotels, two stores for the sale of general merchandise, one hardware store, one drug store, various small mechanical shops, and a population estimated at one hundred and seventy-five.

About the year 1830, John Jack,* accompanied by quite a large family of children, came from Venango County, and settled upon lands which now embrace the village site. A few years after, he built the brick structure now known as the "Valley Hotel," and at about the same time presented his sons, Samuel and Daniel, some ten or more acres of land, which they caused to be laid out into village lots, streets, etc. The next building was erected by Christopher Henlen, who occupied the same for the sale of dry goods, etc. Samuel Jack, a carpenter, built and occupied the third building; while David H. Jack, another son of John, Sr., kept hotel in the brick building first mentioned. David H. Jack after ward became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry L. Henlen, a brother of Christopher, came here from Clarion County about thirty years ago, and kept hotel for twenty-four years.

Shryock Harper, the well known merchant of North Washington, located in the embryo village in 1842, and it is his recollection that among those then doing business here were Christopher L. Henlen, dealer in general merchandise; Hugh P. McClimands, blacksmith; Thomas Russell, cabinet-maker; Samuel Jack, carpenter; William Parks, tailor; a Mr. Diamond, tanner; Dr. David C. Fowler, physician; and Thomas Parker, merchant. While those who lived near by were Enoch and Philip Varnum, Andrew Christy, John Jack and Alexander Young. The Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran houses of worship were erected, but the village could not then boast of a post office or of a public house. During the past forty years, W. B. Riddle, George Bovard, Amos Young, S. & R. M. Harper, Mifflin & Niblock, Clark & Bro., Chesebrough, Thomas Campbell, Harper & Gibson, J. F. Hammond & Co., R. A. Millin, and Robert M. Harper, have been the merchants of the village. Those of to-day being R. M. Harper, Harper & Gibson, Millin Bros., Dr. N. M. Hoover and John Folwell.

Hilliard Station, the eastern terminus of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, lies in a deep ravine, situated in the northern part of the township. John Hilliard (one of the nine sons of Jacob Hilliard) located here many years ago, built a small grist mill, and the locality, until the building of the railroad, was known far and near as "Hilliard's Mills." John L. Beatty purchased the Hilliard property and settled upon it in

the spring of 1874. Not a building was then to be seen upon the village site except the old grist mill, and the log house formerly occupied by Hilliard. The railroad bed was then completed but no ties or rails rested upon it. The first passenger train (excursion) visited the town on the 6th of January, 1876. John McCorkell established the first store; William Steward became the first Postmaster; and in February, 1876, John L. Beatty received the first car load of freight (lumber from Michigan) consigned to Hilliard Station. During the same year, Reuben Emrick and A. B. Floyd began hotel keeping, and the present commodious station house was built. The pumping station of the "National Transit Company," formerly known as the "Cleveland Pipe Line Company," was commenced in December, 1879. Crude oil from various points in the Pennsylvania oil fields is received, and forced to Cleveland Ohio. The steam pumps here at work are two hundred and fifty horse power. Five thousand barrels of oil per day of twenty-four hours is their capacity. Three relay stations now intervene, and by their aid an average of about ten thousand barrels is sent forward daily. Fifteen thousand barrels, however, have been sent within the time mentioned. The line now in use consists of iron pipe five inches in diameter, but being inadequate for the business, another line of six-inch pipe is being laid. Both lines will be used.

Coal mining is another important industry at this village. An excellent quality of bituminous coal, the stratum being four feet thick, abounds in vast quantities and the "Allegheny Coal Company," represented by C. B. McFarland, general manager, is now making preparations to furnish employment to two hundred men. The village has three hotels, three stores for the sale of general merchandise, a drug store and post office (John McCorkell, P. M.), a steam planing mill, lumber yard, the railroad and pumping stations before mentioned, and a population of about two hundred.

Annisville, noted chiefly as the site of the New Salem Presbyterian Church, was laid out by Charles Hilliard about the year 1840. The merchants here were Charles Hilliard, Miller & Milliron, Watson Mayes, Henry & Millinger, William Scott, Samuel Marshall and Robert O. Lewis. Revs. John V. Miller and Beriah C. Montgomery also resided at this point while serving as pastors of the New Salem Church.

Parsonsville is a hamlet of three or four dwelling houses, midway between North Washington and Annisville.

NORTH WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

This institution (though not incorporated) was organized in the summer of 1879, by the election of Samuel Smith, William M. Shira and James A. Gibson as Trustees, and subsequently the services of Robert D. Crawford were secured as Principal. Prior to that time, however, Mr. R. B. Gilfillan had taught successfully a private school which, really, was the

*Long before John Jack, Sr., settled here, Samuel Jack occupied and sold whisky in a small building which stood across upon the site of John Folwell's present store.

inception of the academy. Assisted by Mrs. Dickson, so well known in connection with the West Sunbury Academy, Mr. Crawford began and completed the first school year with an attendance of more than one hundred students. During the present year, 1882-83, one hundred and fifty students are attending. Mrs. Dickson, as assistant, remained here through five terms. She was succeeded by Mrs. Rev. R. A. Gilfillan, who taught one term, since which time the instructors have been as follows: Robert D. Crawford, Principal; K. Grace Blystone, assistant; Minnie Griffin, instructor in vocal and instrumental music; and Rev. J. N. Zimmer, instructor in German.

The building occupied was built in 1878. The first Board of Trustees continued in office until July, 1882, when the following were elected: Edward Graham, President; Hon. R. A. Mitlin, Secretary; James A. Gibson, Treasurer; R. M. Harper, William M. Shira Samuel Smith, John Hoover, Isaiah Meals, Robert Emory, John Beatty and Perry Mechling, members.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The North Washington Methodist Episcopal Church as part of the Clintonville Circuit, was organized by Rev Israel Mershan, in 1842. Among the original members of this organization were John Smith and Margaret, his wife, Silas Smith, Rachel Smith, William M. Graham, J. G. Jack, Joseph H. Jack and Dr. David C. Fowler, of whom Mr. Graham is now the only one remaining in the society, though there are others surviving who have removed.

The church edifice was built in 1842 at a cost of \$1,000, but has twice been remodeled at considerable expense. The present members number seventy-five. Since its formation, the pastors of this church have been as follows: Revs. I. Mershan, A. L. Miller, S. W. Ingraham, J. Vanhorn, G. F. Reeser, Edwin Hull, S. Baird, J. Rigelsworth, D. M. Stever, J. G. Thompson, J. Y. C. McClelland, J. H. Vance, J. McComb, S. A. Milroy, R. B. Boyd, W. A. Clark, G. W. Moore, A. H. Dörner, John Perry, W. Hays, J. K. Mendenhall, J. Crum, W. Branfield, J. C. Rhodes, J. Clyde and J. L. Stratton.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH WASHINGTON.

The Presbyterian Church in the village of North Washington, was organized on the 18th day of May* 1880, when a committee appointed by the Presbytery met in the Lutheran house of worship in the village mentioned, and after listening to a sermon by Rev. Samuel M. Glenn, of the Clintonville Presbyterian Church, witnessed the enrollment of the following-named members (twenty-three), all by certificate, viz.: Mr. Robert D. Crawford, from the First United Presbyterian Church, of Mercer; Mrs. Harriet L. Dickson, from the

Presbyterian Church, of West Sunbury; Mr. Robert A. Mitlin, Mrs. C. E. Mitlin, Mrs. Sadie Haldiman, Mrs. Polly Mechlin, Miss Maggie Mechlin, Mrs. A. J. Jack, Mrs. M. A. Jack, Mrs. Carrie Craig, Mr. James Christy, Mrs. James Christy, Miss Sarah E. Christy and Mrs. B. F. Campbell, from the Concord Presbyterian Church; Mr. W. P. Mechlin, Mrs. W. P. Mechlin, Mr. Samuel A. Campbell, Mrs. Samuel A. Campbell, Mr. A. G. Campbell, Mrs. A. G. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Redick, Mrs. Mary Glenn and Mr. William Emery, from the Salem Presbyterian Church. At the same meeting three Elders were elected and installed, viz.: Robert A. Mitlin, W. P. Mechlin and Robert D. Crawford.

On the 2d day of October, 1880, James Christy, for three years, Samuel A. Campbell, for two years, and Andrew J. Jack, for one year, were duly elected as the first School Board of Trustees. At a meeting held December 1 of the same year (the pastor, Rev. T. M. Thompson, serving as chairman, and Robert D. Crawford, as secretary) a building committee composed of James Christy, Samuel A. Campbell, Campbell Hutchison, Robert A. Mitlin, Robert D. Crawford, and D. F. Campbell, was appointed, of which Robert A. Mitlin was elected Treasurer, while Andrew J. Jack donated two village lots upon which to build a church edifice.

Ground for the present handsome house of worship was broken April 14, 1881, and on Sunday, the 30th day of October following, the building (which is of wood) was formally dedicated. Rev. W. J. McConkey preached the dedicatory sermon, and the pastor, Rev. T. M. Thompson, in an eloquent prayer, invoked Divine aid and blessings. The church edifice complete cost nearly \$3,000, and has sittings for three hundred and fifty people. On the 15th of April, 1882, S. C. Hutchison was elected Trustee for three years, vice A. J. Jack, whose term had expired. The congregation at this writing (October, 1882) numbers forty-five.

NEW SALEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The New Salem church edifice is situated in the hamlet termed Annisville, lying about three miles northwest from the village of North Washington. It appears that the congregation was organized in the summer of 1847, its members first meeting in a barn at Annisville, and at the organization, Revs. Loyal Young and Lewis L. Conrad were present as representatives of the Allegheny Presbytery, the bounds of which then included this church.

Messrs. Richard B. Allen, George Gibson and William D. Allen were ordained as the first Ruling Elders May 1, 1848, and the first communion services were held on the 11th day of June of that year, when Revs. Loyal Young and "Father" John Coulter officiated. The members then numbered but twenty. For three years various ministers supplied this organization. Early in 1851, however, Rev. John V. Miller became the pastor, and continued until the early part of 1855

*The pastor, Rev. T. M. Thompson, was ordained in May, 1880. Revs. J. H. Marshall, of Concord, Rev. J. D. Emery, of Clintonville, and Rev. J. E. Coulter, of Simpsonville, were present.

His successor was Rev. J. R. Coulter who came in 1857, and preaching one third of his time here, and the remainder of the time at Scrub Grass, remained until October, 1870, when failing health caused him to resign. In October, 1873, Rev. B. C. Montgomery was installed as the pastor of this and the Martinsburg Church, dividing his time equally between them. Ill health caused him to resign in April, 1875. Following him came the last pastor, Rev. T. M. Thompson (just from the Wesleyan Theological Seminary), who was installed and ordained over this and the Martinsburg Church May 15, 1878. He resigned in October, 1882 to accept a call from the Presbyterian Church at Freeport, Penn. New Salem Church, therefore, is now without a pastor. Its present membership is one hundred and five. [From data furnished through the courtesy of Rev. T. M. Thompson.]

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

During the first quarter of the present century, a Presbyterian Church was organized within the limits of Washington Township as now formed. A church edifice was erected, and though the congregation was small in numbers, it flourished as well, presumably, as other churches of like denomination in this portion of the Presbytery, yet just when it was organized or who its pastor and original members were, we have not been able to ascertain. About the year 1834, however, a Presbyterian minister named Johnson (then but recently from Ireland), was called to the charge consisting of this church, Bear Creek and Unity Churches and for a time, it seems, matters progressed very smoothly. It was but the lull before the coming storm, though, for Mr. Johnson being of a nervous, passionate, intractable disposition, became incensed at some act or ruling of the Presbytery, and about the beginning of 1835 seceded from the old church, joined the Associate Reformed, or as now termed, United Presbyterian Church, and carried a large number of each of the congregations, over which he presided, with him.

Thus was ushered into existence the United Presbyterian Church of Washington Township, known as "Mt. Vernon," and among its original members were Samuel N. Moore, Mrs. Samuel N. Moore, David Shira, Andrew Donaldson, Robert Donaldson, Mrs. Rosanna Donaldson, Samuel Mortimer, Thomas Smith, Charles Hilliard, William Shira, Jacob Shira, William Bell and Robert Hanna. Of the original members, named or unnamed, David Shira, Mrs. Samuel N. Moore and Mrs. Rosanna Donaldson are the only survivors at this writing.

Mr. Johnson returned to Ireland after being here some two or three years, and was succeeded by Rev. James Green, who was installed in October, 1837, and remained about three years. His successors have been Robert W. Oliver, from about 1842 to 1846; J. K. Rid-

dle, 1846-48; J. H. Fife, 1848-55; J. A. Campbell, 1857-59; W. A. Black, 1860-73; J. E. Dadds, 1874-77; R. A. Gilfillan, 1879-82. The present church edifice was built in 1866. The one which preceded it, about 1833. The present members number one hundred and twenty-five.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

For the past forty years, a Lutheran congregation has existed at North Washington, and its members, now numbering one hundred and five, worship in a church edifice which was erected as early as 1842. Although earnest efforts have been made to obtain further information concerning this organization, they have not been successful. The present pastor, Rev. J. N. Zimmer, has been in charge since November, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB DAUBENSPECK.

George Daubenspeck was born of German parents, and passed his youthful days in Bucks County, Penn., where he married his wife. Some time between the years 1796 and 1800, he emigrated westward and finally settled in the region now known as Parker Township, Butler County, Penn., or to be more particular, on the premises now owned by Christian Hoover, who married a grand-daughter. The sons of George Daubenspeck, Sr., were, Henry, Philip, Lewis, George, Jr., and John, besides four daughters, who married respectively Hilliard, Smithers, Milliron and Hepler.

George Daubenspeck, Jr., married Margaret A., daughter of Samuel Meals, Sr. (before alluded to in the history of this township), and to them were born eighteen children, of whom ten arrived at a mature age, viz.: Jacob, who was born November 14, 1805; Polly, who married Hoover; Margaret, who never married; Lydia, who married Emerick; Elizabeth, who married Milliron; John, Samuel, George, William and Lewis.

Jacob, the oldest son of George Daubenspeck, Jr., was born in 1805, and resides in Washington Township. Early in life he married Miss Catharine Hoover, and to them were born thirteen children, all of whom became men and women. As a second wife, he married Margaret Meals, and by her had four children, all of whom are living. Of the fourteen surviving children of Jacob Daubenspeck, there are Christain, Elias, John, William L., Henry H., Campbell, Daniel C., Ann M. (McCullough), Lydia (Hutchison), Mary C. (Donaldson), Elizabeth (Atwell), Mary (Atwell), Sarah (McMahon) and Louisa; while of those deceased, there were Samuel, who as a member of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of wounds on the field of battle near Richmond, Va., in the spring of 1865; George, who died of disease, in the State of Indiana, and Jacob, Jr., who died

at home, of typhoid fever. Jacob Daubenspeck has ever been known as a quiet, unostentatious, but most estimable citizen. He served as Justice of the Peace for a period of ten years, and the official title in his case was most appropriate, for he advised his neighbors to keep the peace, to settle their grievances among themselves, and as a consequence but few cases were tried before him.

SAMUEL G. MEALS

Samuel G. Meals, the son of George and Elizabeth (Studebaker) Meals, was born in Westmoreland County July 1, 1809, and when about two years old came to Mechanicsburg, Worth Township, Butler County, with his parents. Here the family resided until about 1817, when they removed to Concord Township, where they remained until their removal to Washington Township. His father was a blacksmith, and Samuel worked in his shop when a boy. He learned the trade of a stonemason, and worked at it for about sixteen years, in Butler and adjoining counties, getting his start in life in this way. Before he married, Mr. Meals improved the land that is now the Shira farm. February 18, 1836, he married Catharine, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Hilliard, of Washington Township. The children of this union were Isaiah N., now a resident of Washington Township; Alfred G., Concord; Elizabeth (Arnold), Shenango, Mercer County; Maria (Daubenspeck), Parker Township; Emeline, deceased; Maggie L. (Campbell), Washington Township, and Catharine, deceased. Mrs. Meals died October 5, 1850, in her thirty-seventh year. November 4, 1853, Mr. Meals was married to Mrs. Emeline Clark. She was born in Allegheny County, but came to Butler County when a child; with her parents, Henry and Mary Bright. By her first husband, Alexander Clark, she had two sons—Henry J. Clark, Concord Township, and Hale Clark, Fairview Township. The children of this second marriage were Amanda J., George W., Samuel F., Mary A., Abraham L. (deceased), Anna L. and Carrie B. The oldest daughter is the wife of Robert Thompson, Washington Township. The other children are unmarried and reside at home.

Mr. Meals was a man of diligence and industry and succeeded well in business. Soon after he began farming he owned over four hundred acres of land, on which he had commenced improvements. This fine farm is situated in the beautiful spot known as the "Glade," on the South Branch of Slippery Rock. Mr. Meals erected a large barn, and a fine brick house, which is now the home of his family; also a tenement house on another part of the farm. Mr. Meals was a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, and held the office of Deacon. He also held several township offices, and stood high in the community. He died September 21, 1877. Mrs. Meals and her unmarried children reside on the old farm. The homestead now consists of two

hundred and forty acres, and is owned by George W. Meals, a successful and progressive young farmer.

CHAPTER L

ALLEGHENY

Pioneers and Their Experiences.—The Lowries, Crawford, Grants, Rosenberys, Grahams, Andersons, Gibsons and Others.—The Early Home of Hon. Walter Lowrie, and Rev. John Redden.—Mills, Fur Trappers and Industries.—Coal Resources.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP was formed in 1854, from portions of Venango and Parker. It was for many years but sparsely populated, and consequently the progress of improvements was slow. The discovery of oil in recent years has enlarged the population, and improvement has been very rapid. Though much of the surface is uneven, and not well adapted to farming, the township contains some excellent farms, and many tasty residences. On the whole, the people are well situated and prosperous.

The courageous pioneers invaded this part of the county in 1796. It was then an unattractive wilderness, peopled only by the wild denizens of the primitive forest. One of the first settlers was John Lowrie, a Scotch Presbyterian who took up a tract adjacent to the Allegheny River. At Poplar Bottom, a point which is on the land formerly owned by him, are now the corners of four counties. John Lowrie led the pure and simple life of men of his class, and after many years' residence here, died at the home of his daughter, on Slippery Rock, aged and respected. He had three sons—Walter, Matthew B. and John. There were also several daughters who married here and reared families. Their descendants are still living in the neighborhood, and are numerous and respectable. Walter Lowrie, like so many men of humble origin, after passing his boyhood after the manner of pioneers' sons, became a distinguished and honorable citizen. He was elected to the Legislature, and from that position he rose to the office of United States Senator, and afterward served as Secretary of the Senate. Later, he became Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and held that position until his death. During his early life here, he operated a saw-mill on the small stream known as Lowrie Run. Matthew B. Lowrie went to Pittsburgh, where he became a prominent citizen, and held the office of Alderman. He was the father of Hon. Walter Lowrie, of Meadville, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who always claimed that the old farm in Butler County was his birthplace. John Lowrie was a farmer, and died in the neighborhood. Hon. Walter Lowrie acted as land agent for disposing of the Fields lands in this neighborhood until 1838, when he was succeeded by Hon.

Samuel A. Purviance, who closed up the business, assisted by Dr. A. W. Crawford. The Lowrie farm remained in possession of the Lowrie family until 1845, when it was purchased by Dr. Crawford, the present owner.

John Lowrie, Sr., opened the first store in the northern part of Butler County. He was keeping store on his farm in 1814, and probably established the business some years before that date.

In 1797, John Crawford, from Greene County, settled on a tract adjacent to the Lowries. John Crawford and John Lowrie were two of the first Ruling Elders of the Scrub Grass Presbyterian Church. John Crawford was the father of a large family. Most of his sons settled in Venango County and in Ohio; and only two, James and Samuel, in this county. William T., son of Samuel, lives upon the old farm. His father died in 1878. James Crawford died in 1802, leaving one son, James Crawford, born in 1800, who is now the oldest native resident of this township. He has spent his days in this township and in Armstrong County, and is well known as an active and useful citizen. The widow of James Crawford, Sr. (*nee* Abigail Coulter), married Gideon Gibson, and reared the following children: William, Polly (Mechling), Thomas, George, Margaret (Martin), Abigail (Moore), and John.

Dr. A. W. Crawford, a grandson of John Crawford, is a son of Dr. Alexander Crawford, of Washington County. He came to this township to reside, in 1846, since which time he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the county. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1856, and served three terms. In 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln to be United States Consul at Antwerp, and held that position until 1866.

James Anderson, the father of John Anderson, Esq., and Samuel, was an early settler, and lived on the farm now owned by T. A. Crawford. Both John and Samuel lived and died in this township. R. P. Anderson, son of John, is one of the old and respected citizens. Samuel Anderson died in 1869. His widow, Elizabeth (Low), is still living. His sons S. A. and H. C. and a daughter, Mrs. Sutton, live upon the homestead farm. Three of the sons were soldiers in the late war.

Sheriff John Pollock, of Irish descent, was an early settler and a prominent man. He was three years Sheriff of the county, and was Major of militia. He owned the land which is now the Sloan, McKee, Chambers and Morgan farms. He had some brothers, whose descendants still live in the county.

Alexander Grant, a Scotchman, was one of the first settlers. He settled the tract which is still known as the Grant farm. His sons, Robert, Alexander,

James and William, and his daughters, Susan (Hutchinson), Matilda (Say), Elizabeth (Anderson) and Jeanette (Crawford), all lived in this immediate vicinity. All are now dead. James, married Miss Sloan; Alexander, Miss Say; Robert, Miss Johnson; and William, Miss Meager. James' children are A. B., Elizabeth (Eakin), W. P., residents of Allegheny Township; James, Washington Township; Sarah (Laughner), Clarion County; R. S., Allegheny Township; Margaret (Cornelius), Mercer County; and L. D., Oil City.

In 1879, a well was drilled on the farm of W. P. Grant, by Mr. Grant and his sons, which produces a quantity of gas sufficient to furnish fuel for running the engines of the pumping stations at Hilliard, Crawford Station and Donley Station. In 1882, a second gas well, on the A. B. Grant farm, was drilled, and connected by a pipe with the main leading from the well before mentioned.

John Redick came from Westmoreland County in 1799, and settled on the farm now owned by John Allen. John Redick, his son, having been accidentally wounded while on a hunting expedition, and consequently unfitted for farm labor, was educated for the Presbyterian ministry, and was pastor of Slate Lick and Union Congregations, Armstrong County, from 1815 to 1848. He died in 1850. His wife was Betsey Coulter, a sister of Rev. John Coulter. The other children of John Redick, Sr., were Hamilton, William, James, George, Esther (Meanath), Hannah (Leslie) and Elizabeth. The latter married John Allen, who was born in 1799, in this county, and is now deceased. Of his family, only one member survives—John Allen, of this township.

William Porterfield, whose wife was a daughter of John Lowrie, settled on a farm joining the Lowrie place. His son, P. F. Porterfield, Esq., now resides upon the old homestead.

Samuel Coulter was an early settler. He was a brother of Rev. John Coulter, for many years pastor of Concord Church. Samuel moved to Erie, Ohio, where he died. He sold his farm to Benjamin Low, and from him Adam Brittan and others purchased.

John and Samuel Jack settled a four-hundred-acre tract, on part of which is now the village of Byrom Centre. Samuel Halderman bought John Jack's farm, and afterward sold to E. Robinson. Samuel Jack sold to H. Kohnmeyer, Esq., in 1836. Two years later, Mr. Kohnmeyer moved here from Centre County. He is one of the successful and progressive farmers of the township.

George Parker, a cousin of Judge Parker, was the first settler at Six Points. The farm was afterward occupied by James McMahan. J. P. Crawford is its present owner.

John Turner was an early settler in the northern part of the township. Part of the farm is now owned by his son William.

Levi Gibson and his wife, Sidney (Abereombie), settled on Scrubgrass, in Allegheny Township, about 1799, coming from the Eastern part of this State. Their children, John, Alexander, James, Samuel, Levi, Hugh, William, Betsey (Sloan), Jane (Redick), and Esther (Dutchess), all lived to rear families except Alexander and William, who died single. Nearly all resided in this county. James settled in Parker Township. His wife was Rebecca Knox. Their children numbered eleven—Betsey, Sidney, Levi, George, Esther, Samuel, John, Rebecca, James, Houston and Eleanor.

John Rosenberry, from the eastern part of the State, was one of the earliest of the pioneers. He came into the wilderness alone, and lived in a small cabin one summer before returning to the East for his wife. Bears and wolves were his neighbors on all sides, and he frequently received visits from strolling Indians, who were glad to exchange deer-meat, etc., for small quantities of salt. Rosenberry carried his provisions from Freeport, either on foot or on horseback, following an Indian trail. He put in his first wheat by the aid of a team composed of a three-years old bull and an old horse harnessed together. He brought out a bed-tick with him, and made a bed by filling it with leaves. After his summer's work was completed, he returned home, married and came back to his lonely cabin in the woods. The leaves of his bed were lying on the floor, but the tick had disappeared, and very likely the Indians had it. Mr. Rosenberry was twice married. James, Henry, Oliver and two daughters who died young were the children by his first wife. The second wife bore John, Levi, David, Joseph, Cyrus, William and Polly (Dow). Three of the family—John, Joseph and Polly—are living. John was born in 1807, and now lives on the old homestead. A hand-mill was used by this family for grinding corn, and the stones of it are still lying on the old farm. When Mr. Rosenberry first located here, for some years he was greatly annoyed by bears, which killed his hogs, calves and sheep. One day he found a bear killing a hog. Having no gun at hand, he sharpened a pole, and with this weapon attacked the bear so roughly that he was glad to escape.

Samuel Graham, from Cumberland County, settled in this township in 1798. His father was an officer on Washington's staff during the Revolution. Samuel died in 1813, while in the service of his country, in the second war with Great Britain. His sons, John, James, Andrew and Bailey, all lived in this county. All are dead except Andrew, who resides

in Concord Township. Mary, residing in Fairview Township, is the only surviving daughter of Samuel Graham. Three other daughters—Rebecca, Nancy (Parker) and Betsey (Brandon)—all lived in this county except Mrs. Brandon, who resided in Venango County.

East of the Rosenberry farm, a man named Brown was an early settler. The land was afterward owned by Mr. Allen. The land known as the Widow Goe farm was a part of the Brown tract. Samuel Turner was an early occupant of this farm. He died here, and left his property to his daughter, Mrs. Goe. J. M. Hays, from Armstrong County, has owned a part of this farm since 1870.

The sons and daughters of the early settlers were generally strong, healthy and overflowing with animal spirits and good nature. At Halloween, there was always a great deal of fun and mischief practiced; and at huskings, raisings and other similar gatherings, these young people usually had very lively and enjoyable times. There was no restraint, no conforming to established rules of "proper" conduct in society, which in these days often cause young people to appear at a disadvantage; but genuine good-fellowship and a desire to get the most enjoyment possible from each passing moment seemed to prevail. The log cabins and the log barns often echoed to the joyous sound of youthful laughter; and, though in the woods and without the advantages now near every farmer's son and daughter, the youth of that day enjoyed contentment and happiness.

George Fowler is one of the oldest residents of the township, and his father was an early settler here.

Samuel Sloan was an early settler to whom reference is made in the chapter devoted to Venango Township. Two of his sons, William and David, lived in this township, and were comparatively early settlers. William lived near the Venango County line, on the farm now occupied by his children. His wife was Jane Leslie; they had ten children, of whom four sons and four daughters are still living. He died in 1871, aged seventy-four. One of his sons, John N., has several coal-banks, yielding some 1,500 bushels of coal per month, averaging by the year.

David Sloan settled in Venango County, but removed to this township about forty-eight years ago. His wife was Rachel McLaughlin, who bore him twelve children, nine of whom are now living—Matthew, the oldest son, on an adjacent farm, and John on the old homestead. Matthew bought his farm thirty-four years ago, and a year later cut the first stick of timber upon it. He now has good buildings and an excellent farm as a reward of his industry.

Henry Jamison, a son of John Jamison, an early

settler of Venango Township, settled in 1839 on the farm he now occupies. By untiring industry and strict economy, he has literally hewed a good farm out of the forest. He married Isabella Crawford (now deceased), and is the father of ten children, eight of whom are living. The Jamison farm was among the first attacked by the oil producers in this township.

John Milford, for years one of the most active farmers of the township, died in 1881, at the age of seventy-five. He came to the farm now owned by his son, J. P. Milford, in 1846. He reared a family of seven sons and one daughter, and was so successful in business that he was able to purchase, at different times, over 1,500 acres of land, which he divided among them.

Patrick Layton, whose father was an early settler in Venango County, settled in the northern part of the township, on the farm first improved by the Coulters. His son, Thomas J., lived and died upon the place which is now occupied by his widow.

M. S. Adams, Esq., came to this county from Brady's Bend, in 1844, and located at Fairview, where, in company with Col. J. A. Gibson, he started the first foundry in the place. He was also in the mercantile business in Fairview. About 1858, he sold the foundry to Arnold & Crawford. He purchased his property in this township in 1854, and owns over seven hundred acres of land lying in one body. Mr. Adams has been engaged in the mercantile line, in the furnace industry, etc., and is a successful business man.

S. P. Eakin came from Venango County to Butler County in 1861, and in 1865 settled on his present farm. He has kept store several years, and is now in the same business, having recommenced in 1879.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1854, James Black; 1855, John Allen; 1855, James Black; 1861, Henry Kohlmeier; 1865, Robert Jamison; 1866, Simon Snyder; 1868, M. S. Adams; 1872, P. F. Porterfield; 1877, P. F. Porterfield; 1880, M. S. Adams; 1882, James S. Craig.

INDUSTRIAL.

On Bear Creek, where the Adams mill now stands, a man named Truby erected a small log mill, probably about 1805. A man named Rogers built a saw mill in the same neighborhood. Truby sold out to Dumars, and from him the property passed into the hands of Pierce and Black who erected the mill now standing in 1846. Walter Lowrie had an early saw mill in the northern part of the township.

The mill now known as the Sedwick Mill, was built by Samuel Anderson in 1834.

Maple Furnace was built by George and James Bovard in 1844. It was a stone stack, charcoal furnace, at first "cold blast," but afterward run by a steam-engine. From the Bovards, it passed into the hands of Henry Graft, of Pittsburgh, about 1847; he ran the furnace until 1854, doing a very successful business. M. S. Adams then purchased it, and conducted the business quite successfully until the fall of 1865, when the scarcity of ore became so great that the works were abandoned. From thirty to forty tons of iron per week were manufactured, and from thirty to forty men employed upon an average. A store was started by the furnace company and run by Mr. Adams after he came until 1868.

Kensington furnace, a charcoal furnace similar to the one above mentioned, was built by Church, Caruthers and Crawford in 1846, and operated by them for about five years. Four to five tons of iron per day was the product. The lack of a sufficient supply of good ore caused the business to cease.

On Dr. Crawford's land a stave mill is operated by J. W. Field, and is doing a large business.

Some of the best coal in the county is found in the Bear Creek Valley in the southern part of this township. Local mining has been carried on here for many years. There is now a prospect of a railroad from Parker to Hilliard, which if built, will doubtless cause extensive mining operations to be undertaken in this valley. There are five coal veins found in this section; three of mining coal, two of which are at least four feet in thickness and the other three feet. The other veins are thirty and eighteen inches respectively. The first four foot vein is near the surface and very easily mined; the second is one hundred and twenty-five feet beneath the surface. There are also important coal beds in the northern part of the township.

Oil production near Sandy Point and Byrom Centre commenced in 1877, and since that time two small villages bearing these names have sprung up. Sandy Point was built in 1878, on the Adam Brittan farm. But little of the "town" now remains. Byrom Centre has a hotel, and several stores and shops of various kinds. The village was built in 1879, and stands upon the farm of H. Kohlmeier, Esq.

At Six Points E. S. Parks keeps a hotel, store and post office. M. S. Crawford has recently opened a hotel in the same place.

VERY SILENT.

The typical log schoolhouse, with puncheon floor, huge fire-place, greased paper windows, and wooden benches, was the place in which the pioneers' children received their educational training. On James Alsworth's farm in Parker Township was an early school

attended by many scholars from this township. The early teachers were Miss Jane Porter, Robert J. Crawford and others. An early schoolhouse on the Owen Thomas farm in Parker Township was also largely attended. Master Elder, Robert Cunningham, David C. Cunningham and John Allen were some of the early teachers of this township.

SCRUB-GRASS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Although this church is situated in the edge of Venango County, its history is of special interest to the people of Butler County, as it was for years the only Presbyterian Church at which the residents of the northern part of the county worshipped.

The organization took place in 1802 or 1803. The first Elders were John Lowrie, John Crawford and ————. The pastors have been: Rev. Robert Johnston, 1803-11; Rev. Cyrus Riggs, 1814-34; Rev. John R. Agnew, 1838-45; Rev. Ebenezer Henry, 1847-56; Rev. J. R. Coulter, 1857—.

From this church a number of well-known ministers have gone forth to preach the Gospel. Among them were John Redick, John Coulter, C. C. Riggs, D. D., T. W. Kerr, T. S. Leason, W. B. Stewart, Samuel McAnderson, D. D., Samuel Williams, T. C. Anderson and M. L. Anderson.

The first meeting-house was of logs; the second, a frame building; the third (now occupied), is of stone.

ALLEGHENY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church was effected at the Grant Schoolhouse in this township, in May, 1876, with fifty members. Rev. James Coulter, who was mainly instrumental in forming the church, became its first pastor and preached four years, when he resigned on account of age. The present pastor, Rev. S. A. Hughes, succeeded him. He devotes one-half of his time to the charge. The church now consists of about sixty members. A neat and comfortable building was erected immediately after the congregation was organized. The first elders were S. P. Eakin, John R. Allen, A. R. Carnahan and Charles Cooper. Two Elders have since been elected—W. T. Beebe and J. P. Milford.

Allegheny Cemetery was incorporated in 1876. The ground consists of six and three-fourths acres, including the church site. The citizens have shown commendable enterprise in purchasing and fitting up this cemetery. It is a beautiful spot, and improvements are constantly being made. The first cost for ground, etc., was \$155.37. The dedication exercises of this cemetery took place November 25, 1876, and were conducted by Revs. McCaslin, James Coulter and J. R. Coulter.

MOUNT OLIVE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church had its origin in Venango Township, where the Lutherans had an organization and built a church (now no longer standing) several years ago. Mount Olive Church was organized by Rev. A. S. Miller, March 20, 1869, and then consisted of eleven of the former members of Pisgah Church, in Venango Township. The first officers were W. P. Grant and Samuel Holderman, Elders; and George Kohlmeier and Samuel Merkel, Deacons. The church has much diminished in numbers on account of removals. It now has about twenty members. The church is of brick, and was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$3,000. The pastors have been Rev. A. S. Miller, Rev. Isaiah Delo, Rev. Reese, Rev. M. L. Smith and Rev. John Zimmer, the present pastor.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Being unable to find any records of the Methodist Churches of this township, the historian is able to say but little about them. Maple Furnace Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1854, through the exertions of M. S. Adams and others. It consisted of a small class which met at private houses some years, until it increased in numbers and built a church. The building was dedicated by Rev. Ensley, of the Pittsburgh Conference. It is now a small society, several of its members having withdrawn to join the Grant Church. The Grant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized under the Rev. Peters, about six years ago. A good church building has been erected, and the society, though small, is flourishing.

CHAPTER LI.

VENANGO.

First Settlement made by a Company of Immigrants from Western Land County About The Pioneer Exp. Co. The Rev. S. S. Smith and Other Early Teachers. Capt. Thomas Johnson. Pioneer Miners and Customs Inspectors. Schools. Education. A. A. C. Churches.

VENANGO TOWNSHIP was named for Venango County, which joins it on the north. The township was much reduced in size by the re-organization of 1854.

The land is well adapted to grazing and a variety of crops. Coal deposits of considerable extent and value are found, but up to this time they have not been worked, except for local use.

The pioneers who came to this part of the county were generally men whose fortunes had to be gained by their own exertions after they arrived here. They generally came here from Westmoreland County, but were mostly natives of Ireland or of Eastern Penn.

sylvania. Probably no permanent settlers located here prior to 1796. It would be an impossible task to portray all of the disadvantages, hardships and privations under which these early settlers labored, but some idea of the same can be gathered from the sketches which follow.

Thomas Jolly, Sr., was in the western part of the State some years before the territory northwest of the Allegheny River was settled. He came out under Capt. Sloan to hunt Indians. In 1796, he and several others came from Westmoreland County, selected farms in Venango and Butler Counties, built shanties upon them, and the following spring returned with their families and took possession. A large body of land belonging to a Quaker named John Fields, residing in Philadelphia, was taken up by this company of immigrants. Fields was to give each settler one hundred and fifty acres for making an improvement, and residing seven years upon a tract. He became embarrassed, and never made the deeds. Hon. Walter Lowrie acted as agent for the Fields land, and subsequently, in 1838, Samuel A. Purviance was appointed agent. He, with Dr. A. W. Crawford, settled up the business and the settlers secured titles to their lands.

Among those who came with or nearly at the same time with Mr. Jolly were the following persons: Thomas Barron and family located in the edge of Venango County. His house stood in that county, but his weave shop in this. He had five or six daughters, and several of them were married here. The house was so small that the weddings were held in the shop, for the better accommodation of the guests. James Scott settled where Alexander Anderson now lives. Mrs. Coulter and her son Peter John lived on the Leason farm. John Coulter, afterward a Presbyterian minister, lived on the Layton place (now in Allegheny Township). James Coulter, his brother, was a tanner, and had the first tannery in the settlement. Charles Pollock, father of Sheriff Pollock, settled in Allegheny Township. Robert Cunningham settled where J. W. Johnston lives. He was the father of Squire John Cunningham, who lived on the farm till his death. John Weaver, who married a daughter of Thomas Barron, settled on the place now owned by the Widow Stalker. Many others, the neighbors of these settlers, located in Venango County in 1796-97.

Thomas Jolly, Sr., planted an orchard soon after making his settlement, obtaining trees from Mr. Knox, of Armstrong County. Some of the trees are still alive, though they are now over eighty years of age. The children of Thomas and Betsey (Mitchell) Jolly were John and David, who settled in Venango County; James and Thomas, who occupied the old

homestead; Jane (Layton), and Betsey (McDowell); James married Jane Sloan. Their children were Eliza (Rosenberry), William, Elizabeth (Jamison), Samuel S. and James, all living except the first.

Capt. Thomas Jolly is one of the oldest residents of Butler County, having lived here since his father settled. He was born in Westmoreland County in 1793, and is still living, in hale and vigorous old age. The writer received from him many interesting reminiscences of pioneer days. Capt. Jolly is one of the few surviving soldiers of 1812. He was in the service a little over two months. Afterward he was a Captain of militia and held the position about twenty-one years. He is a man whose qualities command the respect of all who know him. He married Rebecca Jolly and is the father of four children—Samuel, Sarah (McGinnis), Jane (Williams) and Thomas. Capt. Jolly has never been away from the farm for a year since he came with his father. He remembers when there were scarcely any clearings in the township and when only faintly-marked paths served as roads.

Capt. Jolly, when a young man, devoted considerable attention to hunting, and often killed twenty deer in one season and helped to kill many bears. He estimates that his father, himself and brothers killed over a hundred bears in this vicinity, before wild animals became scarce.

The first mill in this section of country was erected by Turner Campbell, on little Scrub Grass, in the edge of Venango County. Hand mills were much used for grinding corn. Distilleries were numerous. Whisky was abundant and cheap, yet there was very little intemperance.

Samuel Sloan, for many years an Elder of the Old Seeder Church was one of the first settlers and passed his days on the farm which is now Thomas Morrows. He came from Westmoreland County, bringing his wife, with one child in her arms, and his household goods on one horse. For some years he obtained his supply of flour in Westmoreland County. Pack-horses did all the carrying. Groceries were used but sparingly, for in addition to their cost, tedious journeys, lasting several days, were necessary in order to procure them. Mr. Sloan's farm was for a long time the muster ground for the militia of this part of the county, and the woods around often rang with the echo of the officers' commands, while the soldiers engaged in mimic warfare, with sticks for guns.

The old gentleman killed a great many deer and tanned the hides, which were made into breeches and moccasins for the men and boys. Samuel and Elizabeth (Brann) Sloan were the parents of a large family—Samuel, John, William, David, James, Robert, Joseph, Thomas, Andrew, Henry, Nancy (Grant),

Jane (Jolly) and Elizabeth (Sloan), and their descendants are numerous. Of the original family but two survive—Joseph, in Venango Township, and Andrew in Allegheny Township.

Samuel Sloan married Mary Foster. He died in this township in 1872. Of his children, Samuel, William, James, Joseph, David and Elizabeth (Wilson) survive.

Joseph Sloan, son of Samuel, Sr., was born in 1806 and is among the oldest residents of the township. He was a pioneer on the farm he now occupies, and settled upon it in 1834. He has counted eleven deer in his field without moving from the doorway of his cabin. He was often obliged to chase away bears to prevent them from destroying his hogs. Mr. Sloan's wife, who died in 1881, was Eleanor Leslie. Their children are George, Uriah, Washington, Mary A. (Parks) and Eliza J. (Scott) living; and Mary and Martha (twins), Samuel E. and Marilda (Crawford), dead. Samuel E. died in the army.

Among the well-known early settlers who played an important part in developing the resources of the township, was Hugh Murrin and his family, who came from Huntingdon County, and settled on land which their descendants still occupy. The children of Hugh Murrin are now all dead. Their names were—Joseph, William, John, James, Philip, George, Hugh, Peter and Mary. James went West, the others all lived in this county. James served as Captain in the war of 1812. George was also in that war. Four of the brothers, Joseph, John, George and William, married sisters, daughters of Hugh Kaeting of Huntingdon County. Judge Kaeting, late of Clarion County, was a brother of these sisters and often visited them. The brothers took up several tracts of land, and were generally prosperous and successful in business. Murrinsville in Marion Township is named for this family. George Murrin died in 1866, at the age of seventy-four. He and his wife Sarah had eleven children, nine of whom are living. Hugh and Peter never married. Peter, when a young man was very popular in society, and very fond of dancing. He was also something of a wag. He once stated to a company, speaking of the family, that there were eight brothers, and each brother had a sister. Comment was excited and the joke explained.

The first mill in the neighborhood was a small affair, run by horse-power and owned by the Murrins. Soon after 1800 a man named Adams erected a log grist-mill on the Murrin place. Jacob and John Murrin had a mill on the same creek later. Squire Murrin had the first saw mill in the township.

Charles McWright (a bachelor and a general favorite with the boys, often joining in their games,

was a tailor who lived on the farm which is now William Martin's), Charles Bradley, Alexander Dunlap and Joseph Edwards were early settlers.

James Simpson made a small improvement, and Michael Kelly bought his right to it. Kelly was a native of Ireland, but came here from Eastern Pennsylvania. He was the father of eight sons and two daughters, all born in this county, except one. Names of his children: John (dead), Joseph (dead), Margaret (McFadden, dead), Daniel, now seventy-six years of age, Peter, Michael, David (died on the old homestead in 1882), William (deceased), Susannah (deceased), and James Kelly's father-in-law, Peter Traxler, came out with him and resided some years. While helping to build the old log church which the Catholics erected on the Murrin farm, he had his leg broken. The Kellys and the Murrins were very intimate. Each family contained eight boys, and the entire sixteen could often be found working together in one field.

Previous to 1800, Thomas Barron and a numerous family settled north of this township in Venango County. The Barrons owned, among them, over 1,000 acres of land lying partly in this county. But in 1812 the Barrons, "like a flock of sheep," says Mr. R. C. Campbell, left these parts for the vicinity of Zanesville, Ohio. Some of the daughters who had married here remained, among whom was Sarah, the wife of Thomas Campbell.

Mr. Campbell was a native of Ireland, who came here a single man from Eastern Pennsylvania, in company with Robert Cochran. He settled south of Farmington, but afterward exchanged his tract for one in the northern part of the township, on which his son William now lives. Campbell and Cochran each got married about the same time, and lived together in a small double log house about the size of a pig pen. Bears gave them much annoyance. At one time the family heard a hog squealing, and running to it, found a bear eating it alive. Salt cost \$10 per barrel, and it was poor salt, too. An old Irishman named James Boyd made a business of packing salt, groceries and iron from the eastern part of the State for the settlers. Coffee was then 75 cents a pound, and was used sparingly. John Campbell died in 1853, in his eighty-sixth year. His children were Jane (Blair), Margaret (Sloan), John S., Thomas, Mary (McClannahan), William, James S., Robert C. and Thomas. Mrs. Blair, William, R. C. and Thomas are living. "Aunt Jenny Blair," as she is familiarly called, was born in 1802. Robert Blair, her husband, was killed in 1864, by being thrown from a buggy.

After nearly all of the tracts of land in this neighborhood which were considered desirable for settle-

ment had been occupied, a lumberer who came here to look for homes settled at Shippensburg, east of Emmorton, where a new colony was starting.

The low ground of this township was generally covered with a heavy growth of timber. On the hills, forest fires raged nearly every year, destroying the trees. In after years, these hills became covered with a thick growth of saplings, and these, along with the fallen timber upon the ground, rendered such spots almost impenetrable.

Chimneys were constructed of sticks and mud. Floors were made of split timber. Chairs and tables were of the simplest pattern, rude and inconvenient. Troughs were made for holding soap, meat, etc., as well as for baby-cradles.

All garments worn by the early settlers were of home manufacture. Nearly every farmer raised flax, which was converted into cloth for summer wear, or, united with wool, was made into winter garments. At the "frolics" for flax-breaking and "scutching" (*i. e.*, dressing the flax to prepare it for spinning), the young people from far and near often gathered and passed the time in pleasantry and hard work. Frolics were also made for raisings, for clearing, cutting and hauling logs, and in fact for almost every species of work. A man who needed his neighbors' help upon any job was never refused aid.

Thomas Stalker, a native of Chester County, settled in Venango County in 1810. He came over the mountains with a cart and two horses. In 1812, he moved to the farm in this county on which his son James now lives. At that date the farms in this township were few and the improvements small. Mr. Stalker was the first blacksmith in this township, and worked at his trade until about 1824. His son Samuel, who is now among the oldest residents, was three years of age when he came to this county. Thomas and Rachel (Patten) Stalker had a family of eleven children, ten of whom reached years of maturity. Their names were as follows: Mary, John, Samuel (living), Rebecca (Eakin), Rachel (McAllister, living), James (living), William, Sarah, Margaret (Ray, living), Thomas and Cyrus.

The Indians and squaws of old Complanter settlements often visited the pioneers, carrying trinkets, baskets, etc., to sell. They could speak little English, but their behavior was civil.

Samuel Thompson lived a year on the farm now owned by Joseph Sloan. He then induced John Salinger to occupy it and keep possession. Robert Wilson settled upon this farm. John Jamison was brought up in his family from boyhood. A man named Courtney located on the farm now belonging to William Campbell. John Jolly first made a shanty there, and the settlers wished him to oust Courtney,

but he did not interfere. John Williams, who sold to Campbell, was the next occupant of the farm.

Robert Leason, from Westmoreland County, was an early settler in the northeastern part of the township. Some of his children still reside here. His son Samuel (deceased) was a former County Commissioner.

In 1812, Levi Williams, from Northumberland County, moved to the adjacent neighborhood in Venango County. He was an 1812 soldier. He died in 1868. His children, John, Tamar (Scott), David, Rev. Samuel Williams (of Muddy Creek Church), Simeon, Eli and Mary A. (Jack), are living; Benjamin, Levi and Catherine (Christy), deceased. John Williams resides in this township, within two miles of his birthplace. He settled here in 1844, and began in the woods in a log cabin.

John Jamison was a soldier of 1812. He came from Huntingdon County, and in 1818 settled on the farm now occupied by his son William. He brought out his goods with a four-horse wagon. Mr. Jamison died in 1869, aged eighty-three. John and Mary Jamison had nine children, who reached mature years, viz.: John, Susannah (Milford), Henry, George, Robert, Elizabeth (Hilliard), Franklin, William and Alexander. John died in the late war. The others are all living but Alexander. The Jamison farm was first settled by William Parker, and afterward occupied by Samuel and William Stewart, from whom Mr. Jamison purchased it.

Robert Blair settled in 1828. His brother James came a little later. W. N. Stalker, son of Samuel, settled on the James Blair farm in 1868. He carries on farming and blacksmithing.

Robert Martin emigrated from Ireland, and settled in this township in 1844. He died in 1874. Of his family, only William and Christopher are living. The family consisted of six sons and one daughter. James, Robert, Elizabeth, Hugh and John are all buried in the United Presbyterian Cemetery. William, John and Robert were in the army. Robert's death resulted from disease contracted in the service.

Joseph Eakin, born and reared in the adjoining township, in Venango County, settled on his present farm in 1857. Thomas A. Eakin, from Venango County, settled, in 1862, on the farm he now occupies. This farm was settled by Guy Hilliard, who planted an orchard and made some improvements at an early day. Mr. Eakin came from Ireland, in 1837, with his father and his family.

Joseph Kerr came from Eastern Pennsylvania, about 1800, and resided in this county until his death in 1843. The whole family were Presbyterians. His son, Thomas B., born in Allegheny Township in 1804,

settled near Farmington in 1830. He married Tamar Williams, a daughter of Levi and Mary Williams, and a sister of Rev. Samuel Williams, of Brady Township. T. B. Kerr bought fifty acres of land at \$3 per acre. After his death, it came into the possession of his only child, Levi T. Kerr, its present owner. Levi has added fifty acres to the farm, paying for his purchase about \$24 per acre. The whole farm is now worth at least \$50 per acre. The wife of L. T. Kerr is the daughter of Thomas and Mary Williams. Her father settled in this county in 1827. Her mother was born here. Mr. Kerr has been proprietor of the Kerr House, Farmington, since 1878.

J. W. Johnston settled on his present farm in 1866. He is a son of John Johnston, who was an early settler near Harrisville.

The farmers of this township are generally men of thrift and industry. Buildings, farms and orchards everywhere bear evidence that agriculture is a good business here, managed by men who understand it thoroughly.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840, John Allen; 1840, John D. Cunningham; 1845, John Allen; 1850, John D. Cunningham; 1850, John Allen; 1854, John Murrin; 1855, Robert Bovard; 1859, John Murrin; 1860, Robert Bovard; 1864, John Murrin; 1865, Robert Bovard; 1866, James Stalker; 1870, Robert Bovard; 1871, James Stalker; 1875, Robert Bovard; 1876, James Stalker; 1880, A. C. Wilson; 1881, W. H. H. Campbell. Justices prior to 1840 are given in the general history.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse remembered by old residents of this township, stood near the spot where the Seeder and U. P. Churches now are. The first teacher in that house was Robert Cunningham, who taught about 1802. He was an Irishman, as were the early teachers generally, a fine scholar, and very strict in discipline. When "barred out," in accordance with the usual practice on the morning after Christmas, he would fortify himself with whisky, go to the schoolhouse and climb upon the roof, then threaten to come down the chimney. The boys generally built a great fire, and so prevented entrance by this means. Cunningham taught several terms. The next teacher was Robert Donaldson—generally called "Erie Bob Donaldson"—who put on a great many airs, and was consequently unpopular. He was very strict, and feruled his pupils, whether their age was ten or twenty-one, if they made blots in their copy-books. The old schoolhouse was for some years the only one in the neighborhood, and parents procured their children's board near by, when their homes were too far away, that they might receive the benefit of the

school. The house was a small building, and had a punchon floor, and greased paper for windows. It was generally crowded with pupils. About 1810, school was taught in a small log building which stood on the Taunehill farm. Mr. Joseph Sloan attended that school, with a leaf containing the alphabet pasted on a shingle for his book. John Cochran was the teacher. Master Stewart and an Irishman named Welsh, who talked with so much brigue that he could scarcely be understood, were also among the early teachers.

The pioneer schoolhouses are a thing of the past, and nobody regrets the fact, however pleasant may appear the reminiscence of them. Venango Township now contains seven good brick schoolhouses, and generally has profitable schools. A seventh district, at Farmington, has recently been formed.

FARMINGTON.

This village was laid out on the farm of John Rosenberry, in the fall of 1848, by John Black, surveyor. The same fall, there was a sale of lots, at which thirteen were disposed of. In the summer of 1849, Thomas Chambers built the first house, William H. Tebay being the carpenter. In 1850, Mr. Tebay erected a house for himself, and the following year the Methodist Church was built. These were the first buildings in the place.

William H. Tebay was the first resident of the town. He moved into the house built for Chambers, in November, 1849. In 1851, James Miller and Thomas Cochran opened a small store. The mercantile changes have been numerous. Hamilton & McConnell, A. Q. Reynolds, R. Wilson, and Bovard & Sloan have carried on the mercantile business previous to this time. The present merchants are Kerr & Cochran and D. J. Sloan.

The post office was first established at Bovard's Corners, a mile west of Farmington, in 1845. Robert Bovard was postmaster and kept store. On petition of the citizens, the office was afterward moved to the village and its name changed to Eau Claire.

Samuel Meals was the first blacksmith, and Dr. Rhodes, the first physician. The first hotel was kept by Nelson McAllister. It is now the Kerr House and Mr. L. T. Kerr has been landlord since 1878.

The various industries of Farmington are as follows: One hotel, two stores, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one harness shop, one buggy-maker, one milliner, one shoe-maker, two physicians and one stock-dealer.

FARMINGTON, M. E. CHURCH.

There had been an organization of Methodists in this neighborhood some years prior to building a church. The class was formed by Rev. Conswright and

met at the Blair Schoolhouse. Lewis Chambers was the first class leader, and he was largely instrumental in getting a church built. The first house of worship was erected in 1851, during the pastorate of Rev. Edwin Hull. It was of poor material, and in 1872 it was taken down and the present building erected. The church is 35x50 feet, with a good basement. Its cost is estimated at \$4,000. Rev. James Groves was pastor at the time it was built. The society is small but earnest, numbering some thirty members.

EAST UNITY U. P. CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian Congregation of East Unity was organized in 1800, with James Pollock and Reuben Irwin as Ruling Elders. Among the first members were Robert Leason, Samuel Sloan, James Scott, Robert Crawford, Mathew Riddle and others, whose descendants still live in the neighborhood.

The first house of worship was erected in 1800. It was of unhewn logs, without floor, with logs for seats, and without fire-place. Some of the good people in those primitive days thought it would be wrong to have fire in the church. A second building, also of logs, but somewhat more pretentious, was erected in 1820. During many years, both before and after this time, the congregation worshiped under a large tent in fair weather, using the building only when the weather was cold and stormy. About the year 1837, a substantial brick house was erected, which again in 1868, was superseded by another of the same material, but larger and more commodious. This building was destroyed by fire in May, 1875, and during the same summer, replaced by the present structure, also of brick.

The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev.

Thomas McClintock, who was installed May 8, A. D. 1803, and remained in charge until the time of his death, March 10, 1832. After him Rev. William C. Pollock took charge of the congregation, May, 1835, and was released May, 1852. Rev. W. A. Black was pastor from August, 1854, until May, 1858. Rev. David Forsythe was ordained and installed November, 1860, and released in October, 1867. Rev. J. C. McElree was ordained and placed in charge of the congregation May 5, 1869, and has been pastor up to the present time. The present pastor is a grandson of Rev. McClintock, the first pastor of the congregation.

In 1853, a United Presbyterian congregation was organized at Clintonville, Venango County, composed largely of members from this congregation. Although the congregation has seen troublous times, yet for years past, it has enjoyed peace and prosperity. It has a present membership of 150 and a Sabbath school enrollment of about 200 scholars.*

THE SCRUB GRASS CHURCH.

The Scrub Grass Church, now the East Unity Union Presbyterian Church, was at first united with the Harmony Church near Harrisville, under one pastor. Rev. Thomas McClintock, the first pastor, was an Associate Presbyterian.

When the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Churches took place in 1858, a portion of the East Unity congregation refused to enter the new organization, and since that time has been a district body. They now number about seventy-five, and occupy a new church building. Their pastors have been Revs. Black, Snodgrass, Ramsey and McNeal, the present pastor.

* Organized by Rev. J. C. McElree.



